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INDIA'S SERVICES
IN
THE WAR.

VOLUME III.

UNITED PROVINCES.

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INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

VOLUME III.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.	
Introductory. What the United Provinces have done for the War	1—2
CHAPTER II.	
Recruiting	3—16
CHAPTER III.	
Donations and Loans	17—37
CHAPTER IV.	
Munitions and Materials	38—52
CHAPTER V.	
Publicity Work	53—60
CHAPTER VI.	
Red Cross and War Funds	61—68
CHAPTER VII.	
Gallantry of Troops sent from India ..	69—88
CHAPTER VIII.	
Personal Services	89—265

A.

Appointments of Civil Officers and Subordinates to the Army or War Work	12
Anglo-Indian, Members of the——community joining the Railway, etc., Overseas ...	16

B.

Blankets. Supply of ——by the different Jails in the Province	40
Board—War. Constitution of—— ...	3
Board. Formation of Indian Munition —— ...	39

C.

Camp Equipage. Supply of ——by Firms and Mills	40—52
Clothing and necessaries. Outturn of ——by the Cawnpore Mills	2
Cloth and other Materials. Supply of ——by the different Mills. Tanneries, Distillery and Firms	41—48
Commissions. Honorary and permanent —— to Non-Regimental Recruiting Officers ...	5

E.

Equipment. Supply of —— for Transport animals and men by Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co.	46
--	----

F.

Families. Donation from the Silver Wedding Fund to the —— of men died or killed on Service.	67
Followers. Non-combatant. Recruiting of ——	11
Forage. Supply of —— for shipping Overseas at the request of the Quartermaster-General ...	40

Funds. Names of the Donors and the amount of	PAGE.
Donations paid to the several———and	
War Charities	17—22
———. Committee for the working of the several—	18
———. Expenditure in detail of the sum collected	
for the several———and contributions made.	19, 20, 21
———. Purchase of Lorries and Ambulances from the—	20
Fund. Red Triangle and Silver Wedding———	
Disposal of sums in connection with———...	66- 67

G.

Gallantry. Recognition of the services of Officers	
and men for———in the Field	70—88
Gifts. Materials, etc., given as War———from	
private individuals	48—52

I.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers———Recruiting	
of——	15
Indian Defence Force. Composition of the———	
for service Overseas	15
Indian Medical Service. Volunteering of Officers	
and Subordinates of the Civil Medical for service	
with ———	12

L.

Labour and Porter Corps. Recruiting	11—12
Loans. Amount invested by the U. P. as different	
War———and the steps taken for the collection	
of the Fund	22

M.

Munitions. Manufacture of———by the O. & R.	
Railway Workshops	1

PAGE.

Medical. Members of the Civil ——— joining the army for service	12
Mills and Factories. Contribution in kind, made by the different——— for the clothing and equipment of the army in the Field ...	42—52

O.

Officers. Number of ——— Civil, Police, and Medical, joining the army for service ...	12
———. Indian Army Reserve of——— Recruiting	15

P.

Publicity Work. Committee composed for ——— and the nature of the work done connected therewith in publishing War Journal, etc.	55—60
--	-------

R.

Red Cross Work. Committee composed for the conduct of——— in purchasing and obtaining gifts from individuals for despatch Overseas. Amount of Income and Expenditure on.	61, 63—64
Red Cross Gazette. Publication of——— ..	63—64
Red Cross. Supply of Hospital clothing and medical comforts for the sick by——— ...	63
Red Cross Badges. Issue of——— in addition to honours conferred for the workers ...	64
Red Cross Lady Workers. Honours conferred on certain ———	65, 66
Recruiting. Constitution of War Boards, etc., for ———. Classes from which recruits were taken ...	3—5
———. Stations at which meetings were held for———	4—5

	PAGE.
Recruiting. Class of Officers appointed for—— ...	5
——. Rewards promised for——— ...	5
——. Formation of District War Committee and War Leagues for——— ...	5, 6
——. Officers who proved successful in, who took active part in——— and the number recruited.	6—14
——. Non-combatants Number and Corps, and the countries for which recruited ...	11, 12
——. Enlistment of Nandbans, Jadubans, and Gwalbans Ahirs in the Special Companies of the Indian Army	13, 14
Rewards. Officers and men granted——— for Gallantry	69—88
Railways. Supply of material and their quantity and value by the different——— in the United Provinces	40, 41

S.

Stores. Supply of——, different kinds of timber by the Forest Department. Blankets by the Jails and materials by different Railways in the Province	40, 41
Stretcher Bearer Corps of the Field Ambulance. Gallant Service rendered by the——— ...	86, 87
Services recognized, Indian Army.	
39th Garhwalis.	
1-50th Kumaun Rifles.	
Labour Corps.	
70th Kumaun Rifles.	
6th Corps.	
7th Porter Corps	11
Services, Personal——— rendered by different officials and noblemen of the United Provinces...	89

T.

	PAGE.
Timber supplied by the Forest Department ...	40
Tools, etc. Supply of————by the Public Works Department	40
Transport. Motor Ambulance and Motor Launches, etc., Supply of——by private individuals ...	48—52
Transport Animals. Supply of————by private individuals	48—52

W.

War Fund. Officers constituting the Committee of the United Provinces Special —— ...	26—37
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INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

THE U. P. VOLUME.

Explanation of Abbreviations.

A.-D.-C.	... Aide-de-Camp to the King.
C. B.	... Companion of the Order of the Bath.
C. B. E.	... Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
C. I. E.	... Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
C. M. G.	... Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. S. I.	... Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
D. C. M.	... Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D. S. O.	... Distinguished Service Order.
G. C. I. E.	... Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
G. C. V. O.	... Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
I. D. S. M.	... Indian Distinguished Service Medal.
I. O. M.	... Member of the Indian Order of Merit.
K. B. E.	... Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
K. C. I. E.	... Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K. C. S. I.	... Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
K. C. V. O.	... Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
M. B. E.	... Member of the Order of the British Empire.
M. C.	... Military Cross.
O. B. E.	... Order of the British Empire.
R. S.	... Rai Sahib.
R. B.	... Rai Bahadur.
Kn. S.	... Khan Sahib.
Kn. B.	... Khan Bahadur.
V. C.	... Victoria Cross.

INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

THE U. P. VOLUME.

Index to Illustrations.

	PAGE.
Abdul Rashid, Maulvi	233
Ambika Prasad	118
Amin-ullah, Wakil	228
Anand Sarup	224
Anand Sarup, B.	172
Baba Pyan Dass	154
Bageshwari Partab Narain Singh	240
Balsik Prasad	193
Balvant Singh, S.	28
Beni Prasad Singh, Babu	111
Bhedari Lal, Babu	143
Bhagwan Bux Singh, Raja of Amethi	104
Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur	98
Bhartendu, Babu	116
Bhawani Sahai	240
Bhaya Hanwat Prasad Singh	245
Bindeshuri Saran Singh, Babu	260
Birj Narain Rai, Raja Bahadur of Padrauna	250
Bishambhar Dayal, Babu, B.A., LL. B.	197
Bishambhar Nath, R. B.	149
Bishan Narain Bhargava, Sahib, Babu	211
Bishan Chandra, Babu, M. B. E.	221
Bisheshwar Dayal, Lala	33
Brahmanand Rastogi, B.	170

	PAGE.
Brij Mohan Prasad, Babu	218
Budh Sen, Lala	7
Bulvant Singh	28
Champat Rai, Jain	112
Chandra Chur Singh, Raja of Atra, Chandapur	140
Chandra Kumar Misra, Babu	205
Chaudhari Chaida Singh	240
Chaudhari Gajadhar Prasad, Srivastava	238
Chaudhari Gauri Shanker	220
Chaudhari Girwar Singh	243
Chaubey Puttoo Lal	128
Chaudhari Raghuraj Singh	231
Chironji Lal, Saha	253
Deen Dayal, Babu	229
Deoki Nandan Chaube, B.A., Babu	33
Durga Prasad, Babu, R. S.	210
Dwarka Pershad, Babu	194
Fateh Singh, Raja of Pawayan	152
Ganga Prasad, Bajpai	146
Gauri Datt, Joshi	153
Gaya Prasad, Pundit	240
Ghamandi Lal, Major, R. B.	230
Ghulam Azam, B.A.	239
Gobind Lal, Chaudhri	237
Gopi Nath, Babu	174
Hafiz Mohammad Halim	217
Haji Mohammad Yusuf Khan	216
Hamid Ali Khan	136
Hardwari Lal, Vadvan	230
Har Narain Panday, Pundit	249
Hukum Tej Pratab Bahadur, Lieutenant, Raja of Partabner	121
Ishri Prasad, Babu	228

	PAGE.
Jagannath Prasad, Govila	114
Jagat Narain	237
Jagraj Behari, Babu	179
Janki Prasad, R. S.	157
Jugdamuk Prasad Singh, Babu	236
Kalicharan Dubey, Babu	239
Kamlapat Ram	142
Kanhaya Lal Misra	191
Kashi Prasad Singh	108
Kesri Das Joshi, Pandit	135
Keshav Lal	186
Khaja Mazahir Hasan	235
Kuar Amba Sahai	243
Kunwar Bambahadur Shah	188
Kunwar Bharat Singh	139
Kunwar Gulzar Singh	162
Kunwar Jagatindra Singh	218
Kunwar Mahaish Baksh Singh	202
Kunwar Mohammad Aitmad Ali Khan	245
Kunwar Kamta Prasad	137
Kunwar Krishana Partab Narain Rai	251
Kunwar Sarnam Singh	111
Lachman Sarup	225
Lachhimi Narayan, Subadar	220
Lal Jagdish Bahadur Singh	108
Lala Babu Ram Varma	174
Lala Baldeo Prasad	176
Lala Bansi Dhar Tandon	175
Lala Chirounji Lal	115
Lala Dam Singh	225
Lala Durga Prasad	246
Lala Jai Lal Sah, Rai Saheb	117
Lala Kanhaiya Lal	150

	PAGE.
Lala Mahabir Prasad	135
Lala Mool Chand	207
Lala Sheo Charan Lal	206
Lala Tika Ram	246
Lala Lakhpatt Rai	171
Mahabir Bakhsh Singh, Babu	119
Mahabir Prasad	135
Mahadeva Sinha, B.A., LL.B.	235
Mahant Sant Ram Das	204
Mahraj Narain, Babu	112
Mangla Din, Pundit	163
Mansoor Hasan Khan	148
Mirza Akbar Bakht	252
Mirza Mohammad Hyder Saheb	124
Mirza Qasim Husain	225
Mirza Mohammad Raza Beg Saheb	123
Mohammad Yusuf Khan	126
Mohan Lal, Babu	112
Mool Chand, Lala	207
Murli Dhar Bhargava, Babu	203
Nanku Prasad, Babu	228
Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan	109
Nawab Syed Hyder Sultan Sahib	197
Nawab Shaikh Ahmad Husain, K. B., O. B. E.	263
Nawab Syed Safdar Sultan	209
Nawab Syed Tasaduq Husain	114
Nawabzada S. Hussan Mahmood	234
Nazir Ali, Risaldar-Major	155
Nihal Singh	223
Niranjana Nath Agha, Pundit	226
Pitambar Prasad, Babu	216
Pirbhu Lal	222
Purendra Narain Sinha	242

	PAGE.
Pyare Lal Chaturvedi	154
Radhika Prasad, Babu	239
Raghunandan Upadhyaya	116
Rai Amarpal Singh, M. B. E.	37
Rai Chandrabhal Prasad	241
Rai Chotey Lal Bahadur, O. B. E.	180
Rai Krishnapal Singh	144
Rai Sarusti Prasad	163
Raja Lalta Prasad, Rai Bahadur	244
Raja Moti Chand of Benares, Thakur, Hon'ble, C. I. E.	214
Raja Pateswari Partab Narayan Singh	259
Raja Ram Gopal Singh	198
Raja Rukunangad Singh	119
Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh	125
Raja Shri Prakash Singh	120
Raja Suraj Bakhsh Singh	143
Raja Swami Dayal	113
Raja Sahib of Tirva Raj	31
Ram Kant, Pundit	165
Ram Prasad Panday, Babu	223
Ram Raghubir Lal	134
Ram Sarup, Rais, Aonla, Pundit	160
Ram Sarup	185
Ram Sarup Sahu, M. B. E.	208
Sahibzada Syed Sadiq Shah	234
Sahu Benktesh Prasad	173
Sahu Bimal Prasad	230
Sahu Her Prasad	234
Sahu Indarman	219
Sahu Parbhoo Lal	223
Sahu Raghunath Prasad	235
Sahu Ram Gopal	170
Sahu Mahabir Prasad, Jain	219

	PAGE.
Sarju Prasad, Babu, Rai Sahab	107
Sarup Narain	236
Seth Bhuk Chand	239
Seth Govind Ram	218
Seth Jai Dayal	130
Seth Monnu Lal	218
Shaikh Abdul Ahad	131
Sheo Narain, Babu, Rai Bahadur	176
Shiam Lal Sahib	110
Shyam Lal, Babu	110
Soor Prasad, Babu	179
Sri Krishna Dutt, Dubey	34
Syed Amjad Ali Razvi	133
Syed Azoush Shafi	230
Syed Ikbāl Bahadur	195
Syed Mahmood-ul-Haq	117
Syed Manzur Ahmad	236
Syed Maqbul Ahmad	237
Syed Nazir Husain	106
Syed Shabhir Husain	106
Thakur Bhujja Singh	207
Thakur Bishambhar Nath Singh	222
Thakur Chandika Bakhsh Singh	159
Thakur Ganga Bakhsh Singh	128
Thakur Gobind Singh	246
Thakur Jagannath Singh	238
Thakur Jai Lal Singh, Bahadur	256
Thakur Lal Bahadur Singh	135
Thakur Lachman Prasad Singh	144
Thakur Narendra Vikramjit Singh	144
Thakur Shanker Bakhsh Singh	108
Thakur Shanker Singh	137
Thakur Sheo Dhyān Singh, Rai Sahab	248

	PAGE.
Tirjugi Narain, Babu	173
Tirloket Nath Bhargava, Pundit	236
Varma, Dr. R. S.	238
Vikramjit Singh	147

Illustrations (General), Indian Army.

	PAGE.
Lucknow Medical College (2 Plates)	99
Indian Officers of the Garhwal Rifles	72
Munition Workshop (2 Plates)	39
Drill and Military Training of men and recruits (9 Plates)	11
Garhwallis ready to repulse an attack	72
Wounded soldiers returned from service Overseas (3 Plates)	88

INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

CHAPTER I.

WHAT THE UNITED PROVINCES HAVE DONE FOR THE WAR.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN writing a brief account of the aid afforded to the Empire by these Provinces towards the successful prosecution of the Great War, we must, to arrive at a just appreciation of their achievements, bear in mind the limited means at the disposal of its inhabitants.

In countries that are highly industrialised, *e. g.*, Great Britain, France, America, and others, great engineering textile and other firms exist in considerable numbers which, it was found, could readily be adapted to produce war material. If we look round these Provinces we find that, beyond the great firms (mainly textile) existing in Cawnpore, our commercial centre, and a few, comparatively small, engineering shops, cotton and oil presses, ice factories and presses comprised our sole mechanical resources, if we exclude the large Railway Workshops. Excluding the latter and the few Engineering Shops, there was no factory which could be impressed into one producing shells, fuzes, etc., for the very good reason that it was impossible to procure the necessary machinery. The war had lead to a shortage of shipping, and, even if the latter had been available, the factories of the world were too busy turning out munitions of war and had no time to manufacture the latter and at the same time manufacture the machines requisite for that manufacture in India. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Workshops turned out some shells to the value of Rs. 3,81,360 and other munitions to the value of Rs. 2,15,000.

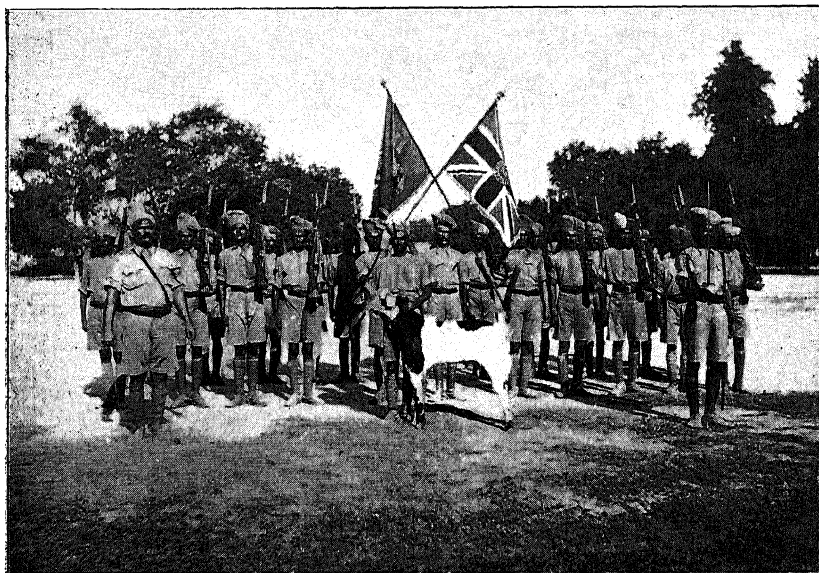
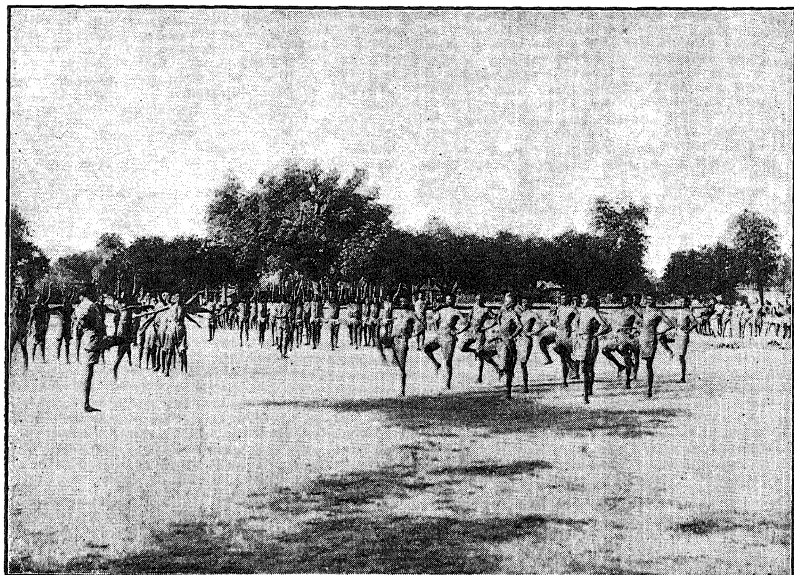
If, however, we were unable altogether to manufacture certain articles, *e.g.*, guns and others on only a limited scale, we can justly pride ourselves on the outturn of textile materials from the Mills of Cawnpore. Cloth by millions of yards, socks by hundreds of thousands, boots on a scale equal to that of cloth production, and numerous other articles necessary to keep a modern army clothed and fit for field service, were manufactured at Cawnpore.

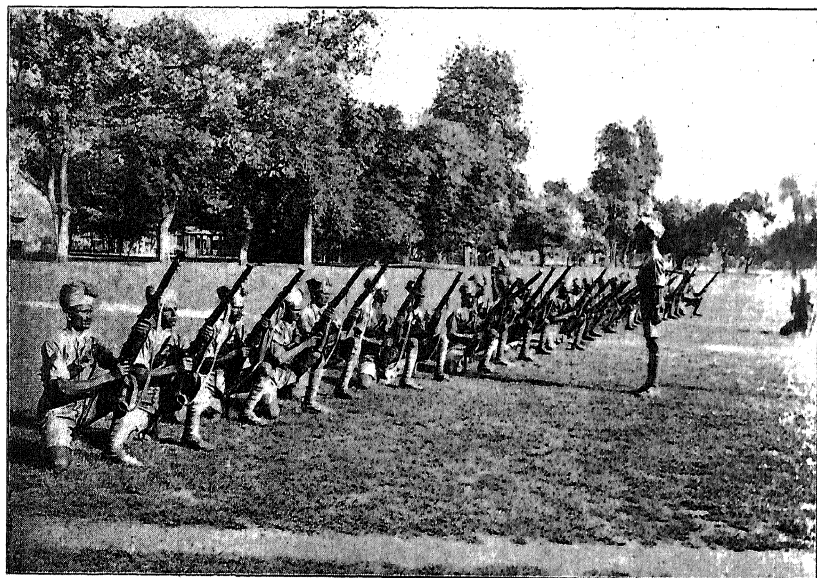
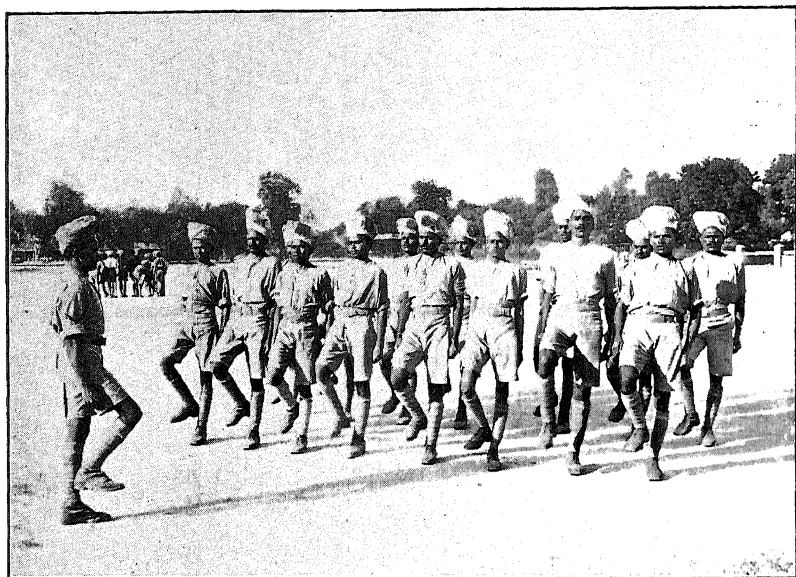
Besides the lack of Workshops, we suffered, as did and does India even now on the whole, from the absence of a large, educated and skilled body of mechanics and other artisans. This country being mainly an agricultural one, the classes of workers above mentioned form a very small proportion of the population.

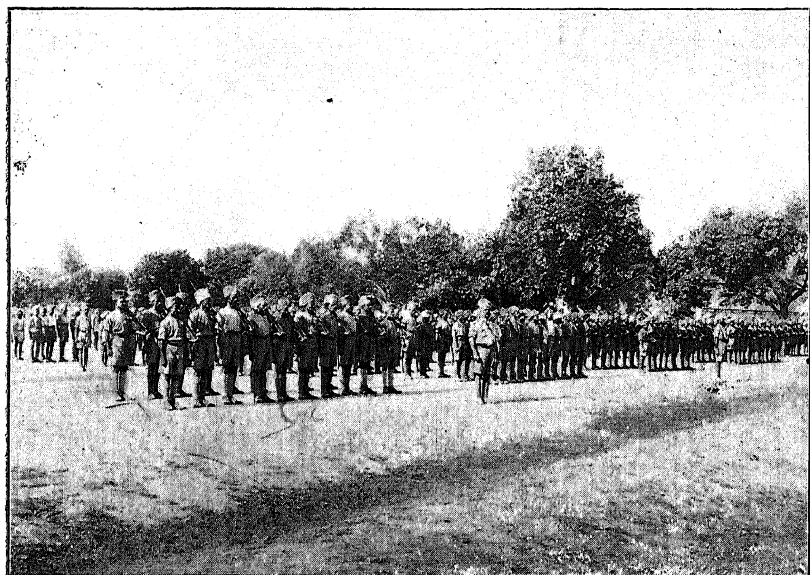
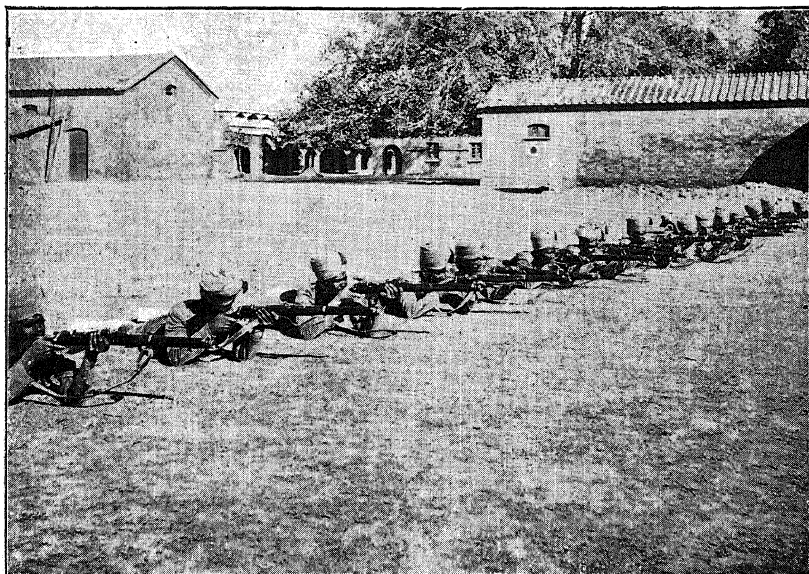
Another drawback was that though certain classes of Indian women were available for some kinds of work, we had not the advantage of being able to employ this class of labour on any technical work except in the weaving mills.

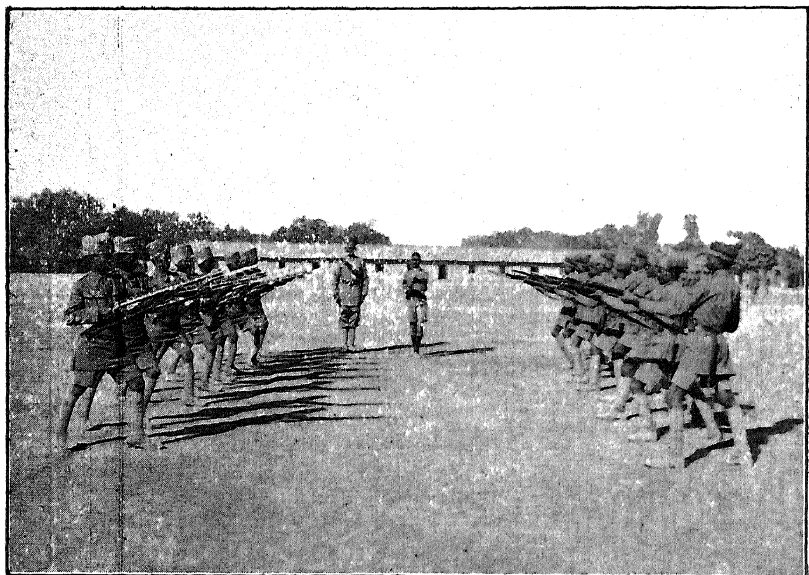
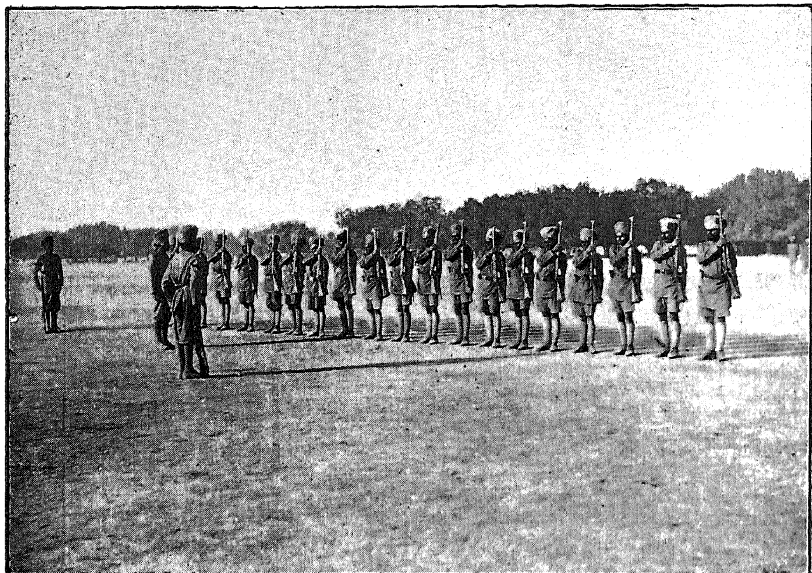
What these Provinces did for the war in the way of men, money, materials, is detailed in the following chapters of the book and, in conclusion, we can only add that all that could be done was done and done with a good heart and that should suffice to condone all *unavoidable* shortcomings on our part. In short, if we do not confine our reading of the Latin proverb to a strictly commercial meaning these Provinces proved the truth of the saying, *Bis dat qui cito dat*.

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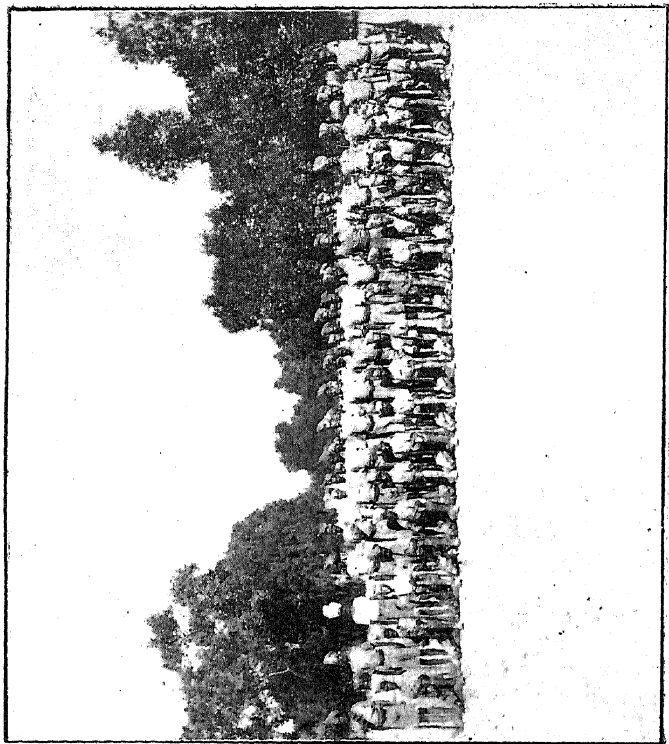








U. P. VOLUME.



CHAPTER II.

RECRUITING.

THE greatest gift that a man can make to his country is his life, and if that is sacrificed in a great and noble cause and offered in a spirit of unselfish love and devotion to King and country, with virtue the sole reward of the donor, how much more should the gift be prized. It is for this reason that, in writing, "What the United Provinces have done for the War," we have decided to place first their gift of manhood.

It is a matter of regret that no figures of the recruits contributed by these provinces is available prior to the beginning of 1917. Prior to that period detailed recruiting figures, by provinces, could not be supplied by the Adjutant-General, India. It was only in the early part of that year that the first serious attempt to organize war work on a large scale was attempted. It was then that the United Provinces War Board was constituted under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (now Sir John Campbell) Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, acting in addition to his other duties. The following were the members of the Board:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Watson (now Sir Logie Watson, Kt.), Cawnpore.
2. P. H. Clutterbuck, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.
3. L. Truninger, Esq., C.I.E., P.M.G., United Provinces.
4. P. Wyndham, Esq., C.B.E., C.I.E., Commissioner of Kumaun.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Sim, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

6. H. R. Nevill, Esq., I.C.S., (now Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Nevill), Assistant Adjutant-General in India.
7. Rai Amar Singh Bahadur, O.B.E., of Pali.
8. Mir Tawakkal Husain, M.B.E., Khan Bahadur of Fyzabad.
9. Major E. Wills, Divisional Recruiting Officer, Lucknow.
10. The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E., of Benares.
11. Chaudhri Digbijai Singh, Mainpuri.
12. S. H. Fremantle, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Board, as finally constituted, contained 13 European and 13 Indian members in addition to the President and Secretary. Of the total number 14 were official and 14 non-official, so that the Board was of a fully representative character. When Sir John Campbell retired on 1st November, 1918, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor himself assumed the duties of President.

Prior to the war the United Provinces had only been called on to supply about 1,500 combatants a year, and these were taken from only a limited number of classes, Brahmans, Rajputs, Mahomedans, and Jats of the north-western districts. When the demand on these provinces was raised to 100,000 combatants a year it quickly became obvious that it was necessary, both to ensure the thorough exploitation of the whole provinces by enlisting the abovementioned classes from all parts of the provinces instead of from a few isolated districts, but also at the same time to make an attempt to tap the enormous number of other castes who gave promise of providing good fighting material.

In order to stimulate recruiting, Sir James Meston (now Lord Meston) undertook an active campaign during his tour in the rains in 1917 and again in 1918. He also held a series of durbars and recruiting meetings during the cold weather to encourage and reward the workers throughout the provinces. These meetings were held at Bareilly, Meerut, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, and Jhansi. Sir Harcourt Butler continued to lend the weight of his authority and influence to the campaign at a series of public meetings during the rains of 1918, at Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bareilly, and

Jhansi, and finally at a provincial durbar at Lucknow in December 1918, when rewards for war-work were distributed to many of the leading workers of the provinces.

Meanwhile, the War Board continued to increase its activities. Meetings were held at which a large number of questions were profitably discussed. The President held a series of divisional meetings throughout the provinces during his rains tour in 1917, and again in 1918. The recruiting organization was extended and its staff considerably strengthened; civil officers were associated in the work; Honorary District Assistant Recruiting Officers appointed and the various districts were stirred up to a noble rivalry as to which would supply the greatest number of recruits. Shields were offered for competition amongst the districts showing the best recruiting result. These were to be awarded mainly on the results of the year 1918-19, and the Meerut District won the shield for the first district that produced 1,000 combatant recruits in a month, the Bulandshahr District being awarded a special shield for a remarkably good performance in two months. Honorary commissions were offered to Zamindars as a reward for recruiting services and also to stimulate them to further efforts. In addition to this, nominations for direct substantive commissions as Jamadars were also sanctioned, on the representation of the War Board, by the Army Department. Taluqdars and Zamindars rose to the occasion and altogether 15 gentlemen were granted temporary honorary commissions as Second Lieutenants, 5 as Subadars, and 14 as Jamadars, whilst 8 gentlemen were nominated for substantive appointments as Jamadars. In addition to this, a number of substantive Jamadars were appointed on the recommendations of District Officers and Recruiting Officers.

In connection with these efforts at recruiting a very much larger number of combatants than these provinces were called on to supply during the pre-war era, we may mention the formation of the District War Committees or War Leagues which were created to organize the work in all the districts of the provinces. The first of

these organizations was started in Etah in August, 1917, mainly through the exertions of Rai Raj Bahadur Sahib. Some other districts followed this example in subsequent months, and in May, 1918, after the Delhi Conference, all districts were instructed to set on foot similar Leagues, if these were not already in existence.

The War Board acknowledged the services rendered by the invaluable volunteer workers who have given such loyal co-operation in the great campaign of war-work in general and of recruiting in particular. The list of workers is numbered in thousands and there are hundreds who deserve special mention for their devoted co-operation. It is thus an extremely difficult task to single out the small number of names which it is possible to mention; only a few of the most prominent workers can be individually brought to the notice of Government. But there have been many helpers in humble spheres of life whose work has been fully as fine, in proportion to their status, as that of the most prominent leaders of the Provinces. On various occasions, however, lists of deserving workers have been brought to the notice of Government and rewards on a generous scale have been distributed throughout the Provinces, and this consideration reduces the necessity for including in this work a lengthy list of names. It will, however, not be out of place to mention briefly a few of the most distinguished helpers whose services by general consent deserve to be specially recorded. Mention will be made in subsequent paragraphs of those who have helped specially in separate branches of war-work. The following list refers to war-work in general and more particularly to recruiting. The first name on the list must be unquestionably that of Sir John Campbell, President of the War Board, to whose services it is unnecessary here to pay any further tribute. Among Commissioners, Messrs. Molony, Calnan, Wyndham, and Gracey were conspicuously active in organizing and stimulating war-work throughout their divisions. Almost all Collectors threw themselves into the work with the utmost devotion and energy in every division of the Provinces. Some had extremely difficult and almost hopeless tasks

in attempting to achieve results of any magnitude, while in other districts the work was comparatively easy. Of those whose efforts were crowned with the most marked success the names of Messrs. McNair, Oakden, Mumford, Fawcett, Dewar, Lomas, Ormrod, Clay, and Edye may perhaps be singled out for special mention. The acknowledgments of the War Board are due to the Divisional Recruiting Officers for their harmonious co-operation and invariable courtesy and willingness to help. Major Wills at Lucknow and Major Forbes at Fyzabad have been particularly helpful as members and co-adjutors of the War Board. Among Assistant Recruiting Officers the valuable work done by Captain McCausland at Almora and Messrs. Deane and Bridge at Gorakhpur and Muttra deserve to be recorded. The District Assistant Recruiting Officers as a class thoroughly justified their selection as specially able and energetic officers and many of them deserve special praise. The most prominent were perhaps Messrs. Shaw of Bulandshahr, Manmohan Nath Gurtu of Etah, Budh Sen of Muzaffarnagar, Mohammad Abbas of Fatehgarh, Bhola Datt of Bareilly, Masud Hasan of Meerut, Bishan Chand of Etawah, and Mohammad Nazir of Ballia. Among other Recruiting Officers the names of Messrs. R. H. Dennis of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, and C. L. Taylor, Traffic Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, deserve special mention for the very large amount of valuable recruiting work performed by them. The Hon'ble Mr. G. T. Barlow, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, was also a keen helper whenever opportunity offered. Finally, among other officials, I would bring to the notice of Government the extremely able and good work done by Pandit Ganga Dat Pande, Superintendent of the War Board's office, whose loyal devotion to duty has been incalculable in controlling a very heavily worked office.

Among non-officials, it is believed, that the following list arranged by divisions contains the names of those who have been foremost in the active promotion of recruiting and of war-work

generally, though, as noted above, it is impossible to include the names of many prominent workers of almost equal merit:—

Meerut Division.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Amar Singh, O.B.E.
Jamadar Khushi Ram.
Chaudhri Narpat Singh.
Chaudhri Ghanshyam Singh.
Rai Brij Lal Sahib.
Rao Sahib Chaudhri Data Ram, M.B.E.
Chaudhri Jamshed Ali Khan.
Chaudhri Birj Raj Saran Singh.
Munshi Manmohan Lal.

Agra Division.

The Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Muzammil-ul-lah Khan, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E.
Raja Suraj Pal Singh of Awagarh.
2nd-Lieutenant Nawab Ahmad Said Khan of Chitari, M.B.E.
Raja Sheo Mangal Singh of Mainpuri.
Rai Raj Bahadur Sahib.
Rao Bahadur 2nd Lt. Lal Bhagwant Singh.
Diwan Chet Singh.
Dr. K. L. Chaudhri.
Kunwar Baldeo Singh of Mursan.

Rohilkhand Division.

Raja Lalta Pershad of Pilibhit.
Kunwar Bharat Singh of Bijnor.
Chaudhri Nihal Singh.
Rai Bahadur Chhote Lal, O.B.E.
Sahu Gulzari Lal.
Lala Sheo Pershad.

Allahabad Division.

The Hon'ble Mr. I. C. Chintamani.

2nd-Lieutenant Raja Ram Gopal Singh Bahadur of Manda.

Raja Ragho Pershad Narain Singh of Baraon.

Dube Ram Charan Lal of Farrukhabad.

Jhansi Division.

(The late) Honorary Capt. Subadar-Major Adhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur.

2nd-Lieutenant Raja Lokendra Sah of Jagammanpur.

Kunwar Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra.

Benares Division.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.

The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E.

Mr. H. Branford, O.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mustafa Khan.

Rai Bahadur Lieutenant Salig Ram, M.B.E.

Gorakhpur Division.

Rai Nageshar Prasad Singh Bahadur.

2nd-Lieutenant Rai Bahadur Sahibzada Ravi Partab Narayan Singh of Rudarpur.

Rai Abhainandan Pershad Sahib.

Raja Birj Narain Rai of Padrauna.

Kumaun Division.

Major R. G. Bellairs.

Rai Kesri Das Bahadur.

Lucknow Division.

The Hon'ble 2nd-Lieutenant Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E.

Rani Surat Kunwar of Khairigarh, O.B.E.

Thakur Lal Muneshar Bakhsh Singh.

Lala Ganesh Pershad of Maurawan.

Lala Shankar Sahai of Maurawan.

The Hon'ble 2nd-Lieutenant Raja Chandra Chur Singh of Atra Chandapur.

2nd-Lieutenant Sardar Amar Singh of Rae Bareli.

Fyzabad Division.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Jahangirabad.

Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Partabgarh.

Raja Saiyed Abu Jafar, C.I.E.

Mir Tawakkul Husain, M.B.E.

Raja Raghuraj Singh of Mankapur.

Rai Amar Pal Singh of Dalipur.

Nawab Shaikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Paryawan.

The result of these combined activities is summarized as follows:—

The earlier contributions of recruits supplied by the United Provinces may be roughly calculated from the fact that on the 1st January, 1915, the United Provinces had only 17,487 combatants serving in the Army, while by the 1st of January, 1917, this number had increased to 35,160. Allowing for wastage it may therefore be calculated that during the first two and a half years of the war the provinces supplied something over 20,000 combatant recruits. The number of combatants recruited during the first half of 1917 was 12,551 and the corresponding figures for the subsequent half years were 28,865; 38,757 and (during the last 4½ months) 57,628. The last figures represents a total of over 12,000 above the quota which the provinces were asked to supply during the period ending the 20th November. In all, during the two years 1917-1918, 137,801 combatant recruits were furnished by the United Provinces, and, including the estimated figures for the preceding two and a half years, the total for the whole period of the war may be put down in round figures at 160,000.

During the period for which detailed figures are available, the Meerut Division headed the list in the matter of combatant recruits with a total of 27,037, followed by the Agra Division with 21,542 and the Rohilkhand Division with 19,082, while, having regard to its small population and the quality of the recruits supplied, the Kumaun Division particularly distinguished itself. The two districts which headed the list in combatant recruiting were Bulandshahr with 10,033 recruits and Meerut with 9,786 recruits. During the last two years of the war it is estimated that 8·8 per cent. of the young men of enlistable age belonging to the martial classes joined the Army, but this figure was far exceeded in the case of certain classes. From Bulandshahr it is reported that over 60 per cent. of the young men of the Jats of that district came forward for enlistment, while the martial classes of Garhwal sent not less than 25 per cent. of their young men to the Recruiting Officers during the war. Many units recruited in the United Provinces distinguished themselves on the battlefield, notably the 39th Garhwalis, who won perhaps higher distinction than any other regiment in the Indian Army. The newly-formed 150th Kumaun Rifles also gained noteworthy distinction in Palestine only a few months after they had been raised. The 70th Kumaun Labour Company, it may also be mentioned here, came into honourable prominence in France by beating all records for railway track-laying in combination with a British Labour Company and a Company of Canadian Railway troops.

Turning to non-combatant recruiting, no detailed figures are available prior to July, 1917. In 1916 the United Provinces supplied the 7th Porter Corps and the 6th Labour Corps for Mesopotamia, and during the first half of 1917 some 5,000 or 6,000 men were recruited for France for Labour Corps. Large numbers of followers and men for other branches of non-combatant services had also been supplied by the provinces, which have probably always been the main source of recruitment for non-combatants in India. It may be estimated that prior to July, 1917, the provinces had contributed certainly not less than 25,000 non-combatants during the war. From July, 1917, down

to the close of operations a total of 76,762 non-combatants were recruited in the United Provinces, a number very largely in excess of that furnished by any other province. The provinces were conspicuous for the numbers supplied for the Army Bearer Corps, followers, transport and unskilled labour. In all, it is understood, that 21 Labour Corps or Independent Labour Companies were furnished by the United Provinces, including four corps of 2,000 men each for France, the Bandal Corps for river-training work in Mesopotamia, two Agricultural Corps for Salonica and Mesopotamia, and a special rock-cutting Company for Southern Persia. Very large numbers of railway labourers were also supplied.

An official Memorandum on India's contribution to the war shows that from August, 1914, to November, 1918, the United Provinces supplied 163,578 combatant and 117,505 non-combatant recruits to the Army during the war. The total contributions of the United Provinces in men may be put down at something over 281,000. The jails of the province also supplied 3,768 volunteer convicts, who did highly creditable work in Mesopotamia.

In addition to the numbers so recruited, a total of 3,825 civil officers and subordinates joined the Army or were deputed to war work. The main portion of this contingent consisted of police constables who joined the United Provinces police battalions. Apart from these men, 853 civil officials were deputed to war work, including 296 gazetted officers of the various departments. The Indian Civil Service contributed 60 officers, while from Medical and Sanitary Departments 50 Indian Medical Service Officers went back to Army work, and 76 Military and Civil Assistant Surgeons were placed at the disposal of the Army Department. The police supplied 49 gazetted officers, the Public Works Department 44 Engineer Officers and the Educational Department 23 Officers. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway contributed 103 combatants and 434 non-combatants.

It will be seen that the United Provinces have reason to be proud of the numbers of their sons who took service, both as

combatants and non-combatants. We have every reason to believe that the results would have been much better but for the neglect by the military authorities of what was ever the territory which supplied the bulk of the East India Company's Indian forces. The neglect of these provinces as a valuable recruiting centre has, to some extent, been due to the exigencies of Military policy. Modern armies are nowadays formed on the territorial system, one which has great advantages in the mobilization of the reserves and the enlistment, as near the theatre of war as possible, of further men to fill up the gaps caused by the wastage of war. Further, it is an axiom of war to be strongest at the most critical point; in the case of India this is the North-Western Frontier and British Baluchistan. When the United Provinces were the limits of the East India Company's Northern possessions, it was in accordance with the principles we have quoted that they drew on them for the bulk of their Indian soldiers. When the frontier moved to Peshawar, the same principles led to the concentration of the main strength (or defensive force) of India in the Punjab, the North-Western Frontier Province, and in British Baluchistan. In spite of the Military policy we have mentioned, these provinces have shown that their ancient martial spirit has not diminished, and that, when duty calls, their sons are ready, from the largest town to the smallest hamlet, to respond to the call.

* In connection with our remarks on the neglect by the Military Authorities of these Provinces as a recruiting ground, we mention a few cases where men, who were not Brahmans, Rajputs, Mahomedans, or Garhwalis (the classes to which recruiting was confined before the war) were enlisted and did excellent service in the field. The first of these experiments was the raising of a Special Company of Nandbans Ahirs and this was subsequently followed by special companies for Jadubans and Gwalbans Ahirs, and the class yielded more successful results than any other. So far as the records go, 10,266 in all enlisted in the Army in 1917-18, and it has been proposed to retain representative Companies of the United Provinces Ahirs in the

Indian Army in future. The caste organization of the Ahirs showed the most commendable keenness and organizing capacity in this matter. The President of the Ahir Sabha, for example, sent his own son to enlist as a private in the Ahir Company of the 2/97th Infantry.

Another successful experiment in tapping new recruiting grounds is afforded in the case of the men of Kumaun. Hitherto these had enlisted in the Garhwal Regiment, the Military police and the Sappers and Miners. In August, 1917, a proposal was sanctioned for the formation of a Kumaun battalion. The battalion was raised and was ultimately called the 50th Kumaun Rifles. In a few months, and after a very short training, the battalion went to the front in Palestine and rapidly won distinction by its dash and gallantry in breaking the Turkish line on the 19th September, 1918. In the meantime a second battalion of the Kumaun Rifles had been formed in June, 1918, and had been rapidly filled. The Hill Brahmans were another caste which was successfully tried.

The instances mentioned above and the fact that in the last four months prior to the ceasing of recruiting for the war, our rate of recruitment had risen from the pre-war average of 125 a month to 12,800 a month, and that during the last full month of recruitment the United Provinces easily headed the list for all India, plainly show that if the people of these Provinces had been given a fair chance, at the beginning of hostilities, our record would have been very much better.

The report of the late War Board says :—" The best proof of the quality of the men sent by the United Provinces, which it may be mentioned in passing has been specially acknowledged on several occasions by the Army Department, will, however, be found in the proposals for the re-organization of the Indian Army which are now under consideration. Of the increased numbers which it is proposed to raise, an increase nearly equal to the whole of the net addition to the Indian Army is assigned to the United Provinces,"

This is praise indeed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expressed his special thanks to these Provinces for their splendid recruiting work in July and August, 1918, mentioning in particular the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Badaun.

In recruiting non-combatants, these Provinces easily headed the list; they are in fact the main source of supply in India for this branch of military service. As an instance of the value of the non-combatants furnished by these Provinces, we may mention that the 70th Kumaun Labour Company, working in combination with the 90th British Labour Company and with B. Company, 2nd Canadian Railway troops, easily beat all records for railway tract laying in France. The General Officer reporting on this feat, remarked that "This splendid imperial co-operation adds a unique feature to the performance, which reflects the greatest credit on all concerned."

So far we have confined ourselves to Indian efforts; we will now turn to those made by the European and Anglo-Indian community. This community in the United Provinces was by no means more backward than the Indians in their efforts to serve the Empire. The Indian Army Reserve officer was found particularly valuable in replacing casualties among British officers of Indian units. When the call for intensified efforts, which followed the Delhi War Conference, was made for recruits, it met with a ready response. Apart from the great number of officers of the public service already mentioned by us, a goodly number of men were forthcoming from the English commercial community, who self-sacrificed their interests by releasing men some of whom hold positions of considerable importance.

The Indian Defence Force constituted under the Act of 1917, reached before long a state of efficiency which won the praise of the regular military authorities. Despite the fact that the staffs, both of Government and of private establishments, had been seriously depleted by the ordinary processes of recruitment, the manner in which the work of the country was carried on simultaneously with the obligatory military services, calls both for surprise and for admiration.

In addition the European and Anglo-Indian community enlisted in relatively large numbers in British units, in special machine-gun corps, as despatch riders, and in other capacities. A good number went out to Mesopotamia, East Africa, etc., as Engine drivers, Station Masters, and in other capacities, thus in a manner doing the good work done by Indian Labour Corps.

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CHAPTER III.

DONATIONS AND LOANS.

PART I.

DONATIONS.

TAKING into consideration the comparative poverty of these Provinces as compared with other and more prosperous communities, the financial aid rendered by the provinces has been considerable. Not only were the war loans largely contributed to but numerous free gifts of money were made by the inhabitants for various war charities. The Imperial Relief Fund received a handsome sum from the United Provinces and such charities as the Red Cross, Marshal Haig's Fund for blind officers, Our Day Fund, Their Majesties Silver Wedding Fund, and others, all found themselves in a substantially improved financial condition through the generosity of our people.

A remarkable fact about this generosity was that it was not confined to a few rich men; we can say, with truth, that, with the exception of the poorest of the poor, the people, as a whole, gave freely and according to their means.

We will not in this chapter take into consideration the financial assistance rendered by the Government of India; that will be touched on in our general volume, "India's Services in the War."

Amongst the funds raised by these provinces, the U. P. Special War Fund easily ranks first.

The beginning of the year 1916 showed clear indications of a

general desire amongst the people of the provinces, both European and Indian, to initiate a Provincial Fund in connection with the war. Generous support was already being given to many other funds claiming the attention of the public at the time, but it was felt that some more special and distinctive effort should be made, and that the loyalty of the provinces could best be shown by the collection therein of a sum of money to be devoted to some specific purpose. In accordance with this feeling communicated to him by a number of prominent gentlemen, Sir James (now Lord) Meston, then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, convened a public meeting in the Qaiser Bagh Baradari, Lucknow, on 14th February, 1916. This meeting disclosed a considerable divergence of opinion as to the use to which the fund could best be put. The first suggestion to simply place the sum raised at the disposal of the War Office did not meet with universal approval, as it was felt that the fund should have some definite object. A considerable body of opinion favoured the gift of aeroplanes or machine guns, while others were anxious that the money should be diverted to the purchase of Motor Ambulances. Finally, it was decided to consult the Secretary of State, who advised that the purchase of convoys of Motor Ambulances would meet with the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and this advice was at once accepted. It was felt that the fund, if employed in this way, would actually increase the supply of an article, the necessity for which was undoubted, and would not be paying for articles the total number of which would have been the same whether the fund came into existence or not.

A Provincial General Committee was formed with His Honour Sir James (now Lord) Meston, then Lieutenant-Governor, as President; His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor; His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares, G.C.I.E., and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Henry George Richards, Kt., as Vice-President. The latter was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, which was

to control the working of the fund and which was divided into two Sub-Committees, one for Agra and the other for Oudh. The actual work of collecting funds was carried out by District Sub-Committees which were formed through the aid of District Officers. The methods of collection were left entirely in the hands of the District Sub-Committees, with the proviso that, while official co-operation with the movement was both desirable and necessary, any form of official pressure was to be deprecated.

The response to the appeal far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and the total collected came to Rs. 33,48,713-5-4, out of which sum the Agra districts contributed Rs. 25,06,084-12-6 and the districts in Oudh Rs. 8,42,628-8-10.

The largest individual contributor was H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha, who gave the munificent sum of Rs. 2,25,000. Other generous donations were those of the Woollen Mills, Cawnpore, Rs. 51,300; the Hon'ble the Raja of Jehangirabad, Rs. 30,000; H. H. the Nawab of Rampur and H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, Rs. 25,000 each; Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., Cawnpore, Rs. 22,500, and Seth Lachmi Chand of Dehra Dun, Rs. 20,000.

Many other gentlemen gave handsome donations to the Imperial War Fund, but in order to preserve the continuity of this account of the U. P. Special War Fund, we have found it necessary to mention their contributions, as also their war service, in another chapter on Personal Services. For the same purpose we have published the names of all those who so ably assisted in the collection of that fund in Appendix A of this chapter.

The expenditure of the sum collected for the U. P. Special War Fund was as follows :—

	£
First convoy of 50 ambulance cars for France with endowment	35,000
Second convoy of 50 ambulance cars for France with endowment	35,000
Ten motor launches for Mesopotamia	10,000

	£
Thirty-three lorries for Red Cross work in France ...	18,800
Third convoy of 50 Ambulance cars presented to the Admiralty for the Naval Medical Transport Service	25,000
Fourth convoy of 50 (Ford) ambulance cars for Mesopotamia	9,500
Ten touring cars for Red Cross Work in France ...	3,500
Two experimental ambulance cars for use in France	1,150
Fifth convoy of 50 ambulance cars for France, with endowment	35,000
Further ambulance cars or lorries for Red Cross work	11,050
The "Nabha" Hospital Ship	15,000
Six cars for Naval Air staff in England ...	} Cost not reported.
Two cars for replacements in France	
TOTAL ...	199,000

(NOTE.—The Secretary of the fund reports that in addition to 1 workshop lorry, 10 more ambulances and 10 stores lorries were ordered.)

The balance in hand at the close of the war was distributed in grants to various war charities, and in a gift of Rs. 50,000 to the Government of India for the purchase of mechanical transport.

In Chapter IV, "Statement showing the material gifts supplied by private individuals," will be found the names of the districts whose subscriptions enabled the motor ambulances, etc., to be presented to the State. But it must not be lost sight of that most of the motor ambulances and launches were presented to the U. P. Special War Fund by private individuals.

Subscriptions to the United Provinces Special War Fund by no means exhausted the generosity of the people of these provinces as the statement given below will show :—

Statement showing contributions to the various war charities

(in round figures where exact figures are not known).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Imperial Indian Relief Fund, including interest on investments ...	18,69,920	0	7
United Provinces Special War Fund ...	33,48,713	5	4
Our Day Fund, including interest ...	20,81,000	0	0
Red Cross and comforts for troops: value of comforts supplied ...	9,70,000	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association ...	2,50,000	0	0
Lady Lansdowne's Fund (approximately)..	4,00,000	0	0
Silver Wedding Fund ...	85,755	15	0
St. Dunstan's Fund for Blinded Soldiers ...	50,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund ...	69,000	0	0
Prince of Wales's Fund ...	53,000	0	0
St. John's Ambulance Association ...	37,000	0	0
Indian Comforts for Troops Fund ...	8,000	0	0
Christmas presents for soldiers ...	4,000	0	0
Women's War Work Fund ...	3,900	0	0
Kapurthala Fund for Disabled Indian Soldiers	3,500	0	0
Blue Cross Fund ...	3,300	0	0
Disabled Soldiers' Training Fund ...	18,490	0	0
British Prisoners of War Bread Fund ...	15,600	0	0
Lord Roberts' Fund ...	1,500	0	0
Posts and Telegraphs Comforts Fund ...	6,300	0	0
King George's Fund for Sailors ...	15,000	0	0
One hundred rupees per mensem for 3 years' maintenance for widows and children of the Kumaun Division ...	3,600	0	0
Miscellaneous, including Victory Fund, London British Ambulance Committee and other Funds ...	12,311	0	0
TOTAL ...	93,89,890	4	11

In connection with this fund, H. E. the Viceroy appealed for an additional 100 lakhs from all India, the response of the United Provinces to this appeal, up to 31st August, 1920, was Rs. 10,28,251-2-5, and the fund has not yet been closed. Thus the total so far contributed by the U. P. is Rs. 1,04,18,141-7-4.

Further, apart from the main charitable funds mentioned above and for which records are available, large sums have been collected and contributed to various charities, through the energy of private individuals in the provinces, and various local funds for special objects have been organized, of which no definite reports have been received. In the case of some of the better known funds also, for which figures have been reported, it is certain that many contributions from the United Provinces have escaped notice either to their having been sent direct to centres outside provinces or to their having escaped official record.

In addition to the above amounts a sum of Rs. 32,800 has been raised for Lord Haig's Disabled Officers' Fund.

Including all these sums, it may fairly be estimated that the donations of the United Provinces to war charities and its contributions to war loans, has been considerably in excess of a crore of rupees.

PART II.

LOANS.

WAR LOAN WORK.

THE main section of the 1st Indian War Loan, 1917-18, closed on the 15th June, 1917. The total amount invested by the United Provinces in this first main loan was Rs. 3,21,32,300. Though the main loan was closed on the date mentioned, the sale of bonds and cash certificates (towards the loan) was continued, and the propaganda work in connection with the postal section of the loan was taken over by the U. P. War Board on the constitution of the latter.

The Board at once instituted a vigorous propaganda campaign.

All districts were addressed with a view to organizing a campaign to stimulate investments by small investors in the Postal Section, and specially in Post Office Cash Certificates. Advertisements were inserted in 13 papers at a cost of about Rs. 2,200, which sum was paid out of provincial revenues under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. It may be mentioned that the *Pioneer*, the *Saraswati*, and the *Kshattriya Mitra* of Benares gave free advertisements for the Postal Section. About 7,500 copies of pictorial posters were issued, and a number of circular letters and copies of Press *communiqués* of the Government of India were distributed to districts. The total sum invested through the Post Office during the year ending 31st March, 1918, amounted to Rs. 2,17,83,017. Thus the total contribution of these provinces to the First War Loan was Rs. 3,21,32,300 + 2,17,83,017 = Rs. 5,39,15,317. The best propaganda work amongst the small investors in the War Loan, as shown by the figures of Cash Certificates, was done in the districts of the Meerut Division, especially Dehra Dun, and the districts of Hardoi, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, and Basti. On the total figures of the whole Post Office Section of the loan, including War Bonds, the Meerut and Bundelkand Divisions were conspicuous for the amounts invested per head of population.

For the purposes of the Second Indian War Loan, at the instance of the Government of India, a Provincial War Loan Committee was constituted in March, 1918, as a branch of the War Board, consisting of Sir John Campbell as President, and 16 other members, only three of whom were Officials (the Postmaster-General, the Financial Secretary to Government, and the Accountant-General).

The Government of India, at the same time, placed at the Government of these provinces a sum of Rs. 20,000 as an initial grant for expenditure in connection with Loan Propaganda work, and, without fettering the Provincial Committees' discretion, laid down the general lines on which the work should be carried out.

The main features of the Propaganda work were:—

(a) District Officers were circularized in April to initiate an

active campaign in the districts to push the sale of Cash Certificates; these officers were particularly warned that persuasion and not pressure should be used by district officials in their dealings with the people, and very few complaints were received on this score. In May, District War Loan Committees (or District War Committees with War Loan Sub-Committees) were formed in all districts to organize the Propaganda campaign and stimulate efforts and subscriptions.

- (b) An attempt was made to push the sale of Cash Certificates at opium weighment centres. This experiment did not prove a success.
- (c) The Upper India and U. P. Chambers of Commerce were requested to organize work among the mercantile community: the British India Association and the Zamindars' Association, among the Talukdars and Zamindars, and various caste *Subhas* and Associations among the members of their castes or societies. The Bar was addressed by the legal members of the Provincial Committee, and local rivalry among Tahsils, Towns, Mohallas, professions, etc., was encouraged in many districts.
- (d) 18,000 copies of War Loan Posters were distributed broadcast and posted at railway stations, post offices, *thanas*, and other public places.
- (e) The War Loan (with the Main and Postal Sections) was extensively advertised in the English and Vernacular Press and a stream of advertisements and literature on the War Loan was issued to the press. Thirty-three papers issued these advertisements and the literature, apart from the United Provinces War Journal, which consistently emphasised the duty and advantage of investing in the Loan. It may be mentioned that the *Pioneer*, the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, the *Leader*, the

Saraswati, the *Mashriq*, and the *Anand Prechurak* gave a large amount of free advertisements, and some 14 patriotic firms placed their advertising space in the *Pioneer* and *Indian Daily Telegraph* at the disposal of the Local Government for the purpose of advertising the Loan.

In the district the campaign usually commenced with a district meeting held by the District Officer and a District War Loan Committee was formed which sub-divided the district into circles, each with a staff of official and non-official workers, who canvassed their circles and explained the loan and its benefits to the people.

Nothing particularly novel was devised in most districts. In Ghazipur, however, Rai Salik Ram Bahadur, M.B.E., offered to mortgage his landed property as security for Government's repayment of the loan to any doubting investors, who cared to apply, and in Jalaun arrangements to serenade some recalcitrant wealthy merchants were made but the threat of ridicule proved effective without its being carried into effect.

Very little cash expenditure was incurred in the districts and what there was was usually met from the District War League Funds.

The Government of India sanctioned in 1917-1918, the presentation of 75 War Loan Certificates to prominent workers, and these were issued over the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government. In July, 1918, a further allotment of 150 certificates was sanctioned and most of these have recently been distributed.

The results of the Main Loan in 1918, surpassed expectations and were highly creditable to the United Provinces. A total sum of Rs. 3,88,27,400 was invested, or about 67 lakhs more than in 1917. A sum of Rs. 17,80,600 was credited to the provinces by adjustment without specification of districts, and disregarding this amount the investments by districts are shown in the attached statement (Appendix E) for both the Main Loan and the Post Office Section. In the Main Loan, Cawnpore again easily out-distanced the rest of the provinces, and was largely responsible for the results achieved. This district alone invested over 143 lakhs of rupees. Lucknow with 52

lakhs was a very creditable second, followed by Agra, Allahabad, and Benares. Of the smaller districts, Bulandshahr with an investment of over 11 lakhs and Kheri and Dehra Dun with over 9½ lakhs each deserve mention.

In view of the economic conditions prevailing, the sale of Post Office Cash Certificates was not pressed on the small investor this year, and the result of the Postal Section of the Loan, which closed on the 21st December 1918, so far as the sale of War Bonds was concerned, was therefore considerably below that of the previous year. A total of Rs. 123 lakhs had, however, been reached by the 21st December. Good work was done in the Post Office Section by Gorakhpur, which easily headed the list of districts, and by Dehra Dun, Lucknow, and Allahabad. In the matter of Cash Certificates, which indicate the interest awakened among the small investors, Basti was second to Gorakhpur, followed by Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. If, however, we take into consideration the amount invested per head of the population, Dehra Dun, as in the previous year, was a long way ahead of any other district with nearly Rs. 4 per head; followed by Naini Tal with Rs. 0-13-5 and Lucknow Rs. 0-13-4, while the Meerut and Gorakhpur Divisions stand out easily ahead of all the others in the total amount invested.

UNITED PROVINCES SPECIAL WAR FUND.

(1916)

President:

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Sir James S. Meston, K.C.S.I., LL.D., and after him H. H. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Vice-Presidents:

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H. H. the King-Emperor.

Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares, G.C.I.E.

The Honourable the Chief Justice Sir Henry George Richards, Kt.

Executive Committee, Agra Branch.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Henry George Richards, Kt.,
Chairman.

The Commissioner of Allahabad, the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard,
C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid. C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir L. P. Watson of Cawnpore.

The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E., of Benares.

Mr. B. E. O'Connor, Bar-at-Law.

Captain D. R. Ranjit Singh, L.M.S., of Allahabad.

Mr. B. H. Bourdillon, I.C.S., Honorary Secretary.

General Executive Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Richards, Kt., Chief Justice of the
High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces, Chairman.

Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Lucknow.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur,
K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I.,
of Jehangirabad.

The Hon'ble Rai Prag Narayan Bhargava Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narayan.

Sirdar Nihal Singh.

Mr. C. H. Cordeux, Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of
Allahabad.

The Hon'ble Sir Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir L. P. Watson, Cawnpore.

The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E.

Mr. B. E. O'Connor, Bar-at-Law.

Captain D. R. Ranjit Singh, L.M.S.

Mr. B. H. Bourdillon, I.C.S., Honorary Secretary, and after him Mr. A. Sinclair Day.

Oudh Branch Committee.

Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Lucknow.

The Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Lucknow.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tasudduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jehangirabad.

The Hon'ble Rai Prag Narain Bhargava Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narain.

Sirdar Nihal Singh.

Mr. C. H. Cordeaux, Bar-at-Law, Honorary Secretary.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE,
U. P. SPECIAL WAR FUND.
Agra Branch Committee.

Meerut Division.

<i>Names of districts.</i>	<i>Names of Members.</i>
Dehra Dun.	1. Chaudhri Digambar Singh, of Dunga.
	2. Khan Najaf Ali Khan, of Dehra.
	3. Mahant Lachman Das, of Dehra.
	4. Babu Yoti Sarup, of Dehra.
Saharanpur.	5. Muhammad Naim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Hony. Magistrate and Hony. Munsif.
	6. Chaudhri Balwant Singh.
Muzaffarnagar.	7. Saiyid Mahdi Ali Khan.
	8. The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh.
	9. Lala Sham Lal.
Meerut.	10. Nawab Asad-ul-lah Khan, Khan Bahadur.
	11. Shaikh Wahid-ud-din, Khan Bahadur.
	12. Chaudhri Raghubir Narayan Singh, Chairman, Hapur Municipality.

*Names of districts.**Names of Members.*

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| | 13. Rao Jamshaid Ali Khan, of Baghpat. |
| Bulandshahr. | 14. The Hon'ble the Nawab of Pahasu, K.C.I.E.,
K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E. |
| | 15. Rai Mewa Ram Bahadur. |
| | 16. Rao Girraj Singh, of Kuchesar. |
| | 17. Nawab Ahmad Said Khan, of Chittari, M.B.E. |
| | 18. Kunwar Ubaid-ul-lah Khan, of Dharampur. |
| | 19. Chaudhri Brij Raj Saran Singh of Saharanpur. |

Agra Division.

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| Aligarh. | 20. Nawab Muzamil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur,
of Bhikampur. |
| | 21. Thakur Man Singh, of Lakhmau. |
| | 22. Nawab Abdus Samad, Khan Bahadur, of
Chittari and Ralibnagar. |
| | 23. Raja Dat Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Mursan. |
| Muttra. | 24. Babu Ram Nath, Hony. Magistrate. |
| | 25. Pandit Kabuli Singh, Hony. Magistrate. |
| | 26. Chaudhri Sharif-ul-Hasan, Hony. Magistrate. |
| | 27. Rai Jagan Prasad Bahadur. |
| Agra. | 28. The Hon'ble Raja Khushalpal Singh, of Kotla. |
| | 29. Nawab Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan. |
| | 30. Shah Durga Prasad, of Semra. |
| | 31. Diwan Chet Singh, of Parna. |
| | 32. The Hon'ble Saiyid Ali-i-Nabi. |
| | 33. Mr. George John. |
| Mainpuri. | 34. Raja Sheo Mangal Singh, of Mainpuri. |
| | 35. Rai Ganga Prasad Sahib, Chairman, Municipal
Board. |
| Etah. | 36. Chaudhri Muhammad Aziz-ullah Khan, of
Sahowar. |
| | 37. Munshi Raj Bahadur. |

*Names of districts.**Names of Members.**Rohilkhand Division.*

Bareilly.	38.	The Hon'ble Munshi Asghar Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.
	39.	Qazi Kutub-ud-din, Khan Bahadur.
	40.	Rai Banke Lal Bahadur.
	41.	Rai Damodar Das Bahadur.
	42.	Rao Lakhan Singh Bahadur.
Bijnor.	43.	Mr. P. N. Banerji.
	44.	Rai Soti Harbans Lal Bahadur.
	45.	Kunwar Bharat Singh, Rai Bahadur, of Saharanpur.
	46.	Kunwar Shiv Nath Rikh, of Tajpur.
	47.	Sahu Har Prasad, of Najibabad.
Badaun.	48.	Chaudhri Amir Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur.
	49.	Sheikh Abdul Ghaffar, Khan Bahadur.
	50.	Rai Gobardhan Singh Sahib.
	51.	Mr. B. L. Badhwar.
	52.	M. Razi-ud-din Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Moradabad.	53.	Rai Jai Jai Ram Bahadur.
	54.	The Hon'ble Babu Brijnandan Prasad.
	55.	Saiyid Nabi Hadi, of Amroha.
	56.	Pandit Radha Kishan Das, of Moradabad.
	57.	Babu Sheo Narayan, of Amroha.
Shahjahanpur.	58.	Qazi Shaikat Husain Khan, of Moradabad.
	59.	The Hon'ble Saiyid Raza Ali.
	60.	Rai Bahadur Thakur Jagannath Singh.
	61.	M. Tajammul Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur.
	62.	Lala Kunj Bihari Lal.
Pilibhit.	63.	Mr. Simmons, of Rosa.
	64.	Raja of Pawayan.
	65.	Raja Lalta Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate.

*Names of districts.**Names of Members*

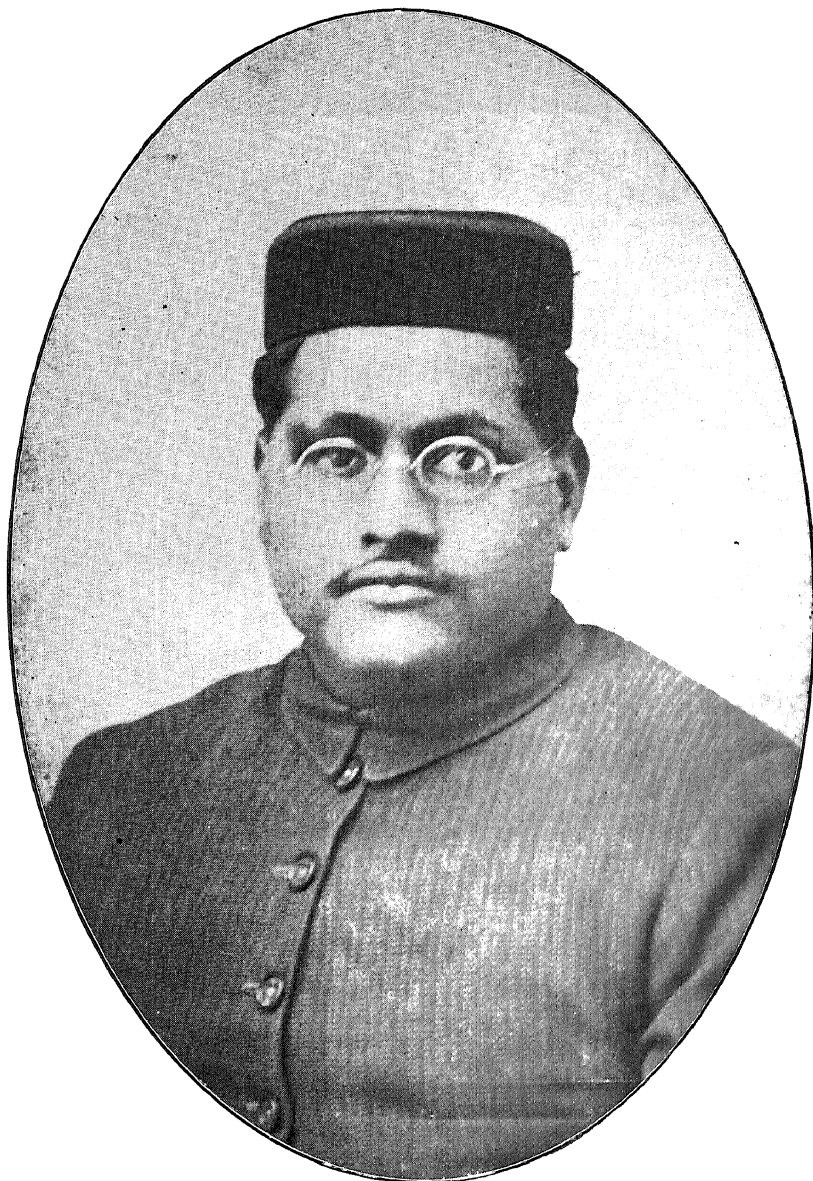
66. Lala Ganesh Rai, Municipal Commissioner, Pilibhit.
67. Qazi Khalil-ud-din Hasan, Hony. Magistrate.
68. Sahi Ram Sarup, Hony. Magistrate.
69. Babu Bahadur Singh.
70. Rai Darshan Singh Bahadur.

Allahabad Division.

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| Farrukhabad. | 71. Raja Durga Narain Singh, of Tirwa. |
| | 72. Lala Parshotam Narayan. |
| | 73. Maulvi Muhammad Sultan. |
| | 74. Pandit Ram Charan Dube. |
| | 75. Babu Gendan Lal. |
| Etawah. | 76. Mr. R. G. Whitley. |
| | 77. Raja Hukm Raj Partab Singh, of Partabner. |
| | 78. Raja Prabal Pratap Singh, of Malhajani. |
| | 79. Bhatele Sham Bihari Lal. |
| | 80. Rai Sheo Sahai Pathak Sahib. |
| | 81. Lala Durga Prasad. |
| | 82. Tiwari Hardeo Singh. |
| | 83. Mir Aziz Husain, Khan Sahib. |
| | 84. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Bashir-ud-din. |
| Cawnpore. | 85. The Hon'ble Sir L. P. Watson. |
| | 86. Sir Alexander McRobert. |
| | 87. Parshotam Rao Tantia Sahib, of Bithur. |
| | 88. The Hon'ble Bishambhar Nath Bahadur. |
| | 89. Babu Vikramajit Singh. |
| | 90. Babu Bihari Lal. |
| | 91. Rai Anand Sarup Bahadur. |
| | 92. Pt. Kundan Lal Tiwari. |
| | 93. Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur. |
| | 94. Hafiz Muhammad Halim. |
| | 95. Saiyid Khaqan Husain. |

<i>Names of districts.</i>	<i>Names of Members.</i>
	96. Maulvi Saiyid Habib-ul-lah, Bar-at-Law.
	97. Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim, Hony. Magistrate.
Fatehpur.	98. Kunwar Chandra Bhukan Singh.
	99. Rai Ishwari Sahai Bahadur.
	100. Chaudhri Basit Yar.
Allahabad.	101. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Henry Richards, Kt., J.P.
	102. The Hon'ble Justice Sir George Edward Knox, I.C.S.
	103. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Pramoda Charan Banerji, Kt., B.L., J.P., LL.D.
	104. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Tudball, I.C.S., J.P.
	105. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Rafique, J.P., Bar-at-Law.
	106. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.C. Piggott, I.C.S., J.P.
	107. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. N. Walsh, J.P.
	108. Mr. C. B. Rattigan.
	109. Lieutenant the Raja Bahadur of Manda.
	110. The Raja of Daiya.
	111. Kunwar Bharat Singh.
	112. Mr. B. E. O'Connor, Bar-at-Law.
	113. The Hon'ble Sir Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., LL.D.
	114. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, M.A., LL.B.
	115. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Abdul Rauf.
	116. The Hon'ble Pandit Moti Lal Nehru.
	117. Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur.
	118. The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E.
	119. The Hon'ble Rai Gokul Prasad Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
	120. Maulana Wilayat Husain, Khan Bahadur.
	121. Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, Khan Bahadur.

U. P. VOLUME.



L. JAY BHAGWAN SARUP SAHIB.

U. P. VOLUME.



L. BISHESHWAR DAYAL. [p. 33]



RAJA SHRI KRISHNA DUTT DUBE.

*Names of districts.**Names of Members.*

122. The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL.D.
123. Raja Ragho Prasad Narain Singh Bahadur.
124. Mr. Ali Ubbaid, Khan Bahadur.
125. Lala Bisheshar Das.
126. Captain Ranjit Singh, L.M.S.
127. The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

Jhansi Division.

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| Jhansi. | 128. The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott, O.B.E. |
| | 129. The Hon'ble Rai Shankar Sahai. |
| | 130. Lala Ganga Sahai, Hony. Magistrate. |
| | 131. M. Muhammad Ibrahim. |
| | 132. Chaube Deoki Nandan. |
| | 133. Mr. P. M. Boyce. |
| Jalaun. | 134. Rai Gopal Das Sharma Sahib. |
| | 135. M. Raza Husain, Khan Bahadur. |
| | 136. Raja Lokendra Sah, of Jagammanpur. |
| | 137. Kunwar Manmohan Singh, of Bangra. |
| Hamirpur. | 138. S. Muhammad Ismail, Vakil, Secretary
District Board. |
| | 139. Babu Parmeshwari Dayal. |
| Banda. | 140. Babu Har Prasad Singh, Vakil, Member,
Municipal Board. |
| | 141. Pandit Jugalkishore, Rais, Member, Municipal
Board. |
| | 142. M. Muhammad Ali Husain Khan. |

Benares Division.

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| Benares. | 143. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, G.C.I.E. |
| | 144. The Hon'ble Kunwar Aditya Narayan Singh. |
| | 145. Raja Madho Lal, C.S.I. |
| | 146. The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E. |
| | 147. The Hon'ble Munshi Mahadeo Prasad. |

<i>Names of districts.</i>	<i>Names of Members.</i>
	148. Maulvi Maqbul Alam, Khan Bahadur.
	149. Rai Ravinandan Prasad Bahadur.
	150. Rai A. C. Mukerji Sahib.
	151. Pandit Rama Shankar Misra, I.C.S.
Mirzapur.	152. Seth Bihari Lal.
	153. Haji Shaikh Abdul Karim.
	154. Sadh Achraj Lal.
	155. Babu Madho Singh.
	156. Mahant Anand Gir.
	157. Rai Sri Niwas Pande Sahib.
Jaunpur.	158. The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E.
	159. Raja Sri Kishan Dat Dube.
	160. Munshi Muhammad Yahiya, Khan Sahib.
	161. Thakur Harpal Singh.
	162. Raja Lal Bahadur Singh.
	163. Mufti Haider Husain.
Ghazipur.	164. Rai Sadanand Pande Bahadur.
	165. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulana Abdul Khair, Khan Bahadur.
	166. Rai Salig Ram Bahadur.
	167. Saiyid Ali Nazir, Khan Bahadur.
	168. Chaube Rash Bihari Lal.
	169. Babu Brij Nath Das.
	170. Maulvi Sadr-ud-din Ahmad.
	171. Haji Bashir Ahmad Khan.
	172. Babu Govind Narayan Singh.
Ballia.	173. Babu Sarju Prasad Singh, Hony. Magistrate, Jigirsand.
	174. Munshi Abdul Ahad, Hon. Munsif of Pharsatar.
	175. Babu Bishan Prasad.
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	<i>Gorakhpur Division.</i>
Gorakhpur.	176. Raja Indarjit Partab Bahadur Sahi.

*Names of districts.**Names of Members.*

	177. Raja Brij Narain, of Padrauna.
	178. Raja Sadesbri Narayan Singh, Rai Bahadur, Salemgarh.
	179. The Hon'ble Babu Narsing Prasad.
	180. The Hon'ble Mr. F. Mackinnon, of Babnauli.
	181. Mr. Ajodhia Das, Bar-at-Law.
	182. B. Tikari Singh of Siswa.
	183. Rai Ram Gharib Lal Bahadur.
Basti.	184. Raja Ratan Sen Singh of Bansi.
	185. Babu Shuhrat Singh.
	186. Rai Nageshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur.
Azamgarh.	187. Raja Muhammad Shah.
	188. Rai Mahadeo Singh Sahib.
	189. Babu Din Dayal Sahu.

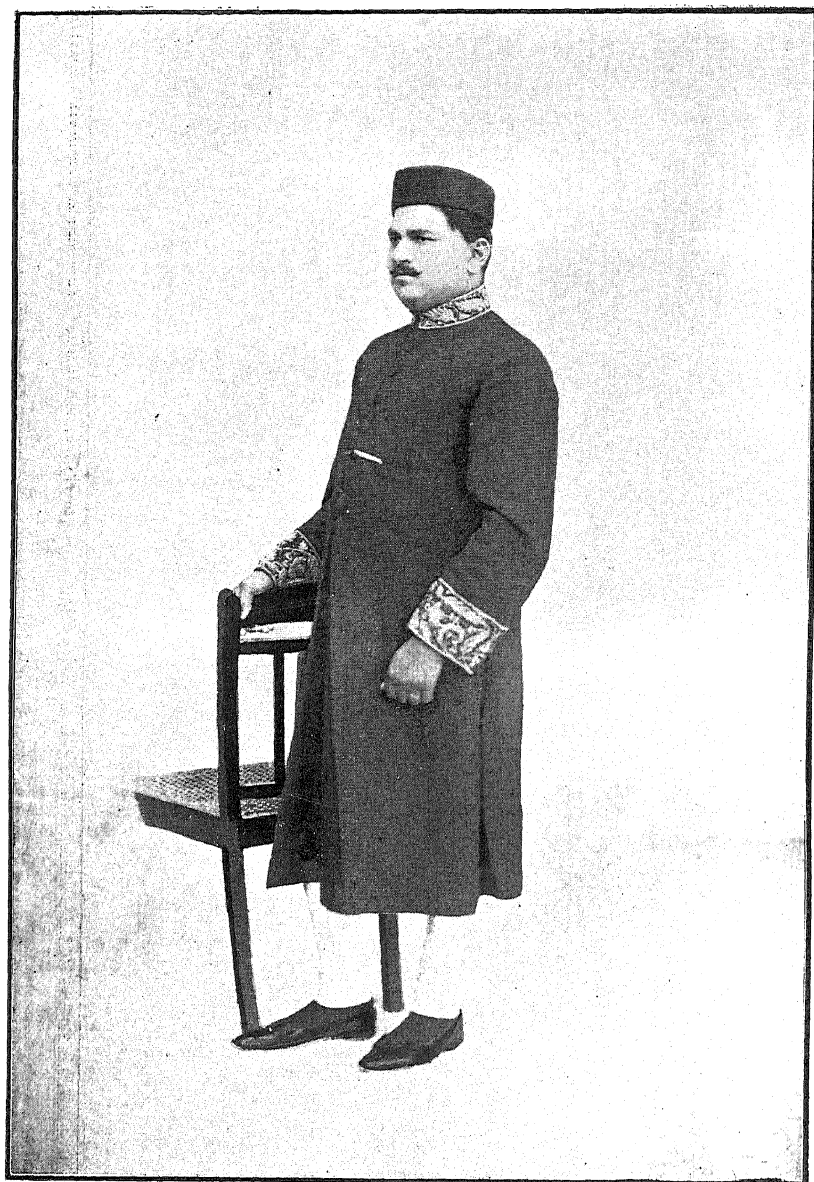
Kumaun Division.

Naini Tal.	190. M. Abdul Kaim Khan, Khan Bahadur.
	191. Chaube Raj Kumar, Hony. Magistrate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Kashipur.
Almora.	192. Rai Badri Dat Joshi Bahadur.
	193. Hony. Captain Subadar-Major Cham Singh Burathoki, Sardar Bahadur.
	194. The Hon'ble Pandit Tara Dai, Gairola.

Lucknow Division.

Lucknow.	Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioners.
	Nawab Mirza Mahdi Husain, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narain.
	The Hon'ble Rai Prag Narayan Bhargava Bahadur.
	S. Nabi Ullah, Bar-at-Law.
	M. Sami Ullah Beg, Advocate.
	The Hon'ble Shaikh Shahid Husain.

<i>Names of districts.</i>	<i>Names of Members.</i>
	The Hon'ble M. S. Karamat Husain.
	Munshi Ihtisham Ali.
	Nawab Baqar Mirza.
	Mr. St. George Jackson.
	The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B.
	Mr. J. M. K. Mackenzie, Editor of the "I. D. T."
Unao.	Chaudhri Mahendra Singh, Rai Bahadur, of Bangarmau.
	Chaudhri Wasi-uz-zaman, Khan Bahadur, of Asiwan.
	Pandit Beni Madho, Chairman, Unao Municipality.
	Raja Shambhu Dayal of Maurawan.
Rai Bareli.	Raj Kumar Uma Nath Baksh Singh, son of the Raja of Khajurgaon.
	M. Mumtaz Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.
	Raja Chandra Chur Singh.
	The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E., of Kurri Sudauli.
Sitapur.	The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
	Raja Seth Swami Dayal, Talukdar of Moizuddinpur.
	Thakur Suraj Baksh Singh, Talukdar of Bassaidih.
	Babu Chail Behari Lal, Vakil.
Hardoi.	Raja Rukmangad Singh of Katiali.
	Nawab Abdul Karim Khan of Shahabad.
	Saiyid Iltifat Rasul Khan of Sandila.
	Raja Durga Prasad of Sandila.
	Babu Mohan Lal.
	Saiyid Ali Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, retired Deputy Collector.
Kheri.	Sardar Jogendra Singh.
	Saiyid Raza Husain.
	Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah, Rai Bahadur.
	Raj Raghubar Singh.
	Munshi Ashkar Ullah Khan.
	Sardar Arjun Singh.



RAI AMARPAL SINGH, M. B. E.

*Names of districts.**Names of Members.**Fyzabad Division.*

Fyzabad.	The Hon'ble Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar of Pirpur. The Hon'ble Babu Balak Ram, Chairman, Municipal Board. Mr. Alakh Dhari. Lala Ram Raghbir, Fyzabad. Babu Sri Kamalpat Prasad Singh of Makrahi. Mir Tawakkul Husain of Surpur, Akbarpur. Mirza Yaqub Husain.
Gonda.	The Hon'ble Maharaja of Balrampur. Raja of Mankapur. Rai Kishan Prasad Sahib. M. Amjad Ali Khan of Agya.
Bahraich.	Mr. A. R. Wood, Manager, Kapurthala State. Raja Bindeshri Prasad Singh of Piagpur. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Qizilbash, C.I.E.
Sultanpur.	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Kurwar. Raja Muhammad Mahdi Ali Khan of Hasanpur. Raja Bhagwan Singh of Amethi.
Partabgarh.	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Qila Partabgarh. Nawab Shaid Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Paryawan. Rai Amarpal Singh of Dalippur.
Bara Banki.	The Hon'ble Raja Sir Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jehangirabad. Rai Chandra Har Bali of Daryabad. Chaudhri Irshad Husain, Taluqdar of Narauli. Babu Pirthipal Singh, Taluqdar of Surajpur. Raja Abul Hasan Khan of Bilehra.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL.

PART I.

Contributions by State Departments, Railways, and Firms.

WE have already mentioned in our opening Chapter that these Provinces were seriously handicapped, in some cases entirely, in the production of certain classes of munitions of war owing to the lack of means for their manufacture. This did not prevent the Provinces from doing their utmost to help to meet the ever-recurring and ever-increasing requirements of our armies, especially those operating in Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt, and Africa.

It was on March 1st, 1917, that the Indian Munitions Board was formed under the Presidentship of Sir Thomas Holland. The object of this Board was to co-ordinate the work then being carried out by isolated bodies throughout India for the purchase and manufacture of munitions of war. The Board was energetically assisted by the Indian States and advantage was taken of their resources and assistance in various ways. Several Indian gentlemen also afforded valuable assistance to the Board.

In August, 1917, at the request of the Quartermaster-General, the Government of these Provinces undertook to supply 50,000 tons baled hay before the rains of 1918. A special hay division was formed for this purpose, and, in spite of considerable difficulties, 50,000 tons of hay had been baled by the 25th of May, 1918. While a further 2,000 tons had been collected and stored unbaled. The total cost of these operations amounted to a little over 27 lakhs of rupees.

About the same time in 1917, the Provinces undertook to supply 500,000 maunds of baled Bhusa by the end of January, 1918, to meet the shortage of fodder overseas. In spite of the difficulties of the season, over 460,000 maunds were supplied by the end of January,

1918. In all 45,460 tons or over 1,200,000 maunds of baled Bhusa were supplied at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.

The Forest Department of these Provinces also supplied very large quantities of materials that were utilized directly or indirectly for war purposes. Figures for the earlier period of the war have not been received. In 1917-18 the Forest Department supplied 900,000 railway sleepers as well as 8,000 tons of timber for various military purposes. Altogether over 2 million cubic feet of timber were delivered to the value of over 28 lakhs of rupees; 25,000 maunds of tan stuffs were collected for the army boot factories, while the Bhowali Distillery turned out 42,000 maunds of rosin and 90,000 gallons of turpentine to the value of over 10 lakhs of rupees. Including the value of hay as mentioned above, the total value of materials provided by the Forest Department amounted to 65 lakhs of rupees.

The jails of these Provinces supplied over 80,000 hand-made blankets in addition to a considerable number of other articles.

By the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, assistance was rendered by supplying military and labour corps with tools and plant in spite of depleted stocks and extreme difficulty in obtaining fresh supplies. A great deal of work was suddenly thrown on this Department during 1918, in view of the urgent need for accommodating the Indian Battalions at that time being raised in various parts of the province for the new army in India, and it undertook the construction of tube wells for the Military department grass farms at Muttra, Shahjahanpur, Benares Cantonment, Cawnpore, and Benares.

The Department also supplied the undermentioned materials and articles:—

<i>Quantity supplied.</i>			<i>Value.</i>
			Rs.
9½ miles railway line materials	...	...	50,000
2 pumps and 15 engines and locomotives	...	...	76,000
1 Baxter stone crusher	...	...	8,800
423 Tip trucks	...	...	37,700

	Rs.
Miscellaneous articles	2,500
3,770 cubic feet Shisham wood supplied to the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpur.	

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY RAILWAYS.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, Gorakhpur.

<i>Materials.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Engines	26
Carriages, composite (1st and 2nd) four-wheeled ...	18
Third class carriages, bogie	8
Do. do. (four-wheeled)	19
Brake vans	4
Covered goods wagons (four-wheeled)	760
Open trucks	60
Oil tank wagons	6
Timber or bolster trucks	12
Travelling cranes	3
Runner trucks for cranes	3
Bogie covered goods wagons for armoured train ...	4
Four-wheeled covered goods wagons for armoured train	4
Third class bogie underframes, utilized in making armoured water tank wagons.	3
Rails	49 track miles.
Sleepers	349,647
Fishplates	34 track miles.
Fish bolts	30,000
Spikes	20 tons.

Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, Limited, Bareilly.

<i>Materials.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Metre gauge locomotives	5
Do. low-sided wagons	131
Ten-ton travelling hand crane	1

A pontoon bridge complete with girders, etc.

29 miles of metre gauge permanent-way materials.

A complete equipment for 40 miles of light railway, including rolling stock, plant, etc.

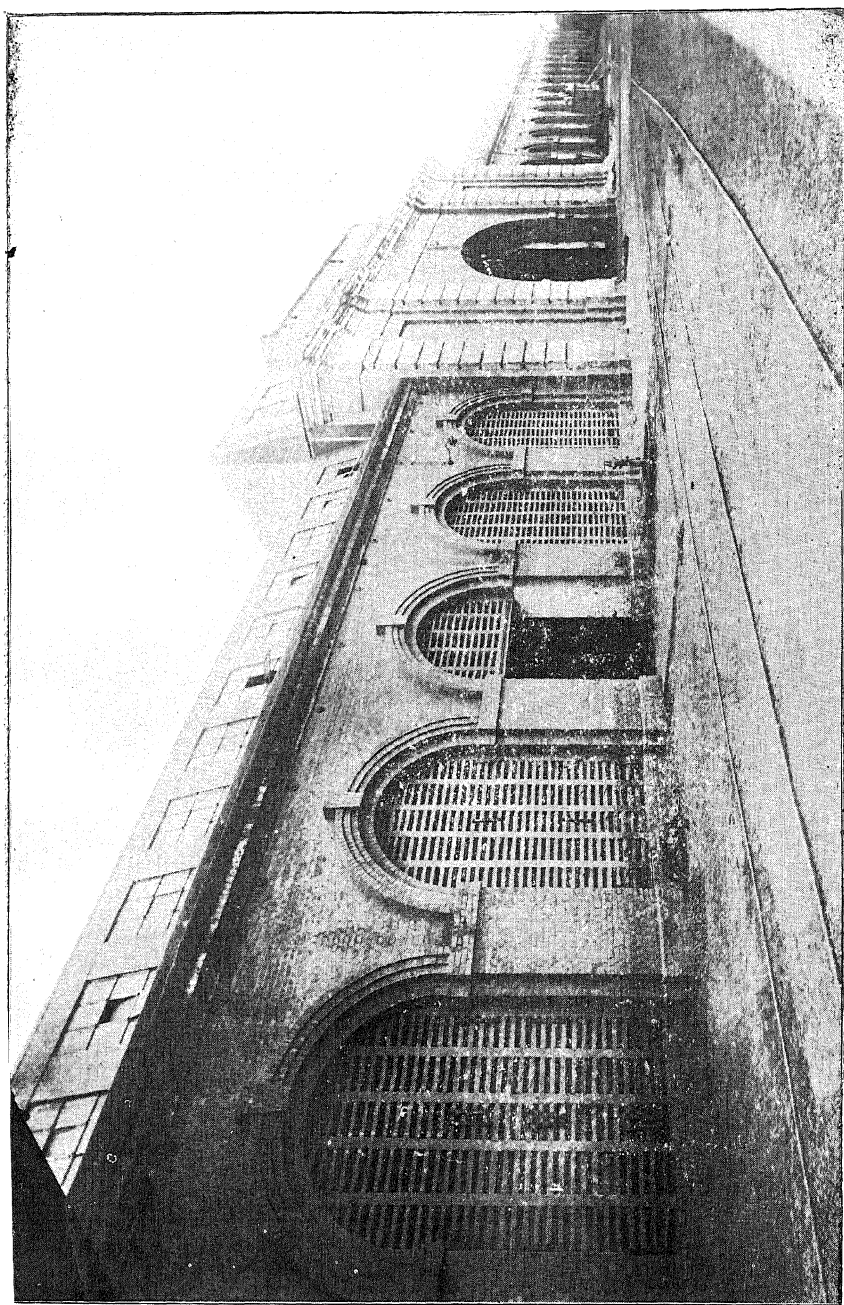
Trolleys and other miscellaneous stores.

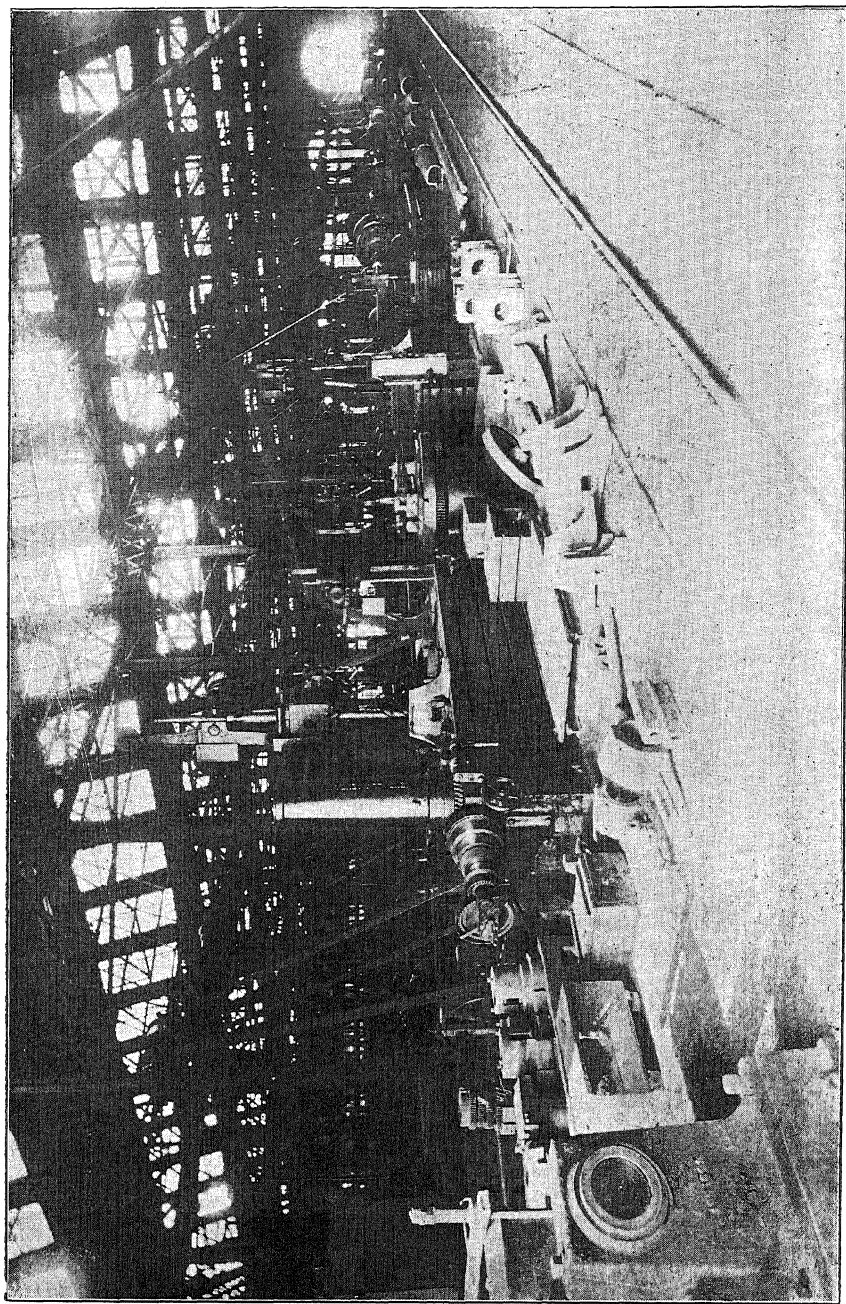
<i>Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.</i>			Rs.
Cost of munitions supplied	...	..	2,15,000
Cost of shell manufacture	...	...	3,81,360

But the mainstay of these Provinces were the Mills and Factories at Cawnpore and other industrial centres. The extent to which these mills contributed can best be seen from the following statements:—

STATEMENT OF CHIEF ITEMS SUPPLIED BY MILLS AND FACTORIES
IN THE UNITED PROVINCES DURING 1914-18.

<i>Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.</i>			
1. Cloth, Khaki	...	...	2,431,353½ yds.
2. Great coat cloth	....	...	924,643¼ "
3. Special coat cloth	...	...	139,078¼ "
4. Flannels	...	...	272,293½ "
5. Flannel serge	...	...	1,156,966 "
6. Flannels of various designs	...	...	643,035¼ "
7. A. C. flannels	...	..	12,604¾ "
8. Serges	...	...	1,073,633¾ "
9. Lohi serge	...	...	8,934,586 "
10. White and dyed lohis	..	...	1,239 "
11. Khaki serge putties	.	...	11,460 "
12. Putties	...	...	1,621,301 "
13. Brown and white lace	...	..	79,192½ "
14. Reels and khaki linen thread	...	...	5,500 "
15. Mittens and gloves	...	...	512,850 "
16. Stockings	...	..	62,990 "
17. Hose tops	..	...	20,890 "





18.	Knickerbockers	...	...	...	2,400
19.	Trousers	...	...	...	2,200
20.	Socks, worsted	...	...	...	2,234,388
21.	Jersey, grey standard	...	...	...	685,792
22.	Coats	...	...	...	16,427
23.	Balaclava caps and comforters	...	...	...	82,841
24.	Cloth blanket	...	...	...	11,480 $\frac{1}{2}$
25.	Blankets	...	...	...	185,604
26.	Natural grey Balaclava caps and comforters	...	...	...	81,841
27.	Hospital blankets	...	...	...	11,510
28.	Great coats	...	...	...	65,629
29.	Caps, forage	...	...	...	24,282
30.	Frocks	...	...	...	5,450
31.	Blue grey worsted balls	...	...	...	11,729 lbs.
32.	Yarn	...	...	...	408 „

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERIALS SUPPLIED FOR WAR PURPOSES
DURING THE 18 MONTHS ENDED THE 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Elgin Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.

Rifle cloth	...	...	...	5,890,806 yds.
Clothing material supplied to Army Clothing Department and the Indian Munitions Board	...	...	...	920,000
Tents supplied to the Indian Munitions Board	...	...	...	10,059
The above tents represent in yards approximately,	...	...	...	5,343,000 yds.
Sheets, pillow cases, etc., for barrack and hospital use	...	...	...	227,500
Khaki putties	...	...	...	6,700 prs.
Lint and bandage cloth, etc.	...	...	...	90,100 lbs.
Selvage yarn supplied to jute mills for manufacture of gunny for military purposes	...	...	...	328,352 „

Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.

Cloth	...	...	...	1,797,037 yds.
Melton cloth	...	...	...	327,000 „

Cotton putties	...	...	...	2,995	prs.
Tents	...	...	...	18,902	
Dusters	...	...	...	204,789	
Drills, twill, etc.	...	...	...	700,000	yds.
Towels	...	...	...	34,141	
Foot bandages	...	...	...	163,177	prs.
Pillow cases	...	...	...	90,700	
Serviettes	...	...	...	1,848	
Cotton	...	...	...	8,201	lbs.
Cotton yarn	...	..	...	5,991	"
Caulking cotton	...	...	...	53,520	"
Mattress covers	...	...	...	3,000	"
Newar	...	...	...	8,992,500	yds.
Cotton rope	...	...	...	3,100	"
Rope	...	...	...	19,273,760	"
Table cloth	...	...	...	947	
Tea cloth	...	...	...	6,000	
Sundries	...	...	...	80,000	yds.

Messrs. H. Bevis and Company, Cawnpore.

Brushes	...	...	...	396,283	
Rope $\frac{5}{8}$"	...	...	...	72,000	yds.
Khaki webbing	...	...	...	358,654	"
Fringe, pagri	...	...	...	5,572	"
Razai	...	...	...	20,297	
Cotton putties	...	...	...	118,292	prs.
Union putties	...	...	...	21,830	"
Khaki drab, $\frac{3}{4}$ " taper	...	...	...	2,016	yds.

Messrs. Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.

Tents	...	...	...	20,429	
The above tents represent in yards approximately,				8,350,000	yds.
Tents made up from materials supplied by					
Munitions Board	..	...	..	884	

Barrack sheets	...	...	...	511,000
Pagris	...	...	...	100,000
The above pagris represent in yards	...	...	...	973,000 yds.
Putties	...	...	...	36,000 prs.
Pillow cases	...	...	...	13,000
Caulking cotton	...	...	...	82,200 lbs.
Twill and sheeting	...	...	...	70,000 yds.
Rope	...	...	...	22,000 mds.
Newar	...	...	...	11,000 „
Mattress cases	...	...	...	16,000
Towels and counterpanes	20,500

* *Government Tent Factory, Fatehgarh.*

Blankets	7,000
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Messrs. Anand Sarup & Co., Muzaffarnagar.

Blankets	122,000
Jhools	12,000

The Begg Sutherland Company, Cawnpore.

Brushes	...	...	...	640,374
				value
				Rs. 3,58,307-8-0

Victoria Mills Company, Cawnpore.

Tent cloth	5½ millions yds.
Cloth	4½ „ „
Tents	200

† *The Cawnpore Tannery.*

Tanned buff hides	38,642 lbs.
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* Enormous quantity of newar and durries, etc.

† Many thousands of shoes and hospital slippers.

U. P. Tannery.

Buffalo leather	...	...	386,700	lbs.
W. B. Shewan & Co.				
Cow hides	...	...	58,304	lbs.
Buffalo leather	...	...	1,114,882	"

Indian Distillery.

Methylated spirit	...	...	660	gallons.
Rectified spirit	...	...	4,847	"
Methylated spirit	...	...	3,580	"
Rectified spirit	...	...	8,911	"

Empire Engineering Company.

Approximate value of work done in 1915	...	Rs.	1,10,000
Approximate value of work done in 1916	...	"	2,60,000
Approximate value of work done in 1917	...	"	3,50,000
IN 1918.			
Harness and Saddlery fitting	...	"	1,00,000
Well boring tools, bolts and nuts, etc.	...	"	1,00,000
Hay presses, bhusa-shearing machines, winnowing machines	...	"	65,000
Sanitary appliances, carts, and fittings for military works	...	"	1,00,000
Total	...	Rs.	10,85,000

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT
DURING THE WAR PERIOD.

Cooper Allen and Company Limited.

<i>Name of articles.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Equipment—	
Troopers' saddles, complete sets, with saddlery	7,500

<i>Name of articles.</i>	<i>Number</i>
Equipment—	
Straps, Great coat	79,700
Pannels, loop, leather, picketing pegs	5,462
Belts, waist, medium	32,767
Cases, pistol, Webley, with loop	1,500
Girths, leather	7,278
Baggage straps	77,866
Reins, bit	48,787
Surcingles	10,127
Frogs, brown, S. B. Pattern	4,320
Bucklets, G. S. leather I. P.	2,230
G. S. I. P. Collars, breast, Nos. 1 and 2	3,255
Straps, steadying	2,140
Buckles for belts	12,285
Buckles for straps, G. C.	21,872
Bits, bridoon, large	1,497
Collars, head, Mark III	3,938
„ breast, Mark IV	2,702
Pieces, buckling	2,000
Reins, driving	1,768
Straps, supporting traces	2,019
Ropes, baggage	1,994
Traces, No. XI	3,034
Straps for braces	8,680
M. G. Straps No. 1	6,228
Pannels, No. 2, Mark IV	3,499
Breechings, Nos. 1 and 2	1,602
Cruppers, Nos. 1 and 2	2,297
Collars, head, Mark IV	55,343
Rifle buckets, Cavalry, No. XI	6,865
Headstalls, G. S., No. XI	19,849
Buckets, Rifle, Cavalry, No. XI	3,362
Frogs, brown, kukri	1,000

<i>Name of articles.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Equipment—	
Frogs, brown, bayonet, G. S. ...	23,851
Saddles, S. A. pattern, 02 I. P. No. XI ...	10,861
Bits, Portsmouth, rev. head, bridle, large and small ...	20,309
Cases, horse shoe, I. P. No. XI ...	1,000
Bags, entrenching tools ...	2,511
Stirrup leathers. ...	4,977
Bridles, small ..	1,000
Cases, mamootie ...	2,037
Rollers, G. S., small ...	20,161
Headstalls, G. S., browband ..	5,768
Pads, rollers, G. S. ...	7,500
Belts, shoulder, sword, small ...	1,000
Band, Equipment '03, Straps, G. C. ...	17,378
Cases, leather, entrenching tools ...	11,501
Gaiters ...	20,345
Straps, upper ...	15,000 prs.
„ lower ...	15,000 „
Steel studs ...	15,000 „
Waist belts for officers ...	3,000
Puttee tops, leather ...	1,200 prs.
Boots ...	5,198,946
Shoes ...	17,877
Slippers ...	154,065

PART II.

Gifts of materials, etc., by private individuals.

In addition to the assistance given by Government Departments, Railways, and Firms, private individuals came forward in numbers and presented free gifts of useful articles and in some cases money.

We regret the names of the donors are not available. The list of free gifts is as follows :—

Statement showing the material gifts supplied by private individuals.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Material supplied.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Dehra Dun ...	Motor ambulance cars ...	2
Do. ...	Motor launch ...	1
Saharanpur ...	Motor ambulance cars ...	3
Muzaffarnagar ...	Do. ...	7
Do. ...	Motor launch ...	1
Meerut ...	Motor ambulance cars ...	8
Bulandshahr ...	Do. ...	7
Do. ...	Several tents.	
Do. ...	Lathes ...	9
Do. ...	Horses ...	3
Do. ...	To His Excellency the Vice-roy for mechanical transport in Mesopotamia, Rs. 30,000.	
Do. ...	To His Excellency the Vice-roy for purposes of Police Battalions, Rs. 10,500.	
Do. ...	Six commodious buildings were lent for use of Recruiting Dépôt.	
Bulandshahr ...	} The Jat Bullock Corps, at a cost of Rs. 60,000.	
Aligarh ...		
Bijnor ...		
Aligarh ...	Motor ambulance cars ...	6
Do. ...	Motor launch ...	1
Do. ...	Lathes ...	16
Do. ...	Tents ...	14
Muttra ...	Motor ambulance cars ...	2
Agra ...	Do. ...	6
Do. ...	Motor launch ...	1

<i>District.</i>	<i>Material supplied.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Agra	Telescope	1
Do.	Tents	10
Do.	Chouldari	1
Mainpuri	Motor launch	1
Do.	Tents	2
Etah	Motor ambulance cars	6
Bareilly	Do.	4
Bijnor	Do.	4
Do.	Tents	11
Budaun	Motor ambulance car	1
Do.	Motor launch	1
Moradabad	Motor ambulance cars	4
Do.	Tents	23
Do.	Lathes for munition work.	
Shahjahanpur	Motor ambulance cars	3
Do.	5,000 yards of grey cloth for the Munitions Board.	
Pilibhit	Motor ambulance cars	2
Do.	Tents worth Rs. 1,600.	
Farrukhabad	Motor ambulance cars	4
Etawah	Motor launch	1
Cawnpore	Motor ambulance cars	12
Do.	Motor launch	1
Do.	Lathes	4 (3 free and 1 on hire).
Fatehpur	Motor ambulance cars	2
Allahabad	Do.	7
Do.	Motor launch	1
Do.	Aeroplane	1
Do.	Machine-gun	1
Do.	Horses	3
Jhansi	Motor ambulance cars	5
Hamirpur	Tents	4

<i>District.</i>	<i>Material supplied.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Hamirpur	... Motor ambulance car	... 1
Do.	... Raotis	... 3
Jalaun	... Motor ambulance cars	... 3
Banda	... Do.	... 2
Benares	... Do.	... 5
Do.	... Lathes	... 15
Mirzapur	... Motor ambulance cars	... 2
Do.	... Camels	... 50
Ghazipur	... Motor ambulance car	... 1
Jaunpur	... Do.	... 1
Ballia	... Motor launch	... 1
Gorakhpur	... Motor ambulance cars	... 5
Do.	.. Tents	... 13
Basti	... Motor ambulance cars	... 3
Azamgarh	... Do.	... 3
Naini Tal	... Do.	... 2
Almora	... Motor ambulance car	... 1
Garhwal	... Do.	... 1
Lucknow	... Motor ambulance cars	... 2
Unao	.. Do.	... 2
Rae Bareli	... Do.	... 4
Hardoi	... Do.	... 3
Sitapur	... Do.	... 6
Do.	... Tents	... 2
Kheri	... Motor ambulance cars	... 4
Do.	... Tents	... 8
Fyzabad	... Motor ambulance cars	... 4
Do.	... Tents	... 58
Do.	... Durries	... 4
Do.	... Houses for war purposes	... 4
Gonda	... Motor ambulance cars	... 5
Bahraich	... Do.	... 4
Sultanpur	... Do.	... 3

<i>District.</i>	<i>Material supplied.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Partabgarh ...	Motor ambulance cars ...	2
Bara Banki ...	Do. ...	4
Bara Banki ...	Lathes (lent to Munitions Board by local factories).	8

Provincial total of material gifts supplied.

Horses	...	...	6 number.
Camels	...	...	50 „
Jat Bullock Corps, costing	...	...	Rs. 60,000
Tents	...	...	146
Lathes	...	...	52
Motor ambulance cars	...	...	168
Motor launches	...	...	10
Aeroplane	...	...	1
Machine-gun	...	...	1
Grey cloth	...	...	5,000 yds.
Durries	...	...	4
Houses for war purposes	...	...	10
Raotis	...	...	3
Telescope	...	...	1
To His Excellency the Viceroy for mechanical transport in Mesopotamia	...	...	Rs. 30,000
To His Excellency the Viceroy for purposes of Police Battalions	...	..	Rs. 10,500

N.B.—(1) In addition to the above list some lathes were also supplied by the Moradabad District, but their number is not available. Tents worth Rs. 1,600 were also supplied by Pilibhit District.

(2) Most of the motor ambulances and launches were presented to the United Provinces Special War Fund by private individuals.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLICITY WORK.

ONE of the main recommendations of the Delhi Conference of April, 1918, was the formation of Publicity Bureaux with the object of organizing a widespread development of propaganda work in India. Local Governments were addressed on the subject, and the Government of the United Provinces lost no time in taking action upon the suggestion. It was decided on the 25th May, 1918, to establish a Provincial Publicity Bureau, its functions being to act as a co-ordinating agency for propagandist activities in the provinces. The Bureau was to be a branch of the War Board, its executive agency being the President and the Secretary of that Board, while a Committee, consisting mainly of non-officials, was constituted to advise and assist in the conduct of the Publicity campaign.

The composition of the Committee was as follows :—

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir John Campbell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Walsh, High Court, Allahabad.
2. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, Allahabad.
3. The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., of Balrampur.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.
5. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.
6. The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of Pahasu.
7. The Hon'ble Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E., Bar-at-Law, Lucknow.
8. The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Allahabad.
9. The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narain, Lucknow.

10. The Hon'ble Syed Wazir Hasan, Lucknow.
11. The Hon'ble Mirza Sami Ullah Beg, Lucknow.
12. The Hon'ble Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Allahabad.
13. The Hon'ble Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Lucknow.
14. Sir Logie P. Watson, Cawnpore.
15. Rev. Dr. Garfield Williams, O.B.E., Editor, United Provinces War Journal.
16. Rev. Dr. C. A. R. Janvier, Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
17. Mr. C. B. Rattigan, Editor of the *Pioneer*, Allahabad.
18. Mr. J. M. K. Mackenzie, Editor of the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, Lucknow.
19. Munshi Daya Narayan Nigam, Editor of the *Zamana*, Cawnpore.
20. Mr. S. G. Dunn, Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
21. Mr. G. S. Ingram, Business Manager, United Provinces War Journal, Allahabad.
22. Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari, Editor of the *Abhyudaya*, Allahabad.
23. Mr. W. S. Armour, Superintendent, Educational Department, Publicity Bureau, Allahabad.

REPRESENTATIVES OF DIVISIONS :

Meerut	... Mr. B. R. Bomanji, Bar-at-Law, Saharanpur.
Agra	... Rai Raj Bahadur Sahib, Etah.
Rohilkhand	... Rai Brij Lal Budhwar Bahadur, Budaun.
Allahabad	... The Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Allahabad.
Jhansi	... Hony. Lieut. Raja Lokandra Sah of Jagamanpur, Jalaun.
Benares	... Rai Salig Ram Bahadur, M.B.E., Ghazipur.
Gorakhpur	... Rai Babu Abhainandan Prasad Sahib, Gorakhpur.
Kumaun	... Rai Bahadur Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, Naini Tal.
Fyzabad	... The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabad, Bara Banki.

SECRETARY:

Mr. V. A. Stowell, O.B.E., I.C.S.,

Mr. C. J. Brown acted as Assistant Secretary for about four months. The Committee held three meetings in July, August, and December, 1918, to report progress and to advise on and discuss the campaign which was carried on through the agency of the Headquarters Bureau. The Committee is still in existence, though its functions have now practically come to a close. A final meeting was held on the 19th February, 1919.

The main lines of the campaign organized in the United Provinces, apart from the issue of leaflets, *communiqués* and general instructions by the Headquarters Bureau, consisted of the establishment of a Provincial War Journal, the constitution of War Committees or War Leagues in every district of the provinces for war-work in general, including, as an important branch of their work, propagandist activities and the issue of District Supplements to the War Journal, and thirdly, the organization of an educational publicity campaign through an officer of the Educational Department placed on special duty for this purpose.

The work of the Head Office, as indicated above, consisted mainly in controlling and co-ordinating the work of the District Committees, and the other main branches of the scheme. The provincial press, which was strongly represented on the Committee, was addressed with a view to assistance in propaganda work, and large numbers of pamphlets, *communiqués*, and maps received from the Central Publicity Board, or compiled by the Provincial Bureau, or published by private individuals, were issued broadcast to the press and districts. In all over 600,000 copies of such publications were sent out, besides 38,900 copies of pictorial posters. Regular fortnightly progress reports were submitted by the Provincial Bureau to the Central Publicity Board and two quarterly summaries of the work were prepared and issued to the Press for publication. (The publicity work done before the constitution of the Bureau comprised, it may be mentioned, the issue of about 5½ lakhs of leaflets and hand-bills and 10,000 pictorial posters besides the numbers already stated). 250,000 Victory leaflets were also issued by the War

Journal on the conclusion of the armistice. Arrangements were made by the Bureau for the employment of three whole-time lecturers and propagandists, Rai Raj Bahadur Sahib for the Agra Division, Chaudhri Hari Ram Singh for the Benares Division, and Captain Kashi Nath, late of the United Provinces Labour Corps, for the Bareilly Division. All these gentlemen did valuable work, especially Chaudhri Hari Ram Singh, whose eloquence in addressing war meetings was of the highest order.

It was decided at the outset of the campaign that, in view of the comparatively undeveloped stage which had been reached by the Vernacular Press of these Provinces, it would be highly desirable to establish an official War Journal to carry the work of publicity as far as possible into every village of the provinces and to reach the great mass of the rural population who were entirely untouched by the existing Vernacular Press organization. A scheme for this journal was accordingly worked out early in June, 1918. The Rev. Dr. Garfield Williams was appointed Editor of the new journal with Pt. Satyanand Joshi, Sub-Editor of the *Leuler*, as his Assistant. These gentlemen set to work at once, and, in spite of the great difficulties of starting a weekly journal on a large scale under amateur management, they succeeded in bringing out the first number of that admirable publication, the *United Provinces War Journal* on the 17th July, 1918. The first issue of the paper numbered 41,000 copies, 3,000 being in English, 25,000 in Hindi, and 13,000 in Urdu. Being written in the simplest possible language and edited with great devotion and ability by Dr. Garfield Williams, the paper was an immediate success, and demands for large numbers of copies flowed in from all sides. By the beginning of December, when the circulation had reached the limit to which it could be allowed to go, the numbers issued reached a total of 119,500 copies, of which 11,500 were in English, 65,000 in Hindi, and 43,000 in Urdu. As the work increased rapidly, it was found necessary to appoint a Business Manager to organize the work of publication and distribution on business lines, and Mr. G. S. Ingram

was appointed to this post in September, 1918. Enquiries into the results of the work done in distributing the War Journal and disseminating its contents show that a remarkable degree of success has been achieved. The Journal and a surprising knowledge of its contents reach the remotest villages of the provinces and it is read and studied in every village school and at almost every village chaupal. Patwaris, postmen, canal patrols, station-masters, forest employés, and dispensaries all receive the Journal and spread its news among the people; 62 United Provinces regiments have been receiving supplies of the Journal and large numbers of copies have been issued to other Provinces and Native States, while 6,000 copies in Urdu and Hindi have been going to the troops in Mesopotamia and Palestine. The Journal has continued its career of beneficial activity up to the present and is being continued on a reduced scale for some time further. It is hoped that it will be replaced by a provincial educational journal on similar lines in the course of a few months. It may be noted that His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in the Council on the 6th of February, 1919, paid a well-deserved tribute to the work done by the United Provinces War Journal, which, to quote his words, "has disseminated War information far and wide and has created in the minds of thousands of our peasant-folk an interest in the larger world outside the circle of the village." The distribution of the War Journal was free in all cases, though in some districts private persons wishing to have copies sent to them regularly were required to deposit Re. 1 to cover the postal charges. In all some 2½ million copies of the Journal have been issued.

For the publicity campaign in the Educational Department which, next to the War Journal, formed the most important branch in these Provinces, Mr. W. S. Armour was placed on special duty, and he organized the work with marked ability and success. Mr. Armour toured the provinces arranging for the effective distribution of the War Journal in schools and colleges and for the dissemination of information regarding the war in these institutions by means of

lectures and courses of instruction. District Inspecting Officers and the staffs of the more important institutions were trained in this way throughout the provinces. Mr. Armour subsequently organized a magic lantern campaign extending over every district in the provinces. A supply of lanterns was borrowed or purchased and a large number of slides relating to the war were obtained. A school for the instruction of operators and lecturers was held at Lucknow in December, and the magic lantern campaign is now in full swing. For the purposes of these operations, Mr. Armour produced a remarkably able series of pamphlets and lectures of varying grades suitable for use in colleges, high and middle schools and primary schools, and a provincial test on knowledge of the war to follow the course of instruction in magic lantern lectures has been arranged. Mr. Armour's lectures and pamphlets for schools were sold at cost price and about 73,000 copies of these have been issued, besides 220 wall maps.

A very large amount of valuable work was done in the United Provinces by the efforts of non-official helpers. The District Supplements to the War Journal were almost all edited by non-official volunteers, and the District War Committees displayed a most praiseworthy energy and enthusiasm in helping forward the work. Numbers of pamphlets, leaflets, war poems, and war dramas were issued by private individuals and copies of ten of the most useful of these works were distributed throughout the provinces by the Publicity Bureau.

The results of the publicity campaign in these provinces have undoubtedly been striking and widespread. The stimulus afforded to recruiting and war-work in general was most marked even during the short time which elapsed before the close of hostilities, and the experience of touring officers and other helpers shows that the educative influence of the War Journal and of the other methods employed has extended with wonderful thoroughness throughout the towns and villages of every district in the provinces.

Since the War Journal is still in course of publication and the

educational campaign will continue to the end of March, it is impossible at present to give an accurate estimate of the cost of the work. The work bills of the Government Press for publishing the War Journal can only be made out after a considerable delay, and bills for materials supplied will continue to be received for some time yet ; but, so far as can be at present estimated, the total cost of the publicity campaign in the United Provinces in 1918-19 will approximately come to something under 3 lakhs of rupees, the greater part of which, nearly 2½ lakhs, represents the cost of the War Journal.

A War Exhibition was held in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, during the week ending the 1st February. It was not found practicable to get together any collection of trophies or other war exhibits of any particular interest, and the exhibition mainly consisted of Mr. Bennett's Naval Pictures, which were received from Bangalore. Bad weather was unfortunately experienced on two or three days, but the exhibition was visited by over 20,000 people on the six days during which it was open. On one afternoon it was reserved for purdah ladies and nearly 1,100 Indian ladies took advantage of the opportunity to see it.

Before closing this brief account of the publicity campaign in the United Provinces, mention may be made of the most prominent workers who have organized and directed the work in the United Provinces. Sir John Campbell, President of the War Board, who was responsible for the initiation of the War Journal and for the direction of the campaign in general, has had fitting tribute paid to his devotion and ability on other occasions, and further mention of his services here would be superfluous. The achievements of Dr. Garfield Williams stand out pre-eminent among the workers who have contributed to the success of this campaign, and his colleagues, Pandit Satyanand Joshi and Mr. G. S. Ingram, the Business Manager of the War Journal, have well-earned honourable mention for their able co-operation. The Superintendent of the Government Press, Mr. W. Abel, seconded their efforts with great devotion and energy.

Mr. Armour's conduct of the educational campaign was marked by ability and enthusiasm of the highest order, and this brief list may suitably be closed with the names of Chaudhari Hari Ram Singh and Rai Raj Bahadur Sahib, the lecturers and propagandists of the Benares and Agra Divisions, who toured their districts delivering lectures, addressing meetings, and organizing publicity work with marked eloquence and success.

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CHAPTER VI.

RED CROSS AND WAR FUNDS.

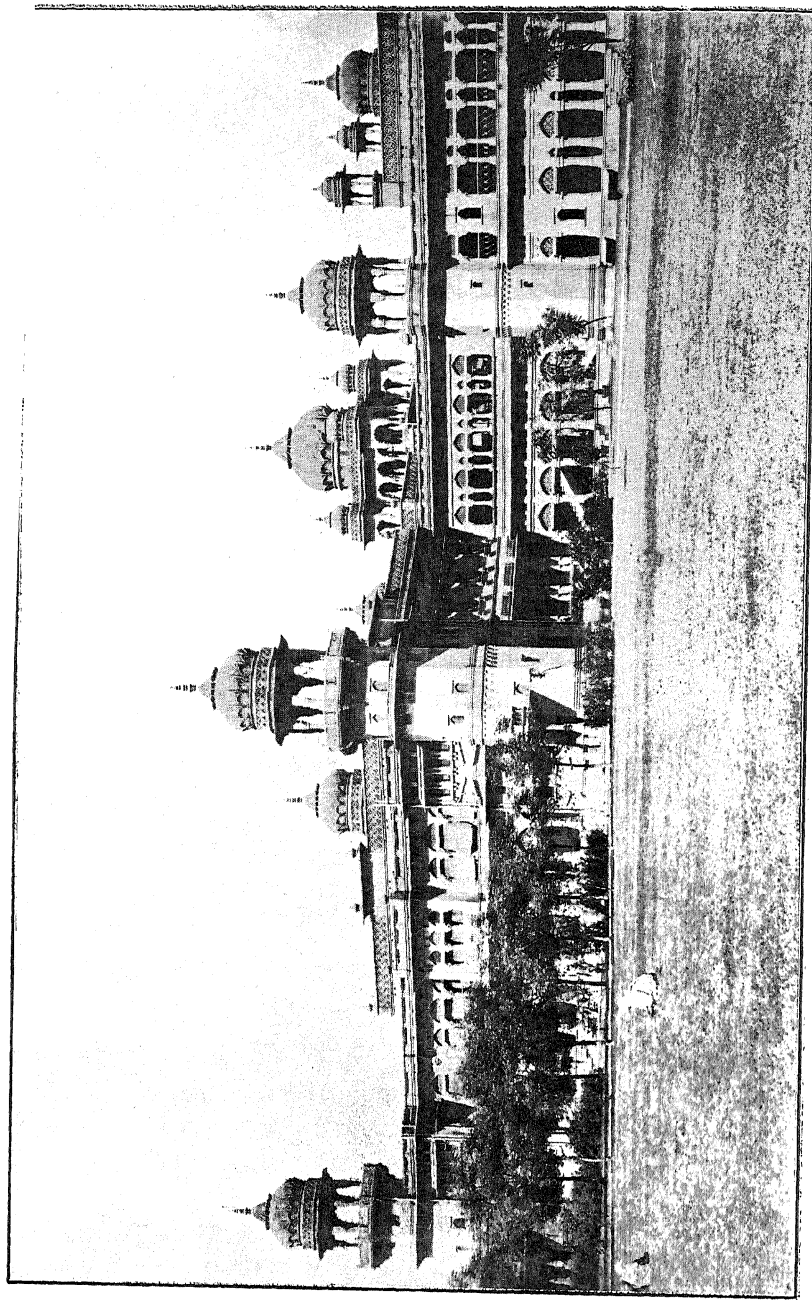
OF the numerous war funds and charities, which have received support from the United Provinces during the war, four have been directly administered by the War Board during the course of its existence. These were the Red Cross organization, the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle Campaign, the Silver Wedding Fund, and latterly the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The Red Cross Work in the United Provinces was originally directed by the United Provinces Ladies' Association, which carried on the work until the latter half of 1917. During that year their work had been divided into two branches: the Ladies' Association, controlling the working parties which provided comforts for Mesopotamia, while Lady Meston, as the Red Cross representative, supplied the indents from the provincial military hospitals. The admirable work done by this organization has been described in the volume of reports published in 1918. Owing, however, to the organization of the Indian Joint War Committee and the great expansion of work necessitated by their taking over entire responsibility for the Red Cross needs of Mesopotamia, it was felt desirable to relieve the hard-pressed leaders of the Ladies' Association from the increasing burden of work and to organize it on wider and more businesslike lines with the authority and stimulus of an official organization. The War Board accordingly took over the Red Cross work from the Ladies' Association with effect from the 1st of December, 1917, on which date the Central Dépôt at Cawnpore was opened. In January, 1918, the work of supplying provincial hospitals was also taken over from Lady Meston, and both branches of the work were thereafter entrusted to the Central Dépôt at Cawnpore, which was controlled by Sir John Campbell, with the aid

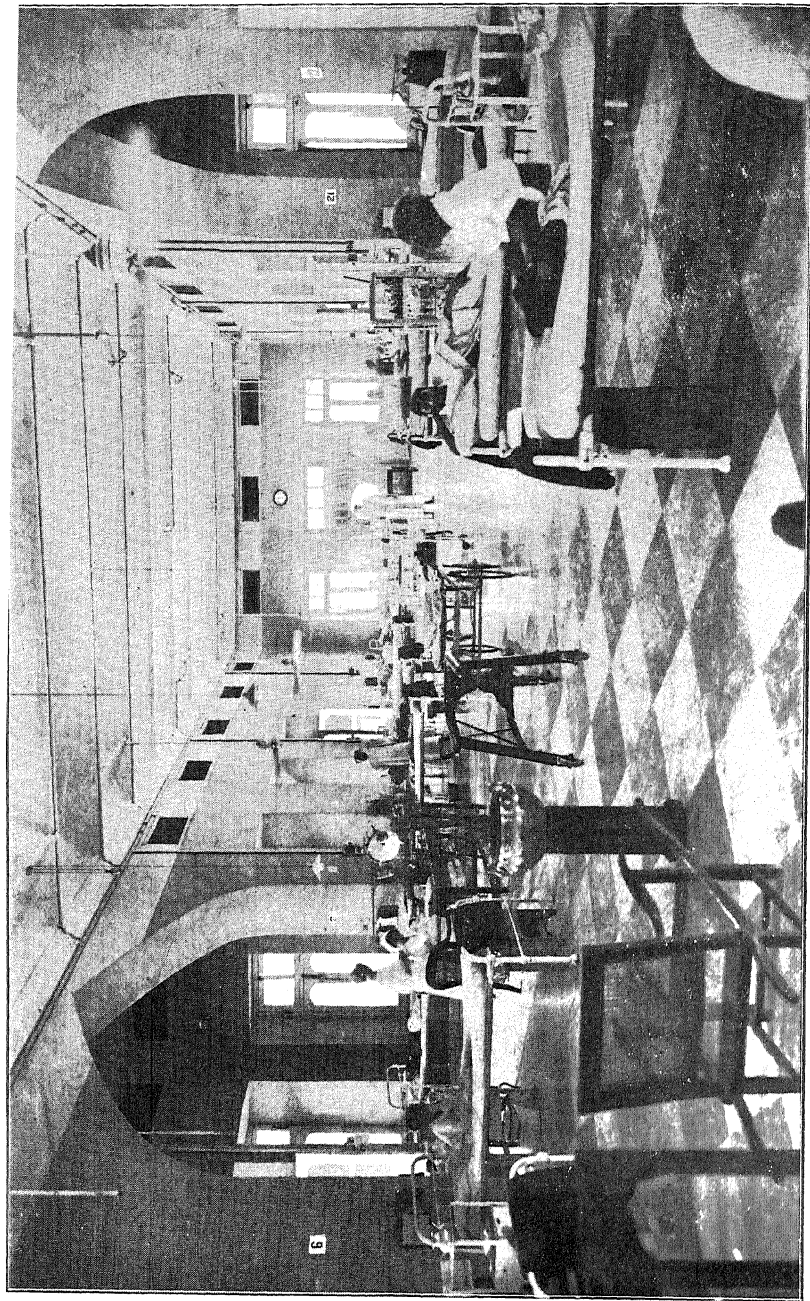
and advice of an Executive Committee. The members of this Central Committee comprised the Hon'ble Mr. T. Smith, Mr. S. H. Tayler, Mr. A. A. Black, Mr. C. T. Allen, Mr. N. C. Stiffe, I.C.S., and Mrs. Vernon, with Mr. J. Lapraik as Honorary Treasurer and Mr. J. A. Kendall as whole-time Superintendent of the Dépôt.

The Dépôt, which was located in a bungalow kindly lent by Mr. Smith, undertook and successfully carried out a variety of functions. Wholesale purchases of materials were made under the advice of the Purchasing Committee, and supplied at cheap rates to working centres for the making up of garments. The Dépôt distributed approved patterns of all articles which were required to be made up, and received, sorted and despatched all the consignments received from branches, besides purchasing and supplying to Bombay for the hospital articles, such as cigarettes, soap, gramophones, shoes, etc., which had to be obtained ready-made and were not made up by the working parties. During the 15 months of its existence the Dépôt purchased stock to the value of just over Rs. 4,40,000 (apart from dead stock). It sold to the local branches and at its closing sale materials to the value of Rs. 1,88,000, supplied on payment to Bombay and other provincial centres, Rs. 35,000 worth of goods, and made free issues of materials to local centres for making up garments amounting to Rs. 49,000. The stock in hand at the end of the work was either sold off or in the case of some small items given to the Bombay Dépôt, while about Rs. 20,000 worth of goods is still on consignment sale with a firm in Cawnpore. The Dépôt was admirably managed by Mr. Kendall and has been a remarkable success throughout.

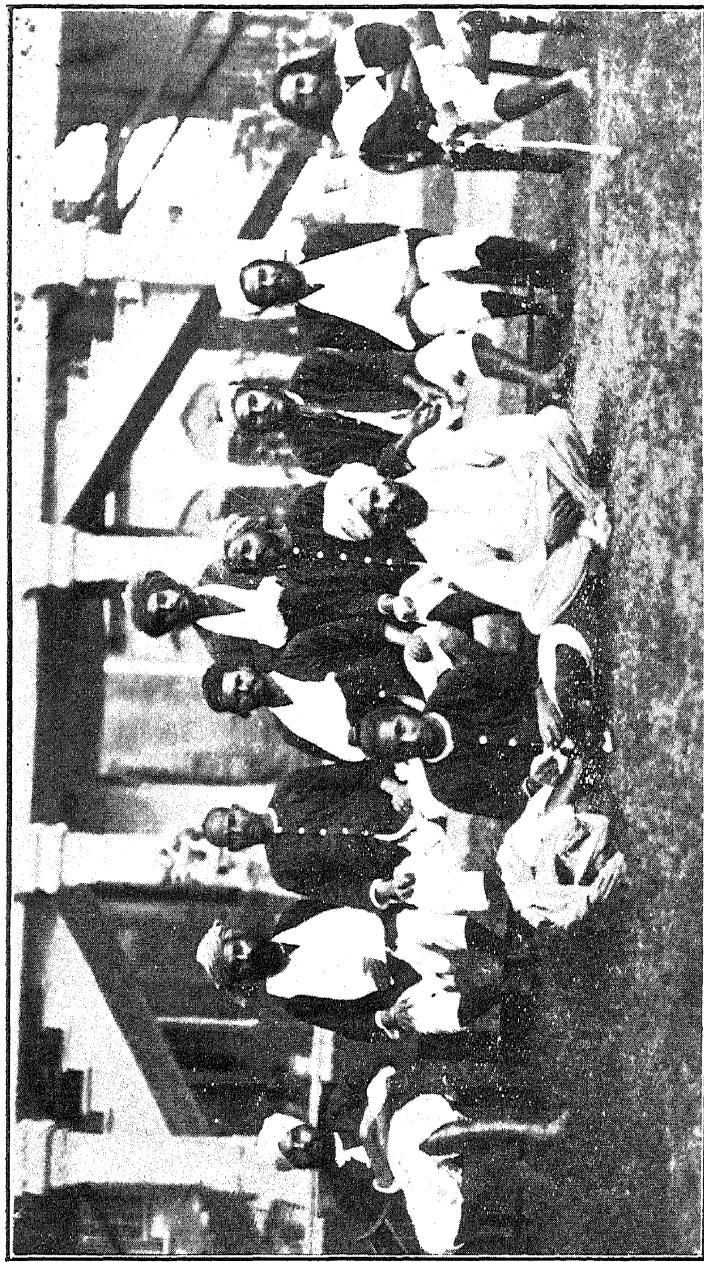
One of the chief drawbacks of the earlier organization had been a lack of definite information as to what articles were required and in what quantities. After some delay, Sir John Campbell succeeded in obtaining from Simla a definite allotment of work for the provinces. This was distributed among the working centres, who were given monthly tasks to carry out. These allotments were loyally accepted, and throughout the provinces the working parties threw themselves into their task with such energy and enthusiasm that our



LUCKNOW MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

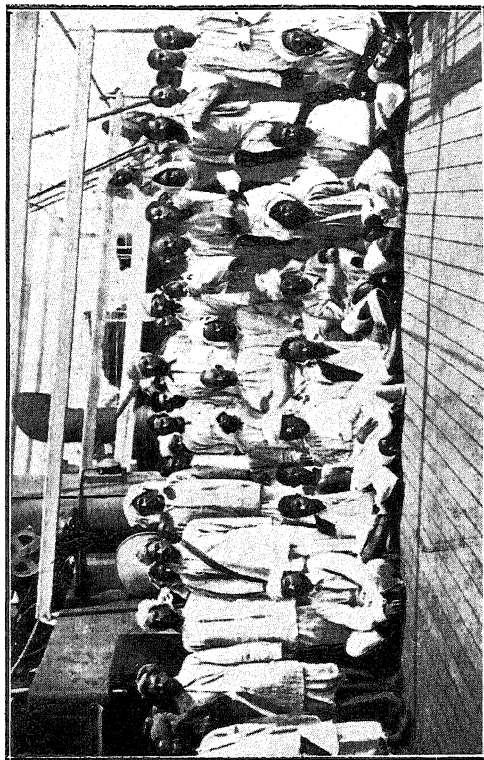


LUCKNOW MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.



WOUNDED SIKHS AT KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.

U. P. VOLUME.



MORE INDIAN SOLDIERS ARRIVE IN LUCKNOW.

total provincial allotment for 1918, which was received at the beginning of April, was far more than completed within five months. A great many additional articles were sent in or purchased and supplied to the Bombay Dépôt for the hospitals. Articles to the estimated value of Rs. 2,32,658 were sent in by working parties to the Dépôt. The sum named represents a calculation on very moderate book values below market values. Goods to the value of Rs. 3,03,705 were sent to Bombay for Mesopotamia and Palestine, including Rs. 99,000 worth purchased ready-made by the Dépôt and comforts valued at Rs. 1,30,650 were sent under about 250 indents to 46 provincial military hospitals. As indicating the scale on which supplies were sent, it may be mentioned that goods despatched to Bombay included, in round figures, 15,000 pyjama suits, 14,000 shirts of various kinds, 4,000 bed-sheets, 40,000 bandages, 20,000 handkerchiefs, 2,880 counterpanes, 2,300 dhotis, 4,400 pants, 16,000 pairs of socks, 7,000 vests, 1½ million cigarettes, 9,600 cakes of soap and large quantities of numerous other articles. The hospital supplies included about 2,700 pyjama suits, 3,400 shirts, 2,600 pairs of socks, 2,000 vests, 2,000 counterpanes, 2,300 pairs of shoes and slippers, 300 operation cloths, 63 durries, 8,000 cakes of soap, 19 gramophones, 1,000 records, 233,000 cigarettes, 950 packs of playing cards and quantities of invalid foods and condiments, toilet necessities, stationery and miscellaneous articles, such as tumblers, fans, fly flaps, walking-sticks, lotas and stoves. Nine hundred and twenty-five articles of furniture were also supplied to hospitals, including wheeled chairs, carrying chairs, and various other kinds of chairs and seats. Air-beds, air-cushions, hot-water bottles, crutches, and other equipment were also supplied, besides cash donations of Rs. 9,250 for special purposes and large quantities of books, magazines, and papers. A special grant of Rs. 7,500 for Christmas gifts in the hospitals was made at the end of 1918.

The Red Cross Gazette was started in January, 1918, and published monthly thereafter from the War Board office giving full details and statistics of the month's work besides reproducing circulars

of general interest issued by the Central Committee. This publication, besides disseminating information about the work, served to promote healthy rivalry between the working centres, and was distributed in considerable numbers to all the districts of the provinces.

A number of the most prominent Red Cross workers of the provinces have appeared in recent Honours Lists as recipients of different classes of the Order of the British Empire and of the Kaisar-i-Hind medal. In addition to these distinctions, the Red Cross badge and certificates issued by the Joint War Committee have been obtained and issued to 496 workers in the United Provinces during the past year.

The financing of the work largely depended on the balance of Our-Day Fund, from which, after 15 lakhs had been contributed to the Central Fund, some 4 lakhs remained for provincial use, and further contributions received during 1918, brought up the total available balance to something over 5 lakhs. This sum was held in reserve at Lucknow, and instalments were sent to Cawnpore for current expenditure as necessity arose.

A total of Rs. 1,51,000 was thus utilized. Besides this sum Rs. 54,864 was received from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor out of the unexpended balances of the Balrampur Fund, and this amount was available for expenditure not covered by the ordinary Red Cross limitations. Rs. 50,000 was received from the balance of the United Provinces Special War Fund, and Rs. 2,32,639 was subscribed by numerous generous helpers in the United Provinces. This sum includes the closing balances of the local centres which were handed over to the Provincial Fund on the closing down of work in January, 1919. Among the most notable contributions received, the donations from the Gorakhpur District deserve prominent mention. A continuous monthly stream of subscriptions was received through the District Magistrate and from the District War League and other helpers, and this district alone sent in over Rs. 41,000 during the last ten months of the work. Rs. 10,000 was given by

Seth Lachmi Chand of Dehra Dun and Rs. 6,400 by Lala Badri Prasad of Budaun District. This district in one month sent in over Rs. 9,000, while numerous large sums were received from time to time from many other districts, notably Hardoi, Etawah, Azamgarh, and Fatehgarh. A gift of Rs. 2,500 by Thakur Lal Muneshwar Bux Singh of Gopalkhera may also be mentioned. Many local centres also sent in considerable sums as contributions towards the cost of the free issues of materials which were made to them as mentioned above. Including a sum of Rs. 18,490, which was earmarked for the Disabled Soldiers' Training Fund, a total amount of Rs. 4,56,994 was thus received in all for current expenditure. Cash donations and grants-in-aid to local centres amounted to Rs. 47,000, while the working expenses of the Depôt came to Rs. 30,061. At the close of operations the Red Cross organization had in hand Rs. 3,75,000 from the Our-Day Fund invested in the War Loan, Rs. 95,000 in a fixed deposit at the Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, Post Office Cash Certificates to the value of Rs. 2,240, and goods to the value of about Rs. 20,000 on consignment sale awaiting disposal. Besides this, there was Rs. 14,109 cash in hand at Cawnpore and a current balance in the Our-Day account at Lucknow of Rs. 49,161-15-2.

The Red Cross workers of the provinces have been numbered in hundreds, and it is difficult to single out for mention the most prominent workers without omitting many others who have almost equally deserved honourable mention. The help given by the Executive Committee and Mr. Lapraik, the Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. Kendall, the Superintendent of the Depôt, has been invaluable, particularly the work done by the last named. The following ladies have received well-merited honours for Red Cross work:—

In June, 1918, O. B. E., Lady Lovett and Mrs. Lenox Conyngham.
M. B. E., Mrs. Gracey, Mrs. Fremantle, Mrs. Clarke,
of Jhansi.

Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Neviil, and Mrs. Ross Alston.
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1st Class, Mrs. Vernon.

In January, 1919, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Turner of Bahraich,

Mrs. Walker of Gorakhpur, and Mr. Lapraik received the M. B. E. Among the most prominent of the other workers of the provinces may perhaps be added the names of Mrs. Way, Mrs. Sladen, Miss Hoge of Sitapur, Mrs. Kempster of Lucknow, Mrs. Oakden, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Ledger of Ranikhet, Mrs. Pert, Mrs. Holme, Mrs. Cassels, and Mrs. Molony. The local branches that have done good work are mainly indicated by the above list of names, the most conspicuous having been Allahabad, Naini Tal, Cawnpore, and Mussoorie, while many of the smaller stations, such as Sitapur, Bahraich, Aligarh, and Fatehgarh have done a remarkable amount of work.

The present organization has now practically ceased to exist, the local centres have closed their work and sent in their closing balances; the Depôt has disposed of its stock and closed down and the Provincial Joint War Committee is now about to hand over the balance of its funds to a new Provincial Committee, which has been constituted with a view to carrying on any work that may arise in future. It may fairly be claimed that during the period, since the work was taken over in December, 1917, the record of the provinces in Red Cross work is one of which all may be proud.

In May, 1918, an appeal was made to the United Provinces to raise a lakh of rupees as their provincial contribution to the Young Men's Christian Association National Emergency Fund, commonly called the Red Triangle Fund. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was Patron of the Provincial Committee, which consisted of Sir John Campbell as President and seventeen members. The work of organizing and collecting subscriptions was undertaken through the War Board's Office, and a preliminary meeting was held at Government House, Naini Tal, on the 15th June, 1918, after which all districts were addressed with a view to raising funds for this admirable work. The total amount collected has now reached Rs. 1,50,000, and a few subscriptions are still coming in.

The Silver Wedding Fund was started by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford in July, 1918, and a Provincial Committee was formed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as President and Lady Lovett

and Rani Surat Kunwar of Khirigarh as Vice-Presidents, the Secretary to the fund being the Secretary of the War Board. Appeals were published and issued to districts, and up to date a sum of Rs. 85,507-13-6 has been contributed by the United Provinces.

This fund was administered by the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor until September, 1918, when the work was handed over to the Secretary of the War Board. At present, pending the result of the appeal for 100 lakhs of additional funds, which has just been issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, there is nothing much to record regarding the working of this fund. Casualty lists are received from the Central Bureau and passed on to districts, which investigate the cases of dependents of men who have died or been killed and classify them with a view to the future distribution of relief when the final allotment of the available funds is made by the Central Committee. The maintenance of the Provincial accounts and the payment of allotments in a few cases of civil distress constitute most of the balance of the work of this fund.

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CHAPTER VII.

GALLANTRY OF TROOPS SENT FROM INDIA.

WE intend to confine ourselves in this chapter to recounting exceptionally gallant acts performed by officers and men of Indian Units who are raised and permanently quartered in these Provinces and also of officers and men of British Units who on the outbreak of war were quartered therein. The acts of heroism are related in the order in which we have found them recorded* and irrespective of rank or race. This is the best method of treating the subject; the hero ought to be universally admired irrespective of race and colour for valour—like death—to which it often leads, is no respecter of rank or colour and is to be found, more or less, in all the races of mankind.

In reading these acts of heroism, it must be remembered that in a war of such magnitude and duration many gallant deeds failed to be recorded. This was unavoidable, for instance, in the case of some deeds all eye-witnesses of them perished before they could get a chance of giving their testimony.

Naik Padamdjhog Guring, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles. When the 1st Double Company of his Battalion was forced to leave its trench, this man alone remained and kept up a rapid fire on the enemy, until at last he was compelled to retire. Awarded the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit.

Rifleman Ganesh Singh Sajwan, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Although fully exposed to the view and fire of the enemy he picked up a wounded scout of his battalion and carried him

* We are indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., and the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Smith for this information, which has been taken from their joint work, the Indian Corps in France

back to our trenches. Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant McSwiney, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles. This officer, finding his party held up by Germans posted behind a trench, without a moment's hesitation jumped on to the near slope of the trench to get at the enemy over the traverse, but was at once shot down and the party had to eventually withdraw to our trenches. There, however, news was received that Captain Alexander of the battalion, who had had an ankle shattered, had refused to be an encumbrance to his men in their precarious retirement, and had ordered them to leave him and help the other wounded men.

Lieutenant McSwiney, badly wounded as he was, at once took Subadar Dalkesar Gurung and 6 men out as a search party, but failed to find him and only just succeeded in getting back to our trench when he collapsed from loss of blood. Awarded the M. C. It is pleasing to record that Captain Alexander survived, having been captured by the enemy.

Subadar Dalkesar Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles. This is the officer mentioned in the account of Lieutenant McSwiney's adventure related above. The Subadar, besides attempting to rescue Captain Alexander, had throughout displayed great gallantry, coolness, and leadership, leading his company right down to the German trench with the bayonet. He was mentioned in despatches; and later, having again distinguished himself at Neuve Chapelle, where he was wounded, was awarded the Cross of the Russian Order of St. George, 4th Class.

Naik Rupdhan Pun, of the same battalion, who had been to the fore throughout, received the Russian Medal of St. George, 2nd Class, for the same action, combined with his services at Neuve Chapelle.

Rifleman Ganpati Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles. Displayed conspicuous gallantry. Awarded Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Lance Naik Jhaman Singh Khattri, Riflemen Gajbir Bisht and

Ran Bahadur Sahi, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles. These three men displayed great bravery in bringing in wounded under fire. The Naik was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class, whilst the two Riflemen were given the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Major Dundas, 6th Jats. For good leadership in a raid on German trenches was awarded the D. S. O.

Lieutenant Liptrott, of the same battalion and who took part in the same raid, was mentioned in despatches.

Captain Kelly, R. E., of No. 3 Company, Sappers and Miners, received the Military Cross for his work in the raid, and Lieutenant Wheeler was mentioned in despatches.

Colour Havildar Chagatta, No. 3 Company, Sappers and Miners, was awarded the I. D. S. Medal, being already in possession of the Indian Order of Merit.

Amongst the 6th Jats, Havildar Badlu and Sepoy Risal each received the I. D. S. Medal, while Havildar Jai Lal was awarded the I. O. of Merit, 2nd Class.

- Havildar Hari Parshad Thapa, 2/8th Gurkhas, greatly distinguished himself by heading a party which, advancing in single file, rushed traverse after traverse and killed a number of Germans; he was severely wounded during the fight. Awarded the 2nd Class I. O. of Merit for his gallant conduct.

Lieutenant Cockburn, 6th Jats, showed great gallantry in leading his men to the assault, and afterwards in leading bombing parties of Gurkhas, with whom he drove the Germans from traverse to traverse capturing some prisoners in doing so. For his bravery he received the M. C.

Privates Venters, Boyd, McIntosh, and Stewart, of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch. During an attack in some trenches, these four men dashed in front of the Dogra Company of the 58th Vaughan's Rifles and headed the charge by the side of Major Davidson Houston, and the trench was carried at once. Major Houston then put the four men into a sap where they held out

against heavy bombing until relieved. For their gallant bearing they received the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Major Davidson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles, received the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his determined leadership.

Naik Darwan Singh Negi, V.C., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Conspicuous and ever in the van, this non-commissioned officer, from the beginning to the end, was either the first, or amongst the first, to push round each successive traverse, facing a hail of bombs and grenades. Although twice wounded in the head and once in the arm, he refused to give in, and continued fighting without even reporting that he was wounded. When the fight was over and the company fell in, his company commander saw that he was streaming with blood from head to foot. For his conspicuous bravery Naik Darwan Singh was awarded the Victoria Cross, being the second Indian soldier to receive this honour.

Captain Lane, 1st Battalion, Garhwal Rifles, received the M.C. for gallant conduct.

Captain Lamb, of the same battalion, received the M.C. for gallant conduct.

Subadar Dhan Singh Negi, of the same battalion, received the M.C. for the same reason.

Subadar Jagat Singh Rawat, of the same battalion, received the Order of British India, 2nd Class.

Seven men of the same battalion received the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class, and five others the I. D. S. Medal. The names of these 12 men have, unfortunately, not been published.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swiney's (C. O. 1/39th Garhwal Rifles) valuable services were recognized by the grant of a brevet-colonelcy.

The 1/39th Garhwalis, having only been raised in 1887, had had little chance until this war of showing their mettle, but they have most valiantly proved their right to take their place beside the best regiments in the army. It is noteworthy that the Victoria Cross has been won by men of both the 1/39th and the 2/39th Garhwal Rifles.

Sergeant Foister, 2nd Leicesters, gained the D. C. M. by a gallant attempt to rescue Lieutenant Seton-Browne of the same battalion.

Major Gordon, 2nd Leicesters, received the D. S. O. for his gallant leading.

Captain Grant and Lieutenant Seton-Browne (both killed) of the same unit were mentioned in despatches.

Privates Chatten, Chamberlain, and Taylor of the 2nd Leicesters were awarded the D. C. M.

Subadar-Major Labh Singh, Subadar Hashmat Dad Khan, and Havildar Bhagat Singh, of the 107th Pioneers. Services rewarded by the award of I. D. S. Medal.

Sergeant-Major Kennedy, Sergeant Drummond, and Private Swan, all of the 2nd Black Watch, received the D. C. Medal.

Havildar Sucha Singh, of the 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, was in charge of the work in a mine shaft. He temporarily withdrew his party to assist in getting out those who had been buried. Having done this, he again went down the shaft to finish off the tamping and complete the preparations for blowing up the mine, in spite of the fact that two trench mortar bombs had fallen directly on the roof of the gallery, breaking two of the supporting frames, and that his party was isolated as our trench had been evacuated. Havildar Sucha Singh finished his work with the utmost coolness and withdrew his men. He received the I. D. S. Medal for conspicuous gallantry.

Subadar-Major Nain Singh Chinwarh, (2/39th Garhwal Rifles) who had won the M. C. in the earlier days of the war, earned the 2nd Class Order of British India, by the gallant leading of his company at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Though wounded, he continued to command the company.

Jemadar Sangram Singh Negi, of the same Corps, charged a machine-gun in the face of a German officer who was aiming at him with his revolver, and with his company captured the officer, the gun and its detachment. For his conspicuous bravery the Jemadar was awarded the Military Cross.

Havildar Butha Singh Negi, of the same Corps, gained the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit, by leading his section into a German trench, where he rounded up and captured a number of prisoners.

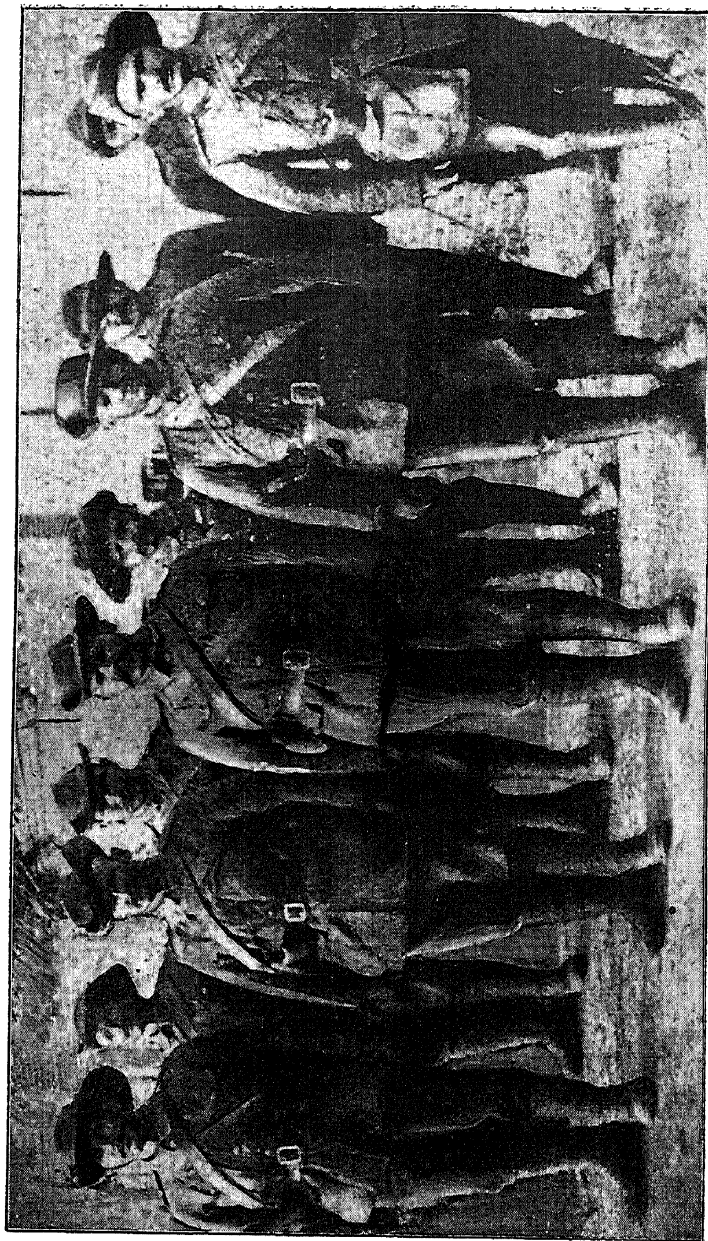
Naik Jaman Singh Bisht, 2/39th Garhwal Rifles, distinguished himself and gained the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit, by leading his section up a German trench and driving the occupants into the hands of the right company, a large number being captured.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, V. C., 2/39th Garhwal Rifles, behaved with very distinguished courage. He was one of the bayonet party accompanying the bombers, and was the first man to go round each traverse in face of a most determined resistance by the enemy, of whom he killed several, driving the remainder back until they surrendered. This brave soldier was afterwards unfortunately killed, but for his most conspicuous gallantry he was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

Jemadar Pancham Singh Mahar of the 2/39th Garhwal Rifles, won the M. C. by his dashing leading of a party which advanced across the open in face of a severe fire, capturing a machine-gun and a number of prisoners.

Havildar Bahadur Thapa, of the 2/39th Garhwals, distinguished himself by leading a bombing party, which entered a house held by the enemy and stormed a barricade, killing 16 Germans and capturing 2 machine-guns. For his conspicuous bravery, the Havildar was awarded the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit.

Rifleman Gane Gurung, 2/39th Garhwal Rifles. A dramatic incident occurred at this time. Rifleman Gane Gurung, observing that heavy fire was being kept up from a particular house, most gallantly entered it by himself and cowed into surrendering and brought out single-handed 8 Germans at the point of his bayonet. At this moment the 2nd Rifle Brigade came on the scene, and on seeing the little Gurkha shepherding eight burly Germans out of the house, gave him three hearty cheers. This rifleman had previously shown great bravery, and for his daring on this occasion was awarded the



INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE GARHWALIS.



GARHWALIS READY TO REPULSE AN ATTACK.

2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit. In the course of a speech eulogizing the services of the battalion, Sir James Willcocks subsequently remarked that there was probably no other instance in English History of an individual Indian soldier being cheered for his bravery by a British Battalion in the midst of a battle.

The question as to which battalion, British or Indian, was the first to enter Neuve Chapelle on this occasion, has been the cause of much argument, the honour would appear to belong to the 2/3rd Gurkhas who attacked half an hour before the 8th Division ; moreover, it was only after the Gurkhas had reached the Brewery and were fighting among the houses, that the Rifle Brigade came up and witnessed the incident just described.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ormsby, who had throughout the campaign, and especially in this battle, shown great qualities of leadership, was awarded a C. B.

Subadar-Major Gambhir Singh Gurung, 2/3rd Gurkhas, displayed great gallantry during the assault on Neuve Chapelle, and did excellent work throughout the battle. For his services he received the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit, and later, that of the Order of British India.

Captain H. H. Grigg, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles, though wounded early in the action, continued to command his double company, and gave an inspiring example to his men, for which he was mentioned in despatches.

Subadar Bhim Singh Thapa, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles, performed repeated acts of pluck, especially distinguishing himself by his coolness in leading his men, thus gaining the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit.

Lance-Naik Harak Singh Gharti, a signaller of the 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles, showed great devotion in continually carrying messages under heavy fire. He subsequently commanded his section, when his senior was shot and here again showed conspicuous gallantry. He was awarded the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit.

Jamadar Puran Singh Thapa, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles, received the

I. D. S. Medal for having, after being wounded at the start, continued to command his section till the following evening, when, after getting his wounds dressed, he returned to the firing line and was again wounded.

Rifleman Kharakbir Pun, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles, who behaved with great bravery on several occasions, was wounded at the commencement of the battle, remained throughout the day's fighting and was finally ordered to hospital in a state of collapse. He received the Russian Medal of St. George, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant G. A. Cammell, R. F. A., seeing that the British Officers of 2 Companies of the 1/39th Garhwalis had been shot down, rushed out of his trench and putting himself at the head of the 2nd line, led it on, four men keeping abreast of him. He had hardly gone 20 yards under the appalling fire when he had three of the four men by his side wounded.

Lieutenant Cammell received the D. S. O. for his bravery.

Lance-Corporal V. Thompson, 2nd Black Watch, seeing Lieutenant Cammell fall, at once ran out and brought him in, being himself wounded in doing so. He received the D. C. Medal.

Subadar Kedar Singh Rawat, 1/39th Garhwal Rifles, for his gallantry received the I. D. S. Medal. It speaks volumes for the courage and training of the men that after the loss of their British Officers, under the command of their Garhwali Officers, headed by Kedar Singh Rawat, they held on with the greatest determination throughout the day, in spite of frequent attacks by the enemy and the fact that they had run short of bombs and ammunition.

Captain Romilly, 2nd Leicesters, at the battle of Neuve Chapelle led a platoon at the enemy and with great skill and courage bombed them back about 100 yards along their trench, shooting five of them with his revolver. For his conspicuous bravery he was awarded the D. S. O.

Captain Weir, 2nd Leicesters, received the M. C. for gallantry during the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

Private William Buckingham, 2nd Leicesters. During the

attack on Neuve Chapelle, and again on the 12th March, this Private on several occasions displayed the greatest bravery and devotion in rescuing and aiding wounded men, time after time he went out under the heaviest fire and brought in those who would otherwise almost certainly have perished. In the performance of this noble work, Private Buckingham was severely wounded in the chest and arm. For his conspicuous valour he was awarded the V. C. This very valiant soldier was killed during the fighting on the Somme in September, 1916.

The story of the 2nd Leicesters throughout the campaign is full of instances of bravery and self-devotion, of which it is unfortunately impossible to mention more than a few. Amongst others of the battalion who received the D. C. Medal for services in the battle of Neuve Chapelle was Private G. Hill, who, during the attack of the 10th March, showed a supreme contempt for danger by continually carrying messages across the open under very heavy fire, the enemy being only 100 yards away. Later in the day he was wounded by a bomb while engaged in clearing the Germans out of a trench.

Corporal R. Keitly, 2nd Leicesters, was granted the D. C. Medal for displaying great courage and the utmost devotion to duty in removing the wounded from the firing line to the aid post during three whole days, without rest and with hardly any food. Throughout he was under heavy fire.

In this work he was assisted by Private C. Oakes, who also received the D. C. Medal.

Sergeant H. E. Ruckledge, 2nd Leicesters, dressed the wounds of several men after being himself wounded in the leg. He then collected sandbags and took them to the firing line, being wounded in the wrist in the act. Next he went to the aid of a seriously wounded officer; all these gallant actions were performed under heavy fire. Awarded the D. C. M.

Private J. Steeples voluntarily went out into the open with another man under severe close range fire and carried a wounded officer under cover. Awarded the D. C. M.

These are a few instances of the spirit which inspired this splendid battalion to the deeds which it performed.

Captain J. Taylor, I.M.S., Medical Officer of the 1/39th Garhwal Rifles, attended without ceasing to the wounded throughout the day and most of the night, although himself wounded, and under shell fire for the greater part of the time. Awarded the D. S. O.

The camaraderie existing between the British and Indian soldiers was very marked during the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Cigarettes were freely exchanged as well as friendly greetings, the latter evidently unintelligible, but apparently eminently satisfactory to both parties. Often when a detachment of Sappers was returning from work, the British would give them cigarettes and insist on their warming themselves at their fire buckets, generally heralding their arrival by the cry of "Gangway for the suffering Miners."

Major Watt, 2/2nd Gurkhas, received the D. S. O. for conspicuous bravery and ability in leading his company during an attack.

Captain Dallas-Smith and Lieutenant and Adjutant Cross-Scott, 2/2nd Gurkhas, were each awarded the M. C. for their gallant services.

Subadar Mehar Singh Khattri, 1/9th Gurkha Rifles, was very prominent in the attack on the Bois du Biez. He saw some Germans in a trench and sent a bomber to attack them, covering his advance with fire. The Subadar then rushed the trench, and by his gallant leading gained the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit.

Lieutenant R. G. H. Murray, 1/9th Gurkha Rifles. On the enemy making strenuous efforts to work round the flank of the battalion, this officer frustrated every attempt by the fire of his machine-guns, and met all onslaughts with such vigour that the enemy was compelled, after considerable losses, to desist. He was awarded the M. C. for conspicuous gallantry and marked ability on that and the succeeding day.

Riflemen Manjit Gurung, Partiman Gurung, and Vijir Singh Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkhas, gained the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit, by attending the wounded men under fire and carrying them back, as

did also Rifleman Jagtea Pan, for similar act of bravery. Rifleman Hastobir Roka earned the same distinction by bringing up machine-gun ammunition across ground swept by fire, although already wounded in the arm.

As showing the feeling of comradeship which existed between the British and Indian soldiers, the winning of the D. C. M. by Private A. McLeod, 1/4th Seaforths, may be instanced. This soldier voluntarily left his trench on the 11th March, and spent a quarter of an hour, under very heavy machine-gun fire, in bandaging a seriously wounded Gurkha.

Jamadar Shibdhoj Mal, Havildar Gambhir Singh Bohra, and 4 men of the 1/9th Gurkhas. During the operations of the 11th March, the ration party of the 1/9th Gurkhas came under machine-gun fire, which caused a number of casualties. Jamadar Shibdhoj Mal saw one of the wounded men lying out under fire. Accompanied by the Havildar and the four men mentioned above, he went out and brought in several wounded men, the enemy keeping up an intense machine-gun fire all the time. The Jamadar received the 2nd Class I. O. of Merit and the Havildar and Rifleman the I. D. S. Medal.

General Jacob speaks in these words of the work of the Gurkhas:—

“The Gurkha Battalions (2/2nd and 1/9th) had an opportunity of making up for the terrible ordeals they had been through in the earlier days of the war, and they took full advantage of it, their spirits were high, and nothing could stop their dash.”

Brigadier-General Jacob was appointed a C. B. in recognition of the ability shown by him during the battle. Lieutenant-Colonel Widdicombe, 1/9th Gurkhas, received the same distinction, while Major E. P. R. Boileau, 2/2nd Gurkhas, was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant S. H. Steven, 4th Black Watch, charged at the head of the leading platoon and gained his objective with fine courage, in spite of the heavy enfilade fire to which the attack was exposed. He was awarded the M. C. for his conspicuous gallantry.

Captain Lodwick, 2/3rd Gurkhas, gained the D. S. O. by his courage and skill in the performance of his duty as machine-gun officer of the Garhwal Brigade during the battle. In order to ascertain the best positions for his guns, he reconnoitred at great risk the whole of the captured trenches, and by his masterly disposition of 20 guns, he was very largely responsible for the overthrow of this heavy attack.

Lieutenant A. H. Mankelow, 1/39th Garhwal Rifles. On the right of the 1/39th Garhwalis the Germans endeavoured to work up the trench to gain the flank of the battalion, and even came into the open in the rear, but each attempt was thwarted, largely through the instrumentality of Lieutenant Mankelow, in charge of the regimental machine-gun, who had throughout the action shown the greatest determination and ability, remaining at duty although he had been wounded on the 10th March. He was awarded the Military Cross.

Jamadar Guman Singh Negi and Lance-Naik Dangwa Ramola, both of the 1/39th Garhwalis. This officer and non-commissioned officer showed great devotion to duty. The enemy were using trench mortars with much effect and only one man of a gun team remained unwounded. The Jamadar himself continued to fire the gun. Although wounded and shaken by a bomb, he remained at the post till relieved on the night of the 13th March. He received the D. S. M. The Lance-Naik received the same distinction; he was one of the team of another gun, was shot twice in the head, but still went on trying to fire.

Rifleman Jawarihu Negi (1/39th Garhwalis) won the D. S. M. by his bravery in getting out into the open and throwing hand grenades at the enemy. He also threw an unexploded bomb, which had fallen in his trench, over the parapet, thus saving a number of casualties.

As always, the work of the Signallers at this arduous time was carried on with the utmost coolness and skill. During an action, the ground in rear of the defence and attack alike is subjected to a

tremendous artillery fire, which ploughs up the earth and destroys the telephone wires, connecting the front line with Brigade and Divisional Head Quarters. It is the duty of the signallers to repair the lines at all costs, and what such work means can easily be imagined. In the midst of a tornado of every description of fire, a few men are seen in the open, calmly attending to their task, repairing the wires with as much coolness as if the scene of the breakage were in a London house instead of on a bullet-swept battle field. A man falls; another takes his place, and the work goes on, whatever may be the toll of life involved.

It is only possible to mention a few of the non-commissioned officers and men who gained the D. C. M. by their gallantry on signal work.

Corporal W. Gurdon, a motor cyclist of the Meerut Signal Company, and a member of the 2nd Presidency Volunteer Rifles, showed conspicuous bravery from the 10th to 13th March, in constantly carrying important messages under fire by day and night, always with success.

Private P. E. Sones, 4th Suffolks, Lahore Signal Company, received the Medal for great courage on the 12th and 13th March, when he carried messages for 48 successive hours under very heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

Corporal Chadwick, R. E., attached to the same Signal Company, carried messages on three occasions for a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles over ground swept by very heavy and continuous shell fire.

A volume could be filled with the deeds of these men, but the few instances cited above, will serve to show the nature of their work.

Lance-Corporal David Finlay, V. C., 2nd Black Watch. During the battle of Festubert this non-commissioned officer performed a number of heroic deeds. Shortly after crossing the parapet, he was knocked over by the explosion of a shell, but on finding his feet again, he led forward a bombing party of twelve men, rushing from one shell hole to another until ten of his men had been put out

of action. Seeing that further progress was impossible, he ordered the two survivors to make the best of their way back, but himself crawled to our trench, crossing, in doing so, for a distance of about 100 yards, a zone which was being swept by a terrific fire of every kind.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tribe, commanding the 41st Dogras, at the battle of Festubert was given the C. M. G.; Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, of the same corps, the D. S. O.

Captain Brind, 37th Dogras, and attached to the 41st Dogras, received the M. C.

Subadar Jai Singh, 37th Dogras and attached to the 41st Dogras, received the Russian Cross of the Order of St. George, 3rd Class.

A number of decorations were also awarded to the Indian ranks.

This was the first assault the 41st Dogras had taken part in during their seven months of trench warfare, and under the magnificent leadership of its British officers, the battalion held its own and made a lasting reputation for itself, no small matter on a day when all units engaged showed such heroism. When we say that the battalion had 401 casualties out of 645 men engaged, some idea will be gained of the crucial test to which this unit was subjected.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, V. C., 2/3rd Gurkhas. During the battle of Loos this rifleman did a deed which could hardly be surpassed for sheer bravery and self-sacrifice. He was the only man who escaped of a small party of men who fought their way into a German trench. Kulbir succeeded, after being wounded, in getting through the wire in some extraordinary way and he charged straight through the German trench. In rear of it he found a badly injured man of the 2nd Leicesters. The wounded man begged Kulbir Thapa to leave him and save himself, but the Gurkha refused to do so, and remained by his side throughout the day and the following night. Luckily, there was a heavy mist on the morning of the 26th September, of which Kulbir took advantage to bring the man out through the wire.

He succeeded, after hair-breadth escapes, in doing this unobserved, and put the wounded man in a place of safety; but, not content with this, he returned and rescued, one after another, two wounded Gurkhas. He then went back again and brought in the wounded British soldier in broad daylight, carrying him most of the way under fire from the enemy. For these successive acts of extreme bravery, Rifleman Kulbir Thapa received the Victoria Cross; and it will be agreed that seldom, if ever, has this supreme reward of valour been more splendidly won.

Captain Wilson, 2nd Leicesters, whose name had several times been brought to notice for gallantry and determination, was severely wounded while issuing final instructions to his men before the advance, but he refused to give in and went forward with the attack until he could see that the men were over the German parapet. He was then taken back in a state of collapse. For his conspicuous gallantry he received the D. S. O.

Major Lewis, 2nd Leicesters, showed conspicuous gallantry and ability during the battle of Loos, in which he was second in command of his battalion. Shortly after the attack was launched he was wounded in the neck, but remained at his post for three hours, and returned as soon as his wound had been dressed. When Colonel Gordon was wounded, Major Lewis took command of the battalion. He had previously been brought to notice for gallant conduct and was now awarded the D. S. O.

The Reverend Ronald Irwin, regimental Chaplain of the 2nd Leicesters. Coming from India with the corps, he was present at all the actions in which the battalion was engaged, and, non-combatant though he was, showed on many occasions as high a degree of heroism as any soldier could attain. He accompanied the Indian troops to Mesopotamia, where he again displayed the greatest bravery and devotion to his duties, attending the wounded and dying under the heaviest fire, and was eventually very severely wounded in carrying a man out of action. For his conspicuous gallantry he received the D. S. O. and the M. C. with a bar.

The 2/8th Gurkha Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Morris, were destined to play a very gallant part during the battle of Loos. The battalion had undergone a terrible experience within a few hours of its first arrival in the trenches on the 30th October, 1914. On that date it lost a large number of officers and men. The deeds of the regiment on the 25th September, 1915, will never be forgotten, and the memory of their fallen comrades was fully avenged, although at a terrible cost to the battalion. In one instance the Germans had begun to come in at the right end of our trench, bombing along the trench. They were most gallantly attacked by a party led by Subadar Sarbjit Gurung, which fought with superb bravery against overwhelming odds but was killed to the last man, one of our machine-guns being also put out of action by a bomb.

Subadar Sarbjit Gurung was posthumously awarded the 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit, in recognition of his bravery and self-devotion.

Subadar Ransur Rana was left in command of about 100 Gurkhas. The Subadar and his party were cut off by the advance of the Germans at about 3 P. M., but firing was heard from the direction of the spot where the heroic band of Gurkhas was besieged, until about noon next day, when it gradually died down and the last act of the tragedy was complete.

From the available information as to the total number of prisoners of the 2/8th Gurkhas in the hands of the Germans, it seems probable that few of Subadar Ransur Rana's party survived. Determined to take their full toll for the loss of their officers and comrades on the 30th October, 1914, they appear to have fought until their ammunition was expended and they were overwhelmed. Amongst the survivors, happily, was Subadar Ransur Rana, now a prisoner in Germany.

Lieutenant Harington and Subadar Sarbjit Gurung were mentioned in despatches.

2nd Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jang of the 39th Garhwalis, for his gallantry when leading a company of his battalion, coupled with the

bravery shown by him on another occasion, was rewarded with the M. C.

Captains Park and Buchan were very prominent during the fighting and received the D. S. O. for their conspicuous gallantry.

Captain Park led his company throughout with the greatest dash, personally directing the bombing parties in continuous hand-to-hand fighting for four hours, during which he drove the enemy back about 400 yards along two lines of trenches and established three blocks, which he held until he was relieved.

This officer again distinguished himself on the 8th October. On the previous day the enemy was discovered to be mining close under our parapet. The tunnelling company, with the bravery which has so often been displayed by them, managed to explode one of the mines at the very last moment, in fact the sound of tampering was heard at the time, indicating that the mine would very shortly have been blown up by the enemy. A few hours later, the Germans blew up another mine within 20 yards of our parapet, much of which in front of No. 2 Company of the 2nd Black Watch was destroyed.

Captain Park and about 50 men were half buried in the debris, three men being killed, but the remainder were got out and with the support rushed to the broken down parapet, which they held in spite of heavy rifle and shrapnel fire. A German bombing party advancing out of one of the mine craters, was driven back and, owing to the steady fire kept up by Captain Park's company, the enemy made no further attack.

Captain Buchan showed conspicuous gallantry throughout the action on the 25th September. At the commencement, when he and his men were suffering from the effects of gas, he rallied and led them on over three lines of trenches, his company being the first to enter the enemy's position near the Moulin du Pietre. He only retired when the troops on both flanks had been forced back by a counter-attack and he himself had been wounded.

Major Bingham, 69th Punjabis, who led the attack of his corps (at the battle of Loos) throughout with great gallantry, was mentioned in despatches.

Major Stansfield, commanding the 69th Punjabis (who was attached to the 47th Punjabis) was mentioned in despatches.

Lieutenant-Colonel Houston and Lieutenant Nicholls, 58th Rifles, were mentioned in despatches.

We are indebted to "The Indian Corps in France" by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C. I. E., and the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Smith, for the details given so far in this chapter of the individual heroism of some of the troops sent from India to France and Belgium.

We take a further incident of Indian gallantry from "India's Services in the War," by M. B. L. Bhargava, B. A. :—

Lance-Naik Lala, V. C., 41st Dogras. This non-commissioned officer having found a British Officer of another corps lying close to the enemy, he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he (the Lance-Naik) had made and in which he had already attended four wounded men. After he had bandaged the officer's wounds, he heard the calls of the Adjutant of his corps, who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than a hundred yards distant and it seemed to be courting certain death to go to the assistance of the Adjutant. But the Lance-Naik took the risk and offered to crawl back to the shelter with the Adjutant on his back. When this offer was refused, he stripped off his own clothing to keep his wounded officer warmer and stayed with the latter till it grew dark. He then returned to his shelter and carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches. After which he returned with a stretcher and carried back the Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion.

We must not conclude this chapter without paying a tribute to the courage and devotion of non-combatants.

"The Indian Corps in France" states that the official list of rewards for services in France granted to all ranks of the Indian Medical Service (excluding the R. A. M. C.) contains the names of 76 recipients, and for each instance of bravery and devotion, there were numbers of unrecorded cases.

This list includes the humble kahar or stretcher-bearer of the Field Ambulance. The silent heroism of these men has been remarkable in every war in which Indian troops have been engaged. Unarmed and unwarlike, they have gone about their work on the battlefields, meeting, many of them, the death from which they sought to save others, looking for no reward save the knowledge of duty well performed. However great the danger, the writers (of "The Indian Corps in France") have never heard of a single case *in which a kahar flinched from his duty*. They were all heroes.

To these men and to the gallantry and self-devotion of the regimental stretcher-bearers is due the fact that so few wounded were abandoned upon the battlefields. The Indian Corps will never forget the debt it owes to these courageous men.

As an instance of the spirit which animated these humble servants of the Empire, the following is worthy of record. At the commencement of the battle of Neuve Chapelle, an officer of the Royal Engineers relates that he saw two kahars carrying a wounded man on a stretcher under fire. As they were passing one of the kahars was badly wounded by shrapnel. He had just sufficient strength left to sign to his fellow kahar not to drop the stretcher. They placed it gently on the ground and then this brave man collapsed in a heap. As Captain Bird, the officer who relates the story, remarks, "Perhaps it was only a small episode, but it shows you what the kahars are."

We have, as mentioned at the commencement of this chapter, confined ourselves to the gallant deeds of individuals belonging to the units which were sent from these Provinces to France and Belgium. Many of these units, after leaving the countries mentioned, were sent to Egypt, Africa, Mesopotamia, etc., where they rendered gallant services and won additional rewards, but to recount these and those of the Lahore Division, which fought side by side with the Meerut Division in France and Belgium, would be too great and voluminous a task. It would require a really large volume to describe all the proofs of valour shown by Indian soldiers at the various fronts.

We must also bear in mind that many such acts as those recorded by us failed to be noticed. Owing to combats sometimes having taken place at night, it was impossible to distinguish any particular act of individual bravery. Then again both the hero and the eye-witnesses of his act were often utterly wiped out, leaving not a soul to recount the former's exploit. From these and other causes many a man who fully deserved the V. C. never had a chance of gaining that highest award of valour.

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THE HON'BLE SIR SPENCER HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

CHAPTER VIII.

PERSONAL SERVICES.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SPENCER HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Born on 1st August, 1869. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford.

Has served Government as Assistant Collector and Magistrate Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenue, U. P., Settlement Officer, U. P.; Secretary to the Famine Commissioner; Financial Secretary to Government; Director of Agriculture; Judicial Secretary to Government; Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow; Commissioner, Lucknow Division; Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Member (Education) of the Executive Council of the Viceroy; Lieutenant-Governor of Burma (1915-1917). Has been Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh since 1917.

War Services.—His Honour has taken the keenest interest in all war work, and he toured the provinces and held durbars at several places with a view to stimulating the collection of money and men for the war. There is no doubt that his personal influence and the authority of his position contributed to a great extent to the success of these provinces in contributing so handsomely, both in money and men, towards the prosecution of the war.

On the declaration of war, the ruling Princes, Chiefs, Rajas, Taluqdars and other prominent Indian gentlemen immediately placed their personal services or their resources, in many cases both, at the disposal of Government. This chapter gives a brief history of such Princes, etc., and of their families, and of the aid they gave towards the prosecution of the war.

1. INDIAN STATES.

RAMPUR.

RAMPUR.—Colonel His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nazir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali, Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A -D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, Nawab of—, a Ruling Chief.

His Highness was born on August 31st, 1875, and succeeded his father, Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan, on February 25th, 1889. The State was administered during the Chief's minority by a Council of Regency, consisting of the former Executive Council with Nawab Safdar Ali Khan as President. His Highness's training was entrusted to Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Colvin and Mr. H. O. Budden (late of the E. I. Service).

In 1893 His Highness went on a tour round the world, and, when in England, was received by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. From May 1896, His Highness commenced to rule in person; he appointed a Minister and at once turned his attention to the improvement of his State. In 1902 the Nawab formed a Legislative Council consisting of the Ruling family, officials and leading residents of the State. The Minister—presides over the Committee and the regulations framed are published for criticism. The chief measures that have been dealt with have been concerned with the Municipal Government of Rampur and registration. The old wasteful system of irrigation by damming small rivers has been superseded by one of small canals. Masonry dams have been thrown across large rivers, and the irrigation of most parts of the State is now conducted on economical and up-to-date lines. Great attention has been paid by His Highness to education; the number of schools has greatly increased, and a large proportion of the students are girls. The celebrated Arabic College, maintained by the State, has 400 students. An Industrial School has also been established by the Nawab. The interest His Highness takes in education generally is evidenced by his munificent donations to the Aligarh College, the

Daly College at Indore, and similar institutions. Since the present Chief came to power, the town of Rampur has undergone a complete transformation, and it is now adorned by numerous public buildings and palaces.

His Highness was present at the last Imperial Durbar at Delhi, and in 1905 had the honour of personally paying his respects to the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

The Chief fully maintains the traditional loyalty of his House to the British Raj, and is always ready to further the objects of the Government.

The State of Rampur is the only surviving remnant of the great Rohilla power that once held sway over the greater part of the country now known as Rohilkhand, and it owes its origin to an Afghan named Sardar Daud Khan, who came to seek his fortune in India and succeeded in annexing the abovenamed country. His adopted son, Ali Mohammad Khan, a Saiyad by descent, succeeded him and founded the Rampur House. He rendered great services to the Emperor and the latter rewarded him with the title of Nawab. By 1740 the greater part of Rohilkhand was in the hands of Ali Mohammad. At his death in 1749, his two elder sons, Abdullah and Faizullah, happened to be absent in Afghanistan, and a younger son, Sadullah Khan, was declared the successor. Faizullah, on his return, however, assumed power. Shortly after this, dissension among the Sirdars led to the weakening of the Rohilla power and some of the governors established themselves as petty Chiefs but, at the same time, acknowledged Faizullah as their lord. In 1774 the great Rohilla war took place and the disruption of Rohilkhand was completed. After a time Faizullah entered into a treaty with the Mahrattas, by which he retained the State of Rampur. This treaty was confirmed by the British guarantee in 1778 and in 1783 a fresh engagement was entered into which commuted the former promise of military assistance into a payment of 15 lakhs.

In 1794 Nawab Faizullah was succeeded by his son Mohammad Ali, who was soon deposed and subsequently murdered. His younger

brother, Ghulam Mohammad, succeeded. Mohammad Ali was a friend of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh and the latter, in order to avenge his friend's murder, sought the assistance of the British. The combined armies of the latter and of the Nawab Wazir marched to Rampur. The Rampur army fought gallantly but it was eventually overcome and Ghulam Mohammad Khan went on a pilgrimage to Mecca; Ahmad Ali Khan, the infant son of Mohammad Ali, being proclaimed Nawab. He was assigned the territory which comprises the present State of Rampur and the remainder of the country formerly ruled by Nawab Faizullah was annexed to Oudh. In 1801, when Rohilkhand came under British rule, Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan became their feudatory. He was succeeded in 1840 by his cousin, Mohammad Saiyid Khan, who introduced far-reaching reforms; he organized the different State departments, and under his administration the revenues were greatly increased. He died in 1855 and his eldest son, Usuf Ali Khan, came to the Gaddi. An opportunity soon arose for this Chief to prove his loyalty to the British Raj. Situated almost midway between Lucknow and Delhi, Rampur was in the very centre of the Mutiny operations. The Nawab, from the beginning, exerted himself to the utmost to afford aid to the British and to protect Europeans, and he succeeded in saving many lives and maintaining order throughout a large portion of the affected districts. His services were rewarded by the grant of a large tract of land in Bareilly district and a Khilat, and he was created K.C.S.I. In 1864 he was appointed an additional Member of Lord Elgin's Council. On his death in 1865, he was succeeded by his son, Kalb Ali Khan. This Chief was an administrator of great ability and a renowned scholar. He was a Member of Lord Lytton's Council and was created G.C.S.I., receiving the insignia from the hands of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII, King-Emperor. He died in 1887. His son, Mushtaq Ali Khan, who succeeded, suffered so much from illness that a Council of Regency had to be appointed to carry on the administration. He died in 1889 and was succeeded by the present Nawab.

His Highness sustained a heavy loss in the death of his eldest

son, Sahebzada Hasan Ali Khan, the heir-apparent, on October 29th, 1911.

The area of Rampur State is 892 square miles, with a population of about 534,000, and an annual revenue of 42 lakhs.

The Nawab is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

His Highness maintains a military force of 506 Cavalry (including 303 Imperial Service Lancers), 3 battalions of Infantry and 28 guns.

War Services.—The Rampur Imperial Service Infantry was sent to East Africa and remained for about 3 years. The services of the corps were highly spoken of by the Commander-in-Chief of the East African Forces and other high military authorities, and it displayed conspicuous gallantry in the capture of a German patrol under exceptionally trying circumstances.

The Nawab—

- (1) Contributed to the upkeep of the Hospital ship "Loyalty."
- (2) Presented to Government—
 - (a) 7 double-poled tents of the value of Rs. 17,500;
 - (b) 20,000 maunds of Babul bark for Government tanneries.
- (3) Placed at the disposal of the Government his "Brook Hill" estate at Naini Tal and his house at Bareilly. The former was used for two years as a Convalescent Home for British Officers at a cost to His Highness of Rs. 10,000 War loans, Rs. 7,10,000. War charities Rs. 72,500. War expenditure by the State nearly 3½ lakhs.

BENARES.

BENARES.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of—, a Ruling Chief; was born on November 26th, 1855, and succeeded his uncle, who had adopted him, on June 13th, 1899. The Maharaja is well educated and is a well-known Sanskrit scholar. In religious matters he is an orthodox Brahman, at the same time he holds liberal views and is most tolerant, and has endeared himself to all classes of his subjects.

His benefactions have been numerous and he has helped, indiscriminately, the various religious communities represented in his territory. His donations of half a lakh each to the Lucknow Medical College and the Bhuinhar College at Muzaffarpur, his foundation and endowment of the Female Hospital at Benares, and the erection and endowment of a house at Kasauli for the accommodation of indigent Indians, who may have to undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute, are a few of his many benevolent acts. The Maharaja has recently furnished fresh proof of his liberality by further gifts in aid of the Central Hindu College at Benares, which already owes to his munificence many large buildings, spacious grounds and boarding houses. He has presented Rs. 30,000 to the Benares Sanskrit Bhawan Saraswati Library, in addition to a large number of valuable books and manuscripts. His Poor house at Ramnagar is a model institution of its kind. The services of His Highness to Government and the public were recognized in 1892 by the bestowal upon him of the distinction of a K.C.I.E.; he was promoted to K.G.C.I.E. on January 1st, 1898. He was recognized by Government as a Ruling Chief in 1910, and was installed, with full ruling powers on April 1st, 1911. He also received the personal titles of His Highness and Maharaja Bahadur.

His Highness belongs to the Bhuinhar family of Brahmins.

The founder of the Benares Raj was Mansa Ram, who, in the days of Mohammad Shah, rose high in the favour of Rustam Ali, Governor of Benares, under the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. In 1738 Mansa Ram obtained the revenue engagements of the Sarkars of Jaunpur, Chunar, and Benares for his son, Balwant Singh, who, although he was only styled Zemindar of Kaswar, became powerful enough to offer resistance on several occasions to Safdar Jung and his successor, Shuja-ud-Daula. Balwant Singh supported the British at the battle of Buxar and was thenceforward made independent of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He was succeeded in 1770 by his son, Chet Singh, who obtained a *Sanad* in 1775 from the East India Company. The quarrels of this Chief with Warren Hastings and his ultimate

deposition are matters of history. In 1781 Mahip Narayan, the nephew of the-deposed Raja, was installed by the Company. By an arrangement made in 1794, the territories known as the "Family Domains," for which Balwant Singh had received a *Sauad* from the Emperor, were separated from those which had been entrusted to his government. The direct control of the latter was taken over by the Company, on the condition of an annual payment to the Raja, of one lakh of rupees: the Raja's right of administering justice in the Family Domains was also confirmed, subject to the approval of the Collector of Benares and the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council. Raja Udit Narayan Singh succeeded in 1795; he died in 1835 and his nephew and adopted son, Ishwari Prasad, succeeded to the Gaddi. This Chief rendered excellent service to the British during the Mutiny by helping to maintain order in Benares and the neighbourhood. His loyalty was recognized by Government, who granted him the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur and he was subsequently created a G.C.S.I. He also received a *sauad* permitting him and his successors to adopt heirs according to Hindu Law and custom, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja, who has also had the title of G.C.S.I. conferred on him for his war services.

The domains attached to the Benares Raj are 887 square miles in extent, and have a population of about 500,000. The rental of these lands is over 10 lakhs per annum. The Maharaja also possesses large estates in the districts of Benares, Ghazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Shahabad (Bengal) with a rent roll of 7 lakhs. Recently the Government have increased the extent of the State. The heir to the Gaddi is the Maharaja's son, Kunwar Aditya Singh, who was born in 1874.

War Services.—The Maharaja presented to Government—

- (1) Two sections of a Tonga Ambulance Transport Corps, at a cost of Rs. 2,83,529.
- (2) A commodious building and the equipment and maintenance of the Lady Chelmsford Hospital for 150 beds, at a cost of over Rs. 2,02,000.

(3) 157 recruits were sent from the State Infantry and 28 Signallers were trained and supplied to the army.

(4) 173 horses, 16 tents, 1 aeroplane, 1 motor launch, and several contributions of material were given to Government to a value of Rs. 1,19,000.

The total value of the war contributions from Benares State, after deducting certain refunds, amounted to nearly 7½ lakhs of rupees.

His Highness the Maharaja gave every possible assistance to Government in many other ways in connection with the war and war work.

War loans, Rs. 7,00,000. Other War funds, over Rs. 1,25,000.

TEHRI GARHWAL.

TEHRI.—His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Narendra Sah, Maharaja of —, a Ruling Chief, Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; was born in 1898.

The Chief claims descent from an ancient line of princes which held sway in Garhwal for many centuries. Tradition has it that the founder of the race was Kanak Pal, who came from Gujrat. In 1777 Lalit Sah, then the head of the family, obtained possession of Kumaun. He placed his son, Parduman Sah, on the throne of Kumaun, leaving Garhwal to his eldest son, Jai Karat Sah. The brothers quarrelled and the elder was defeated. Parduman Sah then retained the two countries for several years. In 1786 the supporters of the Chand family, the former rulers of Kumaun, proved too strong for him and he retired to his ancient capital Srinagar. In 1790, the Nepalese took possession of Kumaun and attacked Garhwal, but the Raja was allowed to remain in possession of Garhwal, on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 25,000. This arrangement remained in force until 1803, when the Nepalese again invaded Garhwal and the Raja fled to Landaure, Saharanpur district. He there collected a considerable force, but was defeated and killed

near Dehra. His eldest son, Sudarshan Sah, escaped to British territory, and after the annexation of Garhwal in 1815, was given the country west of the Alaknanda river; in 1824 the pargana of Rawain, which had been expressly reserved by Government, was handed over to the Raja. Sudarshan Sah took up his residence in the town of Tehri, which became the Capital of the new State. He died in 1859, leaving no legitimate heir and his territory, under the terms of the treaty, lapsed to Government. It was, however, bestowed on his illegitimate son, Bhawani Sah, in consideration of the services rendered by his father in 1857. Raja Bhawani Sah died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son Partab Sah who died in 1887. His successor was Kirta Sah, during whose minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency presided over by his mother, Rani Guleri. This Chief opened several schools and dispensaries in his State, raised a Company of Imperial Service Troops, introduced electric power, constructed extensive Water Works and generally managed his State with skill and consideration for the poor and afflicted. The State has an area of 4,500 square miles, and the Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

War Services.—In the case of this State contributions to the war were somewhat restricted by the fact that the Maharaja was a minor and the State was under the administration of a Council of Regency. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the Durbar, largely at the instance of Her Highness the Nepalia Rani, gave loyal support to Government in all war work.

War Loans.—Rs. 5,35,000 in 2nd loan. War charities, 35,983. Material contributions, valued at Rs. 9,313. Her Highness the Nepalia Rani contributed Rs. 200 a month for hospital comforts for wounded soldiers of the Tehri Sappers and the 39th Garhwal Rifles.

A total of 1,958 recruits were enrolled, including 1,290 combatants. The Tehri Imperial Service Sappers were placed at the disposal of the Government, first as a reinforcement for the 39th

Garhwal Rifles and later as a Sapper and Miner Corps for employment overseas. NOTE.—The history of the State's war efforts (received by us) states that over 8,000 men of the State enlisted in various units within and outside the State, and that a great rush of recruits was in progress when hostilities ceased. Over 1,635 combatants and 837 non-combatants were recruited by and at the expense of the State. 5,000 recruits were recruited by other agencies for various units of the Indian Army and of the armies of Indian States. The total number of the State's Imperial Service Troops in the field or in depôts was 700 at the conclusion of hostilities. This is a very remarkable record for a State with a population of only 300,819 souls.

BALRAMPUR.

BALRAMPUR.—The late Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., Maharaja, Maharaja Bahadur of—, President of the British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Honorary Fellow of the Allahabad University; born on July 19th, 1879; was adopted in October, 1883, by the late Maharani Indra Kunwar, senior widow of the late Maharaja Sir Digbejai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Balrampur. The late Maharaja was educated partly at home under English and Indian tutors. He succeeded to the State on the death of Maharani Indra Kunwar on 12th June, 1893, and assumed the active management of his extensive property on July 19th, 1900 (on attaining his majority). In November, 1900, he received the personal distinction of Maharaja and was created a K.C.I.E., in June 1906. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in the family in January 1909.

From his ascension to the *gaddi* of the Balrampur Raj, Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh tried to emulate the noble example of his illustrious sire. He was kind-hearted and amiable in disposition, very active and fond of manly games and sports. The Maharaja Bahadur was a great advocate of education in all its branches



MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF BALRAMPUR.

and he was a Life-Fellow of the Allahabad University. Some of his princely donations towards the cause of education were :—Three lakhs towards the enlargement and reconstitution of Canning College, Lucknow ; 3 lakhs to King George's Medical College, Lucknow ; Benares Hindu University, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; Lucknow University, 4 lakhs (including 1 from his ryots). There is a High School at Balrampur and a large number of Vernacular Schools in the estate. There is also a fine girls' school at Balrampur, with separate blocks for Hindus and Mahomedans. Other noteworthy donations have been 1 lakh for charity to the poor when he ascended the *gaddi* ; 1 lakh towards the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund ; Rs. 50,000 towards the Provincial Victoria Memorial Fund ; over Rs. 90,000 to the Balrampur Hospital (Lucknow), to various dispensaries and for plague expenses ; Rs. 30,000 towards the MacDonnell Boarding House, Allahabad ; Rs. 20,000 to the Allahabad Exhibition Fund ; besides liberal contributions to various charities and objects of public utility. During the famine of 1907-8 the Maharaja organized relief measures on his estates at his own expense. At one time he fed over 28,000 people daily, maintained two poor houses and undertook seventy unaided works. The total cost of these measures exceeded 5 lakhs and elicited the warm commendation of Government. The Chief's solicitude for the welfare of his people and the alleviation of their distress, is evidenced by the existence of an orphanage at Balrampur, an endowment of a lakh of rupees for daily charity and 5 dispensaries in the estate. At Balrampur there is a first class female dispensary. The Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, has separate wards for Europeans and Indians and is well known not only in the U. P. but elsewhere.

The Maharaja was an Honorary Magistrate, and his interest in civic life led to his election as Chairman of the Balrampur Municipal Board.

As the premier nobleman and leader of the loyal Barons of Oudh the Maharaja occupied a most representative and influential position in the Province.

His estates contain more than a thousand villages, situated in

the districts of Gonda, Bahraich, and Lucknow, and cover an area of 1,300 square miles (equal to that of Cooch Behar State). It owns about 100 elephants and is noted for its Khedda operations for catching wild ones by means of the noose. Its annual income is over 30 lakhs of rupees and the population is more than 500,000.

The Chiefs of Balrampur are sprung from the noble Janwar Rajput family, who claim descent from the celebrated Pandava hero, Arjun, celebrated in the Mahabharata. Bariar Shah, the founder of the Oudh family, was the youngest son of a Sombansi Chief, Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh, in Gujerat, and the forty-first descendant in a direct line from Arjun. When Sultan Feroz Shah in 1374 made a pilgrimage to Bahraich, Bariar Shah cleared that district of the numerous gangs of marauders, who then infested it, and was rewarded by a grant of the whole tract of land. In 1414, he took up his residence at Ekauna, Bahraich, and thus became the founder of the famous house which has given lords to so many estates in Bahraich and Gonda.

About 1566 Madho Singh, brother of Ganesh Singh, and the seventh in descent from Bariar Shah, separated from his brother and reduced a refractory tribe of Barbis living between the Tapti and Kauna rivers, Gonda district, and founded a separate Raj and family. His son, Balram Shah, laid the foundation of the present town of Balrampur. When Newal Singh, one of the Janwar warriors, became Raja, he was constantly engaged in hostilities with the Nawab of Oudh and repeatedly defeated his troops. In 1836, Raja Jai Narain Singh, grandson of Raja Newal Singh, died without issue and was succeeded by his younger brother, Digbejai Singh, then a boy of 18, who rendered conspicuous service to Government during the Mutiny. Not only did he remain unswervingly loyal when the whole district of Gonda was ablaze with rebellion, but he rescued and gave shelter to 30 Europeans, including the Commissioner of Bahraich, Mr. Wingfield. At the close of the Mutiny he joined the British force in person in the Trans-Ghagra campaign, rendering most valuable assistance in procuring supplies and accurate information. For these

services and his loyalty in those extremely trying times, Raja Digbejai Singh received signal marks of favour and appreciation from the British Government, besides a handsome *khiyat* and liberal remissions for his lifetime. He was also granted the whole of the confiscated *pargana* of Tulsipur in addition to large portions of the Ikauna, Charda and Bhinga estates in Bahraich, ten per cent. of the Government revenue on his ancestral property was remitted, and the revenue assessed thereon, at the first regular settlement of 1871-72 has been fixed in perpetuity. He also received the personal title of "Maharaja Bahadur," and on November 20th, 1866, he was invested with the K.C.S.I. At the Imperial assemblage at Delhi, on New Year's Day, 1877, on the occasion of the Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria as Empress of India, he was granted the exceptional honour of a salute of 9 guns. During the latter years of his life he was actively engaged in looking after the welfare of his tenantry. A fall from an elephant, during a tiger-shoot, hastened his death, which occurred in May, 1882, when he was succeeded by his senior Maharani Indra Kunwar, who adopted as her son (in accordance with her husband's will) the late Maharaja, who is a relation of the late lamented Chief.

War Services.—Like his illustrious father, Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the late Chief was a true and loyal friend of the British Raj. In the Great War the present Chief voluntarily placed the full resources of his estate at the disposal of the Government. Special responsible officers were deputed to persuade the tenantry to enlist and a large number of combatants and non-combatants were supplied. Some 4 lakhs of rupees were contributed by the estate to different war funds and 28 lakhs invested in war loans.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (now Lord Meston) wrote to the late Maharaja Bahadur on the 31st July, 1916, as follows :—

"Please accept my acknowledgment and warm thanks for the monthly cheque of Rs. 5,000, which I have duly received, being the

20th of your monthly contribution, this makes a total donation of one lakh of rupees which you have made in this way, apart from your other acts of generosity. The help it has been possible to give to the fighting forces by means of your donation has been very great indeed, and I hope it will soon be possible to have an opportunity of publishing in detail the wide and varied nature of the comforts which your money has provided."

MAHMUDABAD.

MAHMUDABAD.—The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E, Raja of—, an elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (1909), Member of the Executive Council, U. P. (1921), Fellow of the Allahabad University, Honorary Magistrate and Munsif, was born on June 5th, 1879, and succeeded on May 30th, 1903.

The Raja's family, though always known by the name of Khanzada, is descended from Kazi Nasr-ul-lah, a Saddiqi Sheikh of Bagdad, who came to India in the days of Shahab-ud-Din Ghorî and settled at Amroha. For three generations his descendants held the office of Kazi at Delhi, and about 1345 A. D. Kazi Nasrat-ul-lah was sent to Oudh by Mohammad Bin Tughluk to subdue the Bhars, then ruling in Sandagarh, the old name of Belahra in Bara Banki. In reward of his services he received a large grant of land near Fatehpur. He was succeeded by his son, Sheikh Nizam, and afterwards by his grandson, Ghulam Mustafa. The latter had two sons, Daud Khan and Shah Mohammad, the younger being the ancestor of the Taluqdars of Bhatwaman. The former flourished in the days of Akbar and attained high rank in the army, receiving in succession the title of Khan Bahadur and Nawab for his services against the Afghans. The history of the members of his family is given in the Tuzak Jahangiri and other histories of Oudh. Daud Khan's son Nawab Mohammad Khan, founded the town of Mahmudabad, and was Faujdar of Jaunpur. He was succeeded by Bayazid Khan, who obtained the same appointment and many distinctions, such as

Umdat-ul-Maali, Amir-ul-Mamalik, Ghazanfar-ud-Daula and Muzaffar Jang, and a sword of honour, which is still with the family. He also received as a Jagir the lands of Sadrpur, in Sitapur district, and Dewa in Bara Banki. Bayazid Khan left three sons, who divided the property between them, and Mahmudabad fell to the lot of Hidayat Khan, the youngest. After the latter's death, the estate passed through several hands until it came into the possession of Nawab Ali Khan in 1838. He was a man of great distinction, being a scholar and a poet as well as an excellent administrator. He kept his lands in the finest state of tillage and largely increased his possessions at the expense of his weaker neighbours. In 1850 he received the title of Raja and two years later those of Mukin-ud-Daula and Kaim Jang. He took a somewhat prominent part in the Mutiny, but submitted shortly before his death in 1858. He was succeeded by his only son, Raja Sher Mohammad Amir Hasan Khan, who was then 9 years of age. He was educated at Sitapur, Benares, and Lucknow. The property was under the charge of the Court of Wards till 1867. In 1871 Raja Sher Mohammad was granted the title of Amir-ud-Daula, Said-ul-Mulk, and Muntaz Jung as a mark of recognition for his public services, and in the same year he was elected Vice-President of the British Indian Association, of which he subsequently became President. In 1883 he received the personal title of Khan Bahadur and this was made hereditary in the following year. In 1893 he was created a K. C. I. E. He was an Honorary Magistrate, Munsif and Assistant Commissioner. Raja Sir Mohammad Amir Hasan Khan died in 1903, and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja of Mahmudabad. The latter takes a great interest in education, being a strong supporter of the Colvin Talukdars' School at Lucknow, and has given Rs. 35,000 for the study of Science at Aligarh College, also Rs. 50,000 for the Lucknow Medical College. He is also a leading Member of the Committee for the Mahomedan University at Aligarh, to which he has contributed a lakh. He has founded excellent schools on his estate and elsewhere, the latest of which, at Mahmudabad, was opened by Sir John Hewett in November, 1910.

The Raja was appointed a Fellow of the Allahabad University in 1906. He has served on the Legislative Council since 1904, and has been a Member of the Viceroy's Council since 1907.

War Services.—No information received.

AMETHI.

AMETHI —Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, Raja of—, born 29th January, 1869; succeeded 24th August, 1891.

The Raja is the head of the Bandhalgoti Clan of Rajputs, who for many centuries has occupied the *pargana* of Amethi, Sultanpur. They claim to belong to the Suraj Bansi stock and to have descended from Sudha Rai of Naewar Garh, the old home of the Jaipur family, but other accounts assign them a local origin. Sudha Rai built the fort of Raipur, and his descendant was Bandhu, from whom the clan derives its name. His son, Manohar Singh, had six sons, who took different States in Amethi, the youngest Raj Singh, receiving Udiawan and afterwards absorbing the share of two of his brothers who held Gangoli and Marawar. In the fourth generation came Sri Ram Deo, whose brothers obtained Barna Tikar and Tikri. This was in the reign of Sher Shah. The senior branch appears to have retained the position of Raja over the whole *pargana*, but little is recorded of the family till 1743, when Gur Dutt Singh defied Safder Jung, and after being besieged in his fort at Raipur, he was compelled to take refuge in the jungles, the estate being taken under the direct management of Safder Jung. Gur Dutt Singh's son, Drig Pal Singh, recovered the property which was known as Udiawan till the annexation. He died in 1798, leaving two sons, of whom Harchand Singh retained the bulk of his father's estates, while the younger, Jai Chand Singh, obtained Kannu Kasrawan. In 1804 the former was allowed to occupy the whole *pargana*, but in 1810 the grant was resumed by Saadat Ali Khan and the Raja was left with 48 rent free villages. Raja Har Chand Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Dalpat Singh, who, in 1813, regained possession of the original estate. He died two years later and was

succeeded by Bisheshwar Singh, who died childless in 1842. The property then passed to his cousin, Raja Madho Singh of Gangoli, who successfully resisted Raja Man Singh, Nazim of Sultanpur, and acquired the lease of the whole Pargana. At the annexation the Taluka was broken up owing to Madho Singh turning a rebel and his fort was taken by Lord Clyde; but he afterwards submitted and was allowed to occupy the whole of his ancestral State. He died in August, 1891, shortly after the death of his only son, and was succeeded by his adopted heir, Raja Bhagwan Buksh Singh, son of Sheo Darshan Singh, a relative of the late Raja.

The title of Raja appears to have been assumed first by Gur Dutt Singh about 1743. His successors were styled Raja, and the title was recognized as hereditary in December, 1877.

JAHANGIRABAD.

JAHANGIRABAD.—The late Raja Sir Mohammad Tassadduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., Raja of—; Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council (1909), Honorary Magistrate for the Tahsil of Nawab Ganj. Born 15th September, 1851, succeeded 7th April, 1881.

The Raja was a Kidwai Sheikh, being descended from one Kazi Kidwat, who came from Arabia in the days of Shahab-ud-din Ghorî and established himself at Jugaur in Lucknow. His descendants grew and multiplied and several of them have been distinguished for their leading and administrative ability. At the present day the Taluqdars of Jahangirabad, Mailarai Ganj, Gadia, Jaswara, Sahabpur, and Partab Ganj belong to this race and hold a large extent of land in the Lucknow and Bara Banki districts. The village of Jahangirabad has long been owned by a branch of this family, having been founded in the days of Jahangir by Husain Khan of Bhapara, who rendered good service to the Emperor and was rewarded with the title of Raja. In more recent times Raja Razzak obtained a high position under the Oudh Government and largely increased his possessions. These he left to his son-in-law, Farzand Ali Khan, who was Daroga in charge of the Sikander

Bagh, Lucknow. He obtained the title of Raja and after the annexation accompanied the ex-King of Oudh to Calcutta. He died in 1881 without leaving any male issue, and his daughter Zeb-un-nissa was recognized as Rani. She married her cousin, Tassadduq Rasul Khan, the son of Mardan Ali Khan. Raja Farzand Ali Khan was descended from another branch of the Kidwais. His descendant was Haider Ali, the father of Farzand Ali Khan and Mardan Ali Khan. The latter had two sons, Tassadduq Rasul Khan and Nawab Ali Khan, who married his cousin, the second daughter of Raja Farzand Ali Khan, and was the father of Naushad Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Mailarai Ganj.

Raja Tassadduq Rasul Khan was one of the influential noblemen in Oudh. In 1898 he was created a C.S.I., in recognition of public services rendered during the famine of 1896 and on other occasions. He was created Knight Commander of the same order on June 2nd, 1897. He was a liberal supporter of the Aligarh College. In 1893 he was awarded the personal title of Raja and this was made hereditary in June, 1897.

War Services.—Sir James (now Lord) Meston in a Durbar held at Lucknow thanked the Raja for a motor car and gifts in cash amounting to nearly half a lakh.

The Raja was awarded the Gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal on 27th June, 1902.

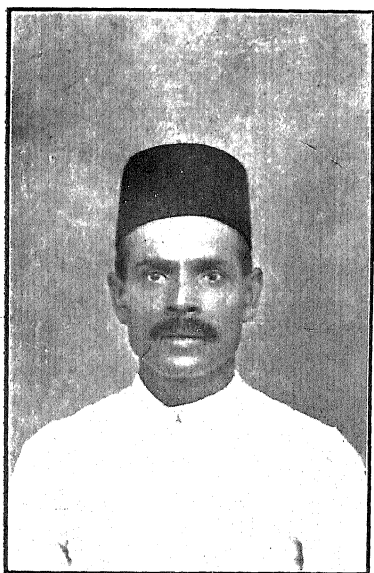
Syed Shabbir Hasan Bilgrami, Naib Tahsildar, Hardoi. His grandfather, the head of the family, Khan Bahadur Mir Saiyad Farukh Husain Bilgrami, was a Naib Risaldar in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, and he rendered meritorious services on several occasions. As a reward for these he was given a *jagir* which is still held by his descendants. Sheikh Nazir Hasan Bilgrami's youngest son, Sheikh Shabbir Hasan, joined the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers in 1914. He was engaged in several battles at the Frontier and proceeded to Mesopotamia in 1917 on active



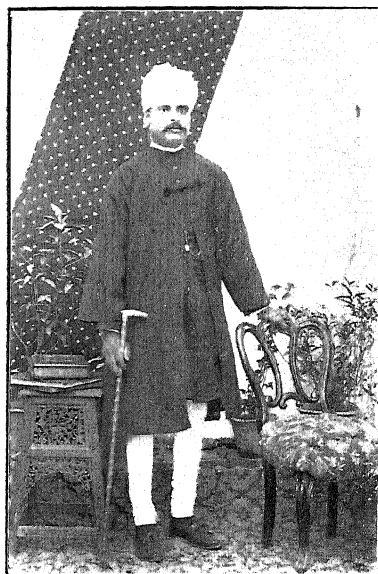
R. S. B. SARJU PRAŠAD. [p. 107]



THAKUR SHANKER BAKHSH SINGH. [p. 108]



SYED SHABBIR HUSAIN. [p. 106]



KASHI PRASAD SINGH. [p. 108]

service, but the climate affected his health and he was invalided back to India, and died shortly after his return.

Another member of the family, Saiyed Shabbir Hasan Bilgrami, the eldest son of Saiyed Nazir Hasan, went to France in 1917 as Interpreter to the 47th United Provinces Labour Company. He rendered meritorious service in France, especially so in that he gave assistance to the Officer Commanding. When most of the men went on strike, the Saiyed succeeded in persuading them to return to work. In recognition of his services he was appointed a Naib Tahsildar. In that capacity he acted as a District Recruiting Officer in Hardoi district, and was awarded a Medal by the Commissioner, Lucknow Division, for his good work. The widow of the late Saiyed Nazir Hasan was granted a *sanad* by the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., for the loyalty shown by her and her husband in sending two sons out of three for service in the Great War. S. Nazir Hasan himself unfortunately died prematurely while working as a Deputy Collector at Sitapur.

War Services.—As related above.

Thakur Sher Bahadur Singh, Kot Sarawan, Zemindar, District Fyzabad.

War Services.—Contributed Rs. 900 to War Loans and provided 4 recruits

Pandit Ram Narain Tewari, Rais and Zemindar, of Budlapur Bazar, Jaunpur District.

War Services.—Provided 2 recruits.

Thakurain Shri Raj Kunwar, of Prayadeh, Partabgarh District.

War Services.—Nearly Rs. 2,500 to War Loan. Provided 5 recruits.

Rai Saheb Sarju Prasad, Banker, contractor, and landlord Mohalla Rakabganj, Fyzabad.

The Rai Saheb has rendered public service by becoming a

Member of the Municipal Board and a Vice-Chairman of the District Board. He is a Director and Chairman of the Directors of the Oudh Commercial Bank and an Honorary Magistrate. He owns many villages in Tahsil Akbarpur, District Fyzabad, and also big zemindaries in other Tahsils and districts. Rai Saheb Sarju Prasad subscribed to the Hindu University, the Victoria Institute, Hindu High School, Fyzabad, Forbes' School, Fyzabad, and High Court, Allahabad. His father was a Member of the District and Municipal Boards and a Director of the Oudh Commercial Bank, and he built a Dharmasala at Ajodhia.

War Services.—War Loan about Rs. 25,000; supplied 26 recruits.

Chandhri Kashi Prasad Singh Saheb, of Ramnagar, P. O. Sirsa, Allahabad.

Has been Honorary Special Magistrate, since four years, of Ramnagar, is a Member of the District Board and Honorary Manager and Chairman of the Ramnagar Co-operative Central Bank. He also worked in Famine Relief, 1897, and was given a certificate by the Collector of Allahabad. He also received a certificate for his assistance in advancing the interests of education.

War Services.—Convened Recruiting meetings and for the collection of money for the Imperial Relief Fund, etc., Rs. 2,950 were subscribed towards different War Funds, and the sum of Rs. 8,448-12-0 to War Loans. Provided 6 combatant recruits

Lal Jagdesh Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar of Dhangarh, P. O. Sangram Garh, District Partabgarh.

Hereditary title of Lal.

War Services.—Donations amounting to Rs. 609-12-9 to different War charities. War Loan, Rs. 3,075. Nine combatant and 1 non-combatant recruits supplied.

Thakur Shanker Bukhsh Singh Saheb, Taluqdar of Medhpur, District Partabgarh.



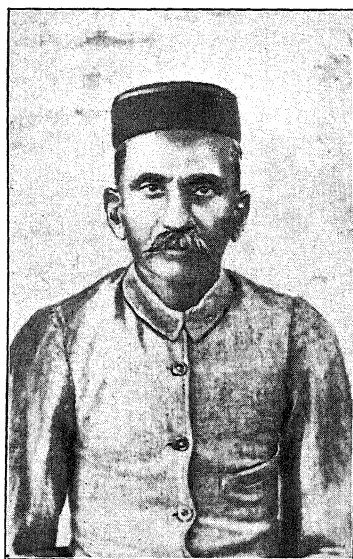
LAL JAGDISH BAHADUR SINGH. [p. 108]



B. MAHAN LAL. [p. 112]



N. MD. AHMAD SAID KHAN, M.B.E. [p. 109]



SHIAM LAL SAHIB, PLEADER. [p. 110]

The Thakur Saheb is very generous and pious, his tenants are well looked after. He has provided free education for boys and dispenses medicine free of charge. He has also established a good bazar. He has given Rs. 600 to a school and hospital. He is the head of the Bagote family of Hirderi Estate, and his forefathers were loyal to the Government in 1857, and supplied the latter with men and were rewarded with a *muafi* of nearly Rs. 23,000, and the Thakur himself received the reward of a watch from Government for his services.

War Services.—Eleven combatants and 2 non-combatant recruits supplied. War Loan, Rs. 700.

Second-Lieutenant Nawab Hafiz Mohammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari Estate, District Bulandshahr, M.B.E.

The Nawab was born on 12th December, 1888, at Chhatari, and is the son of the late Kuar Haji Mohammad Abdul Ali Khan and the grandson of the late Nawab Mohammad Mahmud Ali Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur, Rais of Chhatari, District Bulandshahr. He is descended from the noble family of Lal Khanis. He was an infant when his father died and the estate was put under the management of the Court of Wards, and was made over to the Nawab on his attaining majority. The Nawab was educated in English in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, of which he is now a trustee. He is a Hafiz Quran and possesses a good knowledge of Arabic and Persian. He has founded an Arabic and Vernacular High School at Chhatari, and is a Special Magistrate. He received the title of Nawab as a personal distinction in 1915, a title which was made hereditary in 1919. The Nawab takes great interest in bettering the condition of his tenants, and he is a Member of the Board of Agriculture.

War Services.—Took a very active interest in promoting recruiting and other meetings held in connection with the war. He enlisted 697 recruits in all at his own expense, this being the greatest number enlisted by any single individual in Bulandshahr District. Was Honorary Secretary of 3 War Funds. War Loan, Rs. 25,000. Other War Funds about Rs. 70,000, Presented Government with a motor ambulance car.

B. Shyam Lal Saheb, M.A., LL. B., M.R.A.S., M.A.S.B., of Cawnpore. Retired Deputy Collector, Vakil High Court, Honorary Assistant Collector, 1st Class; Rais and Taluqdar of Nawabganj, Cawnpore. B. Shyam Lal Saheb is descended from an ancient family who settled in Sehouda, District Banda. One of the most prominent of his forefathers was Bhaia Bhawan Raj who served under Sher Shah in the latter's attack of Kalinjar in 1545 and materially assisted in the capture of that fort and was given the title of *Allai Kalidhal* (from the black colour of his shield) and a *sanad* for the Kanungoship of Sehouda (the most important *Pargana* of the *Kalinjar Sarkar*) was conferred on him. A curse is said to have fallen on the Sehouda branch of the family, they lost all their possessions in that place and migrated to different places. A branch settled in Rai Bareli and prospered. M. Lachman Prasad Bhagat, another member of the family, rendered loyal and meritorious service to Government in the Mutiny and saved the lives of several European ladies. B. Shyam Lal was born on 24th June, 1872, and manages his family estate. He takes a keen interest in education and has built a Girls' School at Nawabganj at a cost of over Rs. 10,000 and intends to make an endowment of a similar sum for its up-keep.

War Services.—War loan Rs. 12,000. He also subscribed to the various relief funds. He granted liberal concessions in land and money to those of his tenants who enlisted.

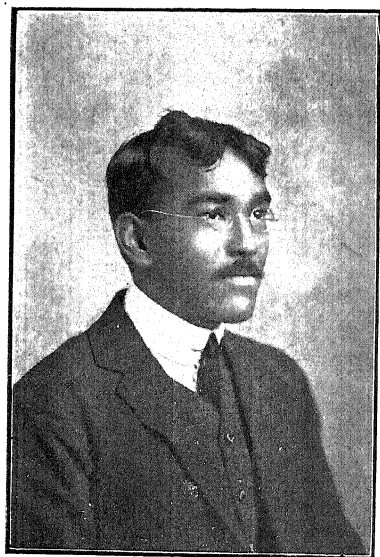
*Thakur Raghunath Singh Saheb, Rai Bahadur, Taluqdar of Easanpur Estate, District Partabgarh, was born in October, 1871. He traces his descent from Maharaja Pirthivi Raj, the last Rajput King of Delhi. He has been educated in Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian, and English, and is a poet in Sanskrit. The Thakur is an Honorary Munsif and Magistrate for life and is looked upon as one of the best Munsifs and Magistrates. He is also a Member of the District Board and Honorary Visitor of the District Agricultural Farm. For his various public services he was awarded a Medal at the Coronation



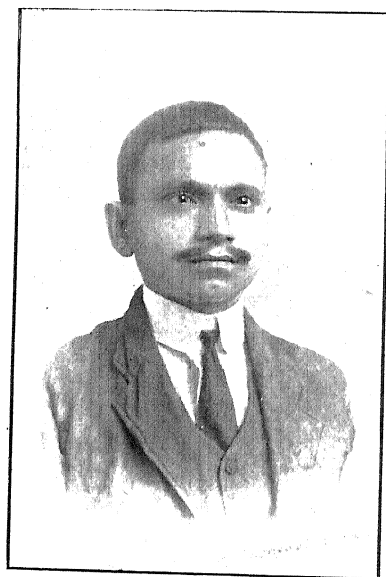
CHAMPAT RAI JAIN. [p. 112]



B. MAHARAJ NARAIN VAKIL. [p. 112]



KUNWAR SARNAM SINGH. [p. 111]



B. BENI PRASAD SINGH. [p. 111]

Durbar. He has founded a bazar called the Pike Bazar and the Pike Embankment. The Thakur is devoted to scientific farming and sericulture, and helps his tenantry to learn a better system of farming.

War Services.—Exerted himself to obtain recruits and labourers and also in the sale of cash certificates. He himself subscribed to these funds and made subscriptions to war loans. He was thanked by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor for his services at a Durbar held at Lucknow and his name was published in the U. P. Gazette among those who did well in recruiting for the army. He also received the title of Rai Bahadur and the *muafi* of 4 villages.

Kunwar Sarnam Singh, B. Sc., Deputy Collector of Jaunpur, was born on December 22nd, 1886. Was educated in the Colvin Taluqdars' School and Canning College, Lucknow. Raja is the hereditary title of the head of the family and this title has been recognized by the Government.

War Services.—War Loan Rs. 20,000. Contributed to other war funds. Supplied 50 recruits, combatant and non-combatant.

Munshi Agha Husain Khan, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar, Madangarh, District Fyzabad.

The Munshi's work as Honorary Magistrate is considered very good; he is a member of the District Board and the Municipal Board.

War Services.—War Loan nearly Rs. 200.

Beni Prasad Singh, Editor and Contractor, Pul Jhau Lal, Lucknow, was born in 1884. His family is descended from Makharsi Das, who with his brother Dip Chand, Bhatnagar Kyasthas, established themselves at Jhajjar, district Rohtak. As they came from Bhilsawa, they adopted the name of Bhilsawal as their "A-1" (Sub-section). The descendant of the two brothers are known as Bhilsawal Bhatnagars to the present day, and they are the owners of *muafi* lands, houses, temples, etc. Beni Prasad Singh is an ardent lover of English

literature, and is acquainted with some of India's leading men. He was perhaps the first in the U. P. to organize night-schools for the labouring classes and he has been an active member of the Swaraj movement.

War Services.—B. P. Singh took an active part in helping the Government in war propaganda work. With this end in view he wrote two books, "Belgium and Germany" and "The Present War and our duty," which were very favourably commented on by the Director of Public Instruction, U. P., and were published and ordered to be distributed.

B. Mahraj Narain Varma, Vakil, Hardoi, born in 1877, is a very prominent and successful member of the Legal profession and is the joint author of a Commentary on the Oudh Rent Act, which has already run into three editions.

War Services.—Took a very prominent part in every branch of war work, especially in obtaining subscriptions to the Indian War loans, and it was due to his example that Hardoi District responded so well to the various war loans and funds. His services were specially acknowledged by H. E. the Viceroy and H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, as shown by a certificate in his possession and the U. P. Gazette of 19th March, 1919. War Loan, subscribed over Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Champat Rai (Jain), Barrister-at-law, Hardoi, was born on 6th August, 1874, and was educated at the Sanskrit High School at Bareilly and became a Barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, London. He is the author of "The Key of Knowledge," "The Practical Path," and several other books.

War Services.—Subscribed Rs. 67,000 to war loan.

Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, MA., LL.B., Vakil, Hardoi, was born in 1878. He is an Honorary Assistant Collector, 1st class, and has been a member of the Hardoi Municipal Board since 1909 and Vice-Chairman (Senior) of the same since 1909. He is also Vice-Chairman of the



RAJA SWAMI DAYAL.

District Co-operative Bank, Hardoi, and has acted as Secretary to the District Charitable Relief Fund in 1907-8, 1915, and 1918-19. Also acted as treasurer to the Indian Imperial Relief Fund. The Rai Bahadur was granted a *sansad* in recognition of his plague services and a Medal for his services in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

War Services.—Helped in the Ladies' St. John's Ambulance Association; acted as Secretary to the U. P. special War Fund; and in the same capacity to the District Committee for the War Loan and the District Committee for recruiting. War Charities Rs. 850; War Loans about Rs. 20,000.

Raja Swami Dayal, Taluqdar of Muizuddinpur.

Sir James (now Lord) Meston in a speech which he made in December, 1917, in speaking of the Raja's family said, "History narrates that this famous Khattri family has descended from an ancestor who held high command in the army of the Moghal Government about two hundred years ago. They came to these Provinces and in lieu of their loyal services they acquired an estate, lost it, built it up again and made considerable additions to it, in two centuries." Lord Meston added that during the Mutiny they were the strongest supporters of Government and thus rose to great respectability, and this respectability they had maintained. The Raja's father was a great benefactor to his people and founded an Agricultural Bank, the first of its kind in the U. P., in fact all the members of the family, as stated by Lord Meston, were well known, not only in the district but through the whole Province of Oudh. They founded a High School at Biswan and the Lady Meston Female Dispensary at Kotah, for which he was heartily thanked by Lord Meston during a public speech by him.

War Services.—Lord Meston in a letter, dated 5th December, 1917, thanked the Raja "for the very generous gifts" the latter had made for war purposes, and for the very great generosity the Raja had always shown in every good cause and the admirable example

he had set to other Taluqdars. The Raja received a certificate for his good work in obtaining recruits.

Sahu Shyam Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur, Voish Agarwal, Mohalla Sahukara, Bareilly. Born in 1884. Is a banker, Honorary Magistrate. Chairman of the Municipal Board, a member of the Managing Committee of Bareilly College, a Member of the Managing Body of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, a Durbari, etc. He was created a Rai Bahadur on 3rd June, 1919.

War Services.—War loan, Rs. 35,000. War Funds, Rs. 1,500 in cash and kind. Furnished 55 recruits.

B. Jagannath Prasad Govila, B.A. Born on 13th June, 1892. He comes from a well-known Vaishya family of Aligarh, with its residence in Manak Chowk Street. He was educated at the Aligarh Collegiate School and received the Chhatarpur State prize in the Matriculation Examination of 1911. He afterwards entered the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and whilst there took his B.A. degree in the Allahabad University.

War Services.—He volunteered his services and worked honorarily at the Lall Diggi Depôt under Captain Cooper, A.D.R.O., and materially assisted the authorities in their recruiting campaign. In recognition of his services he was awarded a War League Durbar Certificate, and subsequently another Certificate by Major W.C. Willcocks, D.R.O., Bareilly.

Nawab Sayed Tasadduq Husain, Khan Bahadur, son of Nawab Sayed Husain Khan, Taluqdar and Rais and Honorary Magistrate of Aurangabad, District Kheri, was born on 1st March, 1857. The Nawab belongs to the family of Nawab Sayed Kurrum, son of Abdul Muktedir Khan, who was granted a Jagir of nine *Parganas* by the Moghul Emperor. The Nawab's forefathers held high offices of State under several Moghul Emperors, rendered valuable services and were rewarded for the same. One of them founded the town of



R. B. LALA CHIROUNJI LAL.

Aurangabad during the reign of Aurangzib. Coming to modern times, Colonel Troup, on 28th December, 1858, praised highly the fidelity of Nawab Ashik Ali during the Mutiny. Sir Harcourt Butler on the 14th March, 1901, wrote, "I know the Nawab Saheb for the last 4 years and I have a great regard for him. He is a talented officer. The management of his taluqa is far better than those of others. He takes a keen interest in public affairs, is kind to his tenants and loyal to the Government, has got no grudge against any body and is always ready to help the Government. He is an influential person and can safely be trusted in affairs of State." He is keen on education and the schools at Aurangabad and Mrigheel were founded and erected by him under his personal management; he has also founded many Scholarships.

War Services.—He rendered very valuable services in recruiting men for the army and the Director of Civil Supplies has written praising him very highly for his assistance to him. He also did excellent work in connection with the War Loan and War Charities. The Khan Sahib has recently had the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on him.

Rai Lala Chiraunji Lal Sahu Saheb, second son of Lala Jai Saha Saheb, a leading Rais and Jagirdar, is descended from the high caste of Vaishya Agarwal and was born in December 1859. He is an Honorary Magistrate and owner of a valuable orchard and the Dewaldhar Tea Estate, 21 miles from Almora. The Rai Saheb takes great interest in the cause of education and has made liberal donations to it and for other purposes. He has been very active in public affairs, having been Joint Secretary, Vice-President, and President of local public institutions to which he rendered valuable services. And he has left no stone unturned to raise the status of the Kumaun Vaishyas and has always been their ardent advocate both in Government and public matters. The Rai Saheb also did good work as Municipal Commissioner and Member of the District Board. In recognition of his faithful and valuable services he was

gazetted a Durbari as an hereditary distinction, and has received a *sansad* of the title of Rai Saheb.

War Services.—Raised subscriptions for the U. P. War Fund; a larger sum than others in the District.

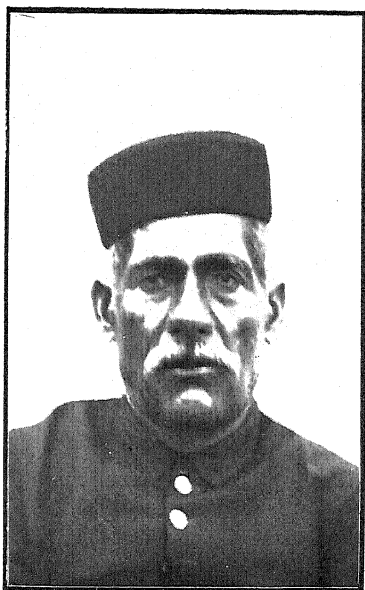
B. Gaindan Lal, B. A., LL. B., of Barpur, District Fatehgarh, was born in July 1864. He received his B. A. from the Calcutta University and his LL. B. from the one at Allahabad. He is a member of the Legislative Council, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Farrukhabad, President of the Kurmi Hitkarni Sabha in the District; was the first President of the All-India Kurmi Conference; Vice-Chairman of the District Co-operative Bank; for several years President of the District Congress Committee, Farrukhabad, and President of the Bar Association. He contributed to the Hindu University, the Hindu Hostel and to the Hindu Hostel and College at Benares, and to all famine relief funds.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 5,000. Supplied recruits for his son, who is a Member of the I. D. F.

B. Bhartend of Farrukhabad, was born on 6th April, 1885, and was educated privately. He is a great banker, trader, and commission agent. He gave Rs. 10,000 towards the Hindu University; Rs. 3,000 to the Lady Dufferin Hospital fund; and Rs. 1,000 to the George High School, Kaimganj. He also supplied grain at a reduced price and also gave money in the famine of 1918. Babu Bhartend possesses landed property in the districts of Farrukhabad, Etah, Mainpuri, Bareilly, etc.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 75,000. War Funds over Rs. 75,000. Also presented a telescope. He offered his bungalow, free of rent, for recruiting purposes and acted as Honorary Treasurer for all the War Funds, etc., of the district, being the Government Treasurer of the District.

Raghu Nandan Upadhya, of village (Saryan) Korantadih,



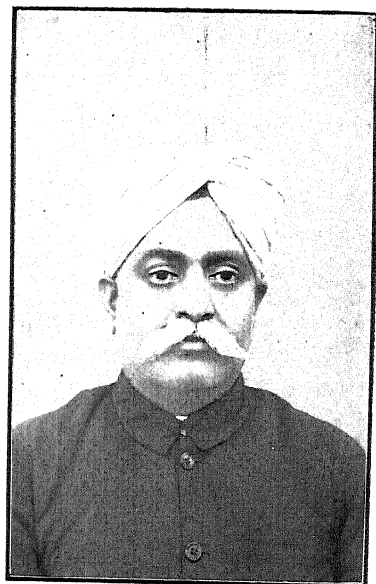
NAWAB SYED TASADUQ HUSAIN. [p. 114]



JAGANNATH PRASAD GOVILA. [p. 114]



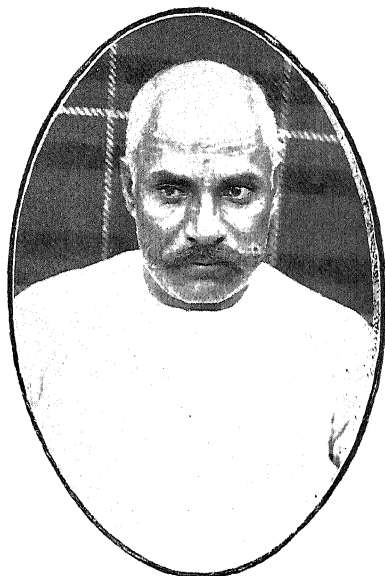
B. BHARTENDU. [p. 116]



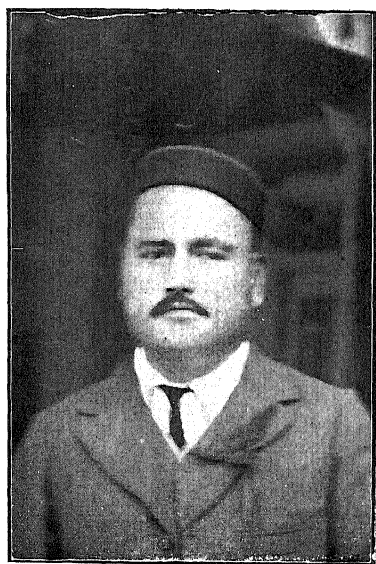
RAGHUNANDUN UPADHYA. [p. 116]



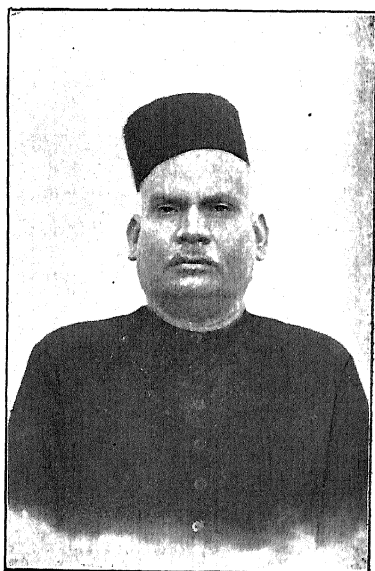
SYED MAHMOOD-UL-HAQ, VAKIL. [p. 117]



B. MAJHAR BUX SINGH. [p. 119]



RAI SAHEB LALA JAY LAL SAH, VAKIL,
HIGH COURT, NAINI TAL. [p. 117]



AMBIKA PRASAD. [p. 118]

District Ballia, was born in 1876. He was educated in the Buxar H. E. School and Queen's College, Benares. Entered Government service in October, 1895, appointed Secretary of District and Municipal Board in April, 1908; appointed Tahsildar in April, 1912, and promoted to Deputy Collector in July, 1918. The Deputy Collector was entrusted with several public works such as the construction of the new town of Ballia, arrangements of fairs, etc. Has been granted a *sauwal* by the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., and a War Medal by the Government of India.

War Services.—Was General Secretary to the District Committee, Shahjahanpur, which realized subscriptions to all the War Funds, Loans, and Charities. Organized recruiting parties and a publicity campaign throughout the district of Shahjahanpur, as a result of which the yield of recruits was considerably increased. He recruited 3,000 men in $2\frac{1}{2}$ months for the Afghan Campaign. War Loan Rs. 1,200. Other War Funds, Rs. 100.

Syed Mahud-ul-Haq Haqqi, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, Hardoi. Son of Maulvi Syed Afzal-ul-Haq. Born on 19th May, 1887. The Syed comes from an old and honourable family who have held responsible posts under the Moghal Emperors and the British Government. His ancestor, Huzrat Sheikh Abdul Haq, Mohaddis of Delhi, came to India from Bokhara during the reign of the Emperor Jahangir, who became a disciple and granted him a *jagir* of 2 lakhs of rupees in the Province of Delhi, which the family still holds rent free in token of the family having remained loyal to Government during the Mutiny. The Syed took an active part in the famine of 1918, and is President of the Anjuman Islamia, Hardoi; Secretary to the District Haq Committee; Secretary to the District Committee of the Muslim University, etc. Also a Municipal Commissioner.

War Services.—Cash Certificates to the extent of Rs. 360. War Funds, Rs. 125.

Lala Jai Lal Sah, Vakil, High Court, and Special Magistrate

and Municipal Commissioner of Naini Tal. The Lala comes of a most loyal and chief Vaishya family in Kumaun. The Government records show that his grand father, Lala Kundan Lal Sah Jagati, a most respectable merchant, was zealous in the service of Government, and during the Mutiny he assisted the authorities in every way and procured supplies at the risk of his life. He led the police in two attacks on dacoits. He showed conspicuous activity and courage and went to the Terai during the deadly climate of May and secreted Government property there which was being looted and he was engaged with a band of marauders in the course of his work. For his services he received villages in Bareilly District assessed at an annual revenue of Rs. 2,000.

War Services.—He volunteered to act as an Honorary Secretary to no less than seven War Funds, and with such marked success that through his various Committees he was enabled to collect Rs. 63,000 in donations and about 14 lakhs in War Loans. He also did much to encourage recruiting. For his services he was made a Durbari, a Rai Saheb, and he received a sword of honour at the Lucknow Durbar in December 1918, and a *sauwal* was given to him by the Government of India.

M. Ambika Prasad belongs to the family of the Zamindars of Salempur, Bahraich, *alias* Akodhia, and certain other villages in the Pargana and tahsil of Salon, District Rai Bareli. M. A. Prasad is the Director in charge of the District Co-operative Bank, Rai Bareli; an Honorary Magistrate of that town; a life Trustee of the Hindu Education Trust, Rai Bareli, and a Banker.

War Services.—Worked as a member of the War League all through the time that it lasted, and made contributions to War Funds from time to time. War Loan, Rs. 4,000.

B. Chhail Behari Lal, B.A., Advocate of Sitapur. Takes a keen interest in public affairs and is Chairman of the Sitapur Municipal Board, being the first non-official Chairman in the District. He



RAJA RUKUMANGAD SINGH.

held this position for 34 years and worked so enthusiastically as to gain the entire satisfaction of the public and to become extremely popular throughout the city. He is now a prominent member of the local District Board. He takes a keen interest in educational matters and is trustee of several institutions and subscribed Rs. 7,000 to the Kayastha Pathsala and also subscribed to the Benares Hindu University Fund.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 800. Other Funds: Subscribed to all. He supplied 7 combatant and 14 non-combatant recruits.

Permeshwari Dayal Srivastava, Dariabad, District Bara Banki, is Manager of the *Harha Raj* of Bara Banki, where he has done excellent work as is testified by the certificates held by him.

War Services.—Cash Certificates for Rs. 500. Subscribed to almost all the War Funds, but is unable to give the exact amount. Supplied 30 recruits.

B. Mahabir Buksh Singh Saheb, resident of Pargana Chanda, village Kathra, District Sultanpur, is a land holder and pays Rs. 8,000 as Government revenue. He has also a *muafi* village.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 2,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 700. Supplied 7 combatant and 6 non-combatant recruits. He paid 10 recruiters Rs. 10 per month for some months in order to secure recruits.

KATIARI.

Rukmangad Singh, Raja of—, Taluqdar of Dharampur, District Hardoi, U. P., President of the Kshattriya Sabha, Hardoi; Member of the British Indian Association, Oudh; born March 23rd, 1886; educated privately.

The Raja is the nephew of the late Raja Hardeo Buksh Singh, C.S.I., who was one of the five loyal Taluqdars of Oudh, whose estates were not confiscated after the Mutiny, and was especially mentioned in Lord Canning's famous Proclamation of 1858. Raja Hardeo

Buksh Singh besides rendering yeoman service in quelling the rebellion, sheltered and saved the lives of several English ladies and gentlemen; his services and loyalty were rewarded with a grant of a *jagir* of an annual revenue of Rs. 15,000. The present Raja succeeded in December, 1906, and was formally installed on 19th March, 1907. The title of Raja was conferred on 26th June, 1908. He ranks sixth in the Provincial Durbar and is the recognized leader of the Rajputs of Hardoi District. The Raja takes great interest in all public movements. He helped in many ways during the famine of 1907-8, and received a certificate of honour from the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., in 1909. He contributed handsomely towards the Allahabad University Building Fund, the Muir Central College, and the Central Hindu College at Benares, and has built a poor-house at Hardoi at a cost of Rs. 7,000; contributed Rs. 15,000 to the construction of the Edward Kshattriya Boarding-house at Hardoi, which has been built at a cost of Rs. 20,000, and he contributes Rs. 600 a year for its maintenance. The Raja has founded the King George Kshattriya High School at Hardoi and endowed it with landed property, the capitalized value of which amounts to rupees two lakhs. The school building is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 86,000.

War Services.—Rs. 22,000 to several War Funds and charities. Rs. 1,04,500 to War Loans. He also raised Rs. 23,000 from the tenants of his State for the War Loans. He supplied 168 recruits for the army, giving large remissions of rents to the tenants of his State who enlisted. The Raja supplied a Motor Ambulance and helped in the collection of supplies for Government. At the peace celebrations the Raja made valuable presents in the shape of Medals, Cups, etc., for the sports held, and presented money and land for two schools. The Raja Saheb has recently had the hereditary title of “Raja” conferred on him.

. MULLAPUR.

Shri Prakash Singh, Raja of—, is the son of the late Raja Debi



RAJA SHRI PRAKASH SINGH.



LIEUTENANT RAJA HUKAM TEJ PRATAP BAHADUR.

Buksh Singh, and was born in 1885 and educated in the Colvin Taluqdars' School. The Raja of Mullapur belongs to the noble Rajput family of Raikwars or Rathores and his family have been established on their Estate since 1472. Since then they have had a long line of good rulers.

He has an especial aptitude for Sanskrit, though he knows English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Persian, and Urdu, all remarkably well. During the war the Raja and his late father helped the Government with men and money.

War Services.—War loan, Rs. 19,454. War funds and charities, Rs. 16,811. Spent on recruiting, Rs. 3,557. Supplied 65 combatant and 236 non-combatant recruits.

PARTABNER.

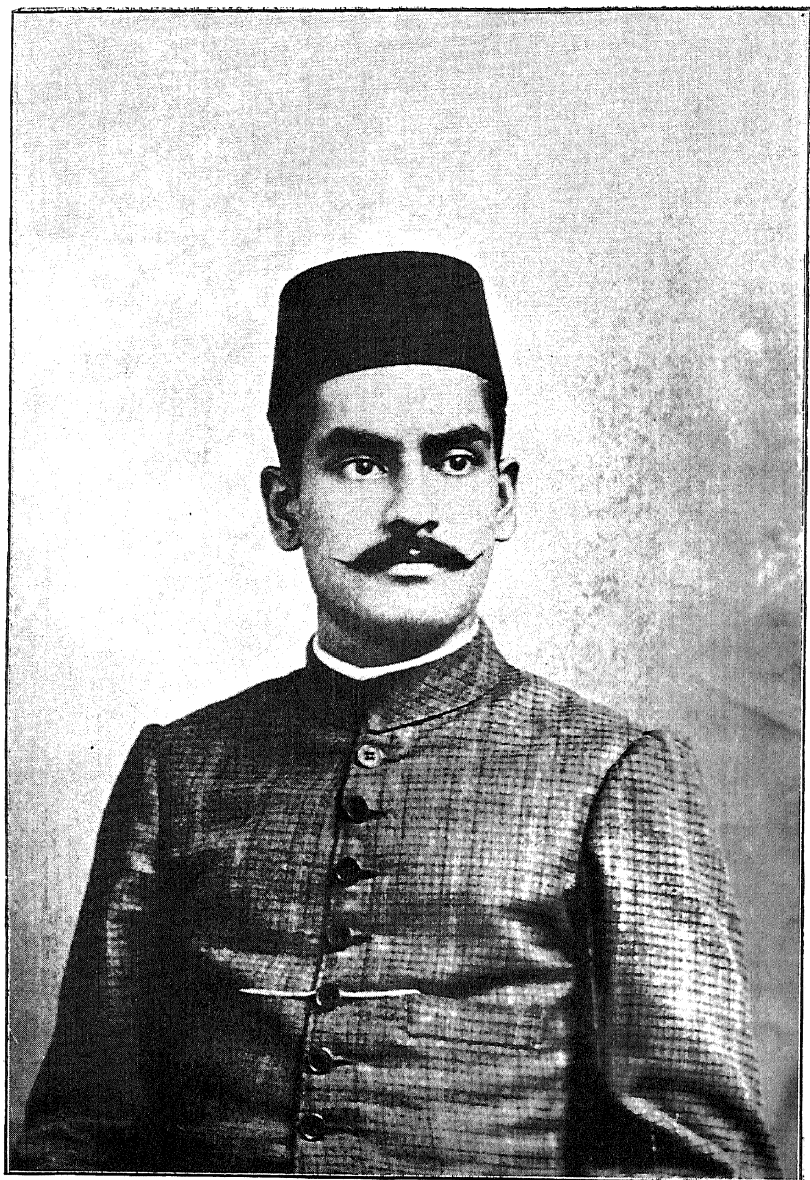
Lieutenant Hukam Tej Pratap Singh, Raja of—, Member of the Legislative Council, U. P., Honorary Magistrate, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Etawah; Honorary Secretary, Provincial Kshattriya Upkarni Mahasabha; Honorary Secretary, Shiksha Samiti of Kshattriya School, Etawah; Member of the All-India Landholders' Association; Director of the Bank of Oudh, Ltd., Lucknow; Member of the Court of Wards, Advisory Committee, Etawah. Was born on the 25th December, 1893; succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1897. He was educated in the Mayo Chief's College, Ajmere, was member of the College Mounted Squadron which escorted H. I. M. and was presented before her when she visited the College. He is the premier Rais in Etawah District and is entitled to the first seat in the Durbar.

The Raja is the head of the Great Chauhan Clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries have been predominant in the districts of Mainpuri and Etawah. He is descended from Pirthi Raj, the last Chauhan ruler of Delhi, who died in 1193. The first ancestor of whom anything is known was Sangat Deo, who founded the town of Sakti. One of his sons was Sumer Singh, who established himself in Etawah, where the family fort is still standing. His descendants had remained for 8 generations in Etawah, when Pratab Singh built the

fort of Pratabner. Gopal Singh lost the greater part of his possessions. Raja Daryao Singh, the fifth in descent from Gopal Singh, held the State at the cession of the district and was recognized by the British Government. As a reward for great services rendered during the Mutiny, the confiscated estates of Chakernager and Sakrauli were granted by the Government during the reign of Raja Lokendra Singh, who died in 1886 and was succeeded by Raja Mohkam Singh, at whose death the State passed to the present Raja Saheb.

The Raja has improved the condition of his tenantry by providing grain stores and facilities for loans; started Relief Works in the famine; endowed an Ayurvedic Dispensary and has been a generous contributor to various public institutions. He also founded the Kshattriya School at Etawah, and started the Kshattriya Samiti in the same town, which is doing excellent work for the education of the Rajput community.

War Services.—The Raja Saheb contributed generously towards the various war funds and charities and the war loans, he also induced his tenants to contribute a good sum. He allowed hay to be cut from his lands, free of royalty, for the oversea forces. Besides his personal appeal for recruits, he zealously assisted the Government officers in recruiting work, attended meetings and accompanied them on tour and appointed two recruiters on his own behalf. As an inducement to his tenants to enlist, he offered to grant 7 bighas of land as *muafi* to each combatant recruit for life, to totally remit arrears and to continue the *muafi* to the widows or sons (till the latter came of age) of men killed in action and other assistance. For his services, the Raja was thanked by the Government, U. P., was granted a certificate by the War Board and the distinction of a King's commission in the Indian army. He thus set a fine example and one which was bound to have a notable effect in inducing members of his clan to adopt a military career. The Raja also received a sword of honour, and Sir James (now Lord) Meston wrote to the Raja expressing his sincere obligations to him and said the latter "had a great name to maintain, for his family had never



MIRZA MOHAMMAD RAZA BEG SAHIB.

been backward in gallant and loyal deeds, that the Raja would live up to the tradition of his forefathers and be a pillar of strength to the good government of this country.”

Mirza Mohammad Raza Beg Sahib is a well educated man of noble Mogul family of the premier city of Oudh. He was born in Lucknow City in 1888, where he was educated in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, and English. He is a Zemindar and a Durbari. His forefathers held responsible posts during the pre-British time. Mirza Sahib's grandfather, Mirza Abbas Quli Beg Sahib, was a Resaldar and was a recipient of the title of Fatehjang. Mirza Sahib's father, Mirza Ahmad Quli Beg Sahib, was a Rais of repute and was always staunch and faithful to the British Crown. Mirza Ahmad Quli Beg Sahib's meritorious services during the Mutiny were very much appreciated by Major Hardinge, Mr. Kavanagh, and other high officials of the time. Mirza Mohammad Raza Beg Sahib supplied recruits and liberally subscribed towards the War Loan, etc., and did his utmost to render assistance to Government during the time of the Great War. Besides this he made certain concessions to the tenants of his Estate, who went on field-service. Mirza Mohammad Raza Beg Sahib has many certificates showing meritorious services rendered by him. One of them is quoted below:—

FROM L. M. JOPLING, ESQ., I.C.S., COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW
DIVISION.

“Mirza Mohammad Raza Beg has been known to me for many years. He belongs to a very loyal family and has himself done all he could to help during the war. He had a number of certificates which were granted to his father by Major Hardinge, Mr. Kavanagh, and other officials of the time for his excellent services in the Mutiny. I saw them some two or three years ago. These certificates have been lost in a burglary. He is unusually well disposed and an intelligent young man.”

Address: Ashrafiabad, Lucknow.

Mirza Mohammad Hyder Sahib Kazalbash, Zamindar of several villages in district Lucknow. He was born in Lucknow in 1889, where he was educated in Persian and Urdu. Mirza Mohammad Hyder Sahib belongs to a very respectable family and his father, Mirza Mohammad Mehdi Sahib, was a Rais of Lucknow. Mirza Mohammad Hyder Sahib's forefathers were enjoying high and influential positions during the reign of the Nawabs of Oudh. Mirza Sahib's grandfather, Mirza Husain Ali Beg Sahib, had been a Chakladar in pre-British times. Mirza Sahib's maternal grandfather, Mirza Mohammad Husain Sahib, was *Agilan* in the troops of the Nawab of Oudh and his grandfather, Aga Mohiet Sahib, was granted the title of Babarjang by Nawab Asifuddaullah Bahadur of Oudh. Mirza Mohammad Hyder Sahib has always been faithful to the British Government and he served the Government very faithfully during the recent war by supplying recruits and subscribed towards the War Funds and War Loans, etc. He was appointed a circle officer during the war time. Mirza Mohammad Hyder Sahib is a Durbari and the Sarkari Member of the District Board. He has been granted a certificate by the Commissioner, Lucknow Division, on 14th March, 1919, in the District Durbar for his services in the Great War:—

FROM H. RUTTLEDGE, ESQ., I.C.S., COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW.

“Mirza Mohammad Hyder of Mansurnagar comes of a respectable family of Lucknow and has recently been made a Darbari. He has always been helpful.”

FROM C. W. GWYNNE, ESQ., I.C.S., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
LUCKNOW.

“Mirza Mohammad Hyder of Mansurnagar is a Zamindar of Kakori. He is a well disposed gentleman and made generous contributions to the early war loan. He is a pleasant contributor and I have always been glad to meet him.”

Address: Kazmain, Lucknow.



MIRZA MOHAMMAD HYDER SAHIB.



RAJA RAMESHWAR BAKSH SINGH.

SHIVAGARH.

Rameshwar Buksh Singh, Raja of—, and Taluqdar of Shivagarh and Samarpaha, Rai Bareilly district. Born in 1875; succeeded to the hereditary title in 1887, and ascended the *gaddi* in 1896. The Raja in 1900 obtained possession of the old Saibasa Estate of Samarpaha by inheritance; he also bought an *ilaga* in Jalaun district and another in Rai Bareilly district, also some villages, thus enlarging his estate, which at present yields 3 lakhs a year. The title of Raja has been held for many centuries and was confirmed in 1864.

The Raja is the head of the Amethia clan of Rajputs, the junior branch being represented by the Raja of Pokhra Ausari, in Bara Banki. They trace their descent to Bal Singh, the younger son of Raja Pirthi Chand of Kalujar, the chief town of the Chamar Gour clan. Tradition states that Raipal Singh, the son of Bal Singh, left his home and settled in Amethi, in the Lucknow district, whence the new name was derived. Subsequently his descendants were driven out of Amethi by the Sheikhs and moved eastwards into Haidergarh and Kumbrawan. Jamdhar Singh, fourth in descent from Raipal Singh, had three sons, who divided the property between them. The eldest, Dinger Singh, assumed the title of Raja and established himself in Sheorajpur in Kumbrawan. His descendants extended their possessions over Kumbrawan and part of Mahauna, but being in the Rais and Kanpuria dominions they were never so powerful as their kinsmen of Pokhra Ausari. Fifth in descent from Dinger Singh came Raja Bir Singh, who founded Birsinghpur, the village which generally gives its name to the estate. Three generations later came Kharagh Singh, who had two sons, Tirbhuwan Singh, who succeeded to the title and estate, and Indrajit, who received Usah as a portion. Fourth in descent from Tirbhuwan Singh came Raja Sheo Singh, whose eldest-son was Rajan Singh, and the younger, Bijai Singh, the founder of the Delhi *taluqa*. Rajan Singh had no son and at his death violent quarrels ensued, which terminated in the adoption of Araru Singh, a descendant of Indrajit Singh of Usa. His grandson was

Raja Jagmohan Singh, who received the *sanad* for the estate and the confirmation of his title from the British Government. The third in descent from Raja Jagmohan Singh is the present ruler, Raja Rameshwar Bukhsh Singh.

War Services.—The Raja rendered great help to Government in men and money, supplying 500 recruits at first and 50 more subsequently. He also subscribed to War Loans and Funds to the extent of Rs. 50,000. For his services the Raja received a sword of honour, a *sanad* from the Commander-in-Chief in a Durbar held at Rai Bareli, on 17th February, 1919. The Raja's name headed the list, as far as numbers are concerned, of those who furnished recruits in Rai Bareli district.

Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Khan Bahadur, son of Mohammad Ishaq Khan, Taluqdar of Kasmandi "Khurd" (Small), Rais of Mallihabad, Mirzaganj, P. O. Mallihabad, District Lucknow. Born in 1885.

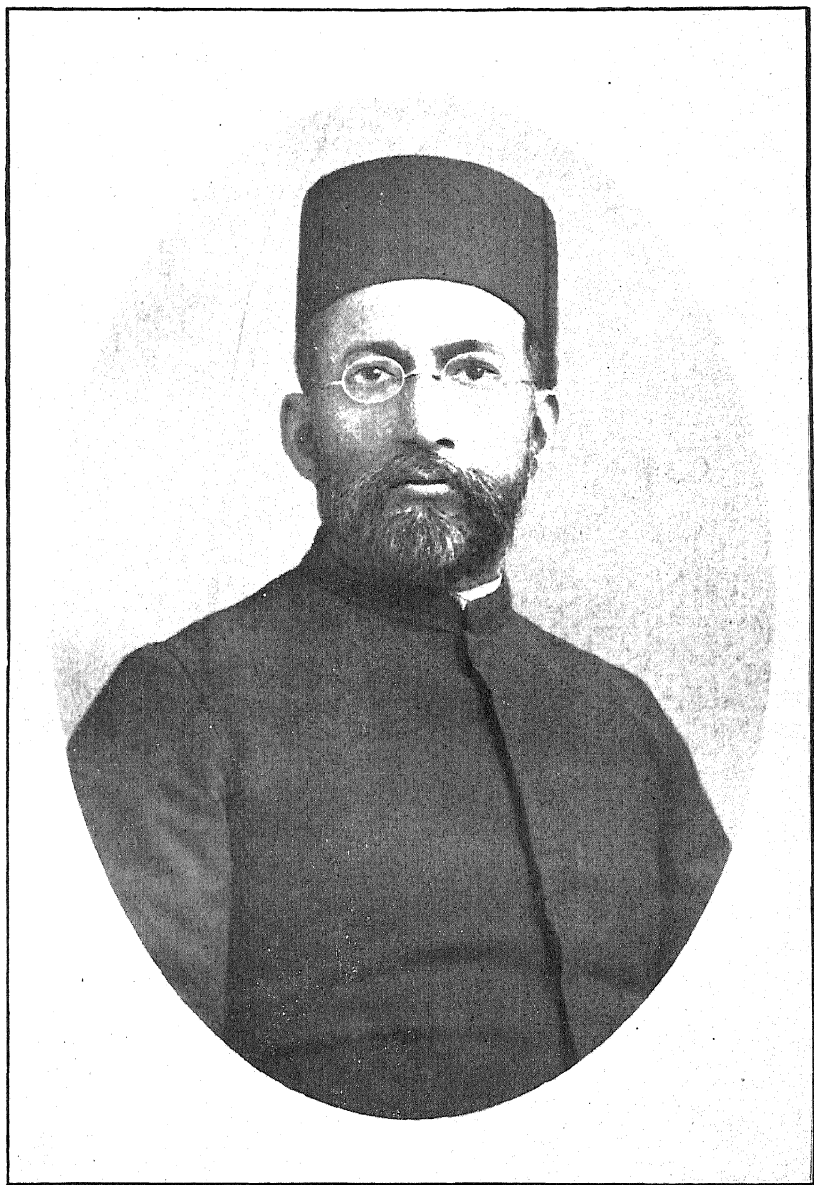
The taluqdar is descended from an honourable family and one of his ancestors, his great grandfather, received from one of the Kings of Oudh, the title of Hisamul Daula Zahur Jung and was raised to the rank of Nizamut and head of the Army. His grandfather, Mohammad Ahmad Khan, was an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Munsif for life. He was especially interested in public services to the country, gave land free for constructing schools in his villages, paid half the cost of a public road, built shops at Amaniganj and planted many gardens and orchards and for the benefit of his tenants he constructed many pukka wells.

Mohammad Yusuf Khan manages his own estate very well. He is an Honorary Magistrate and discharges the duties of that office honestly and justly. He is a staunch well-wisher of the Government. The estate contains 17 villages and pays Rs. 1,300 as annual revenue to Government.

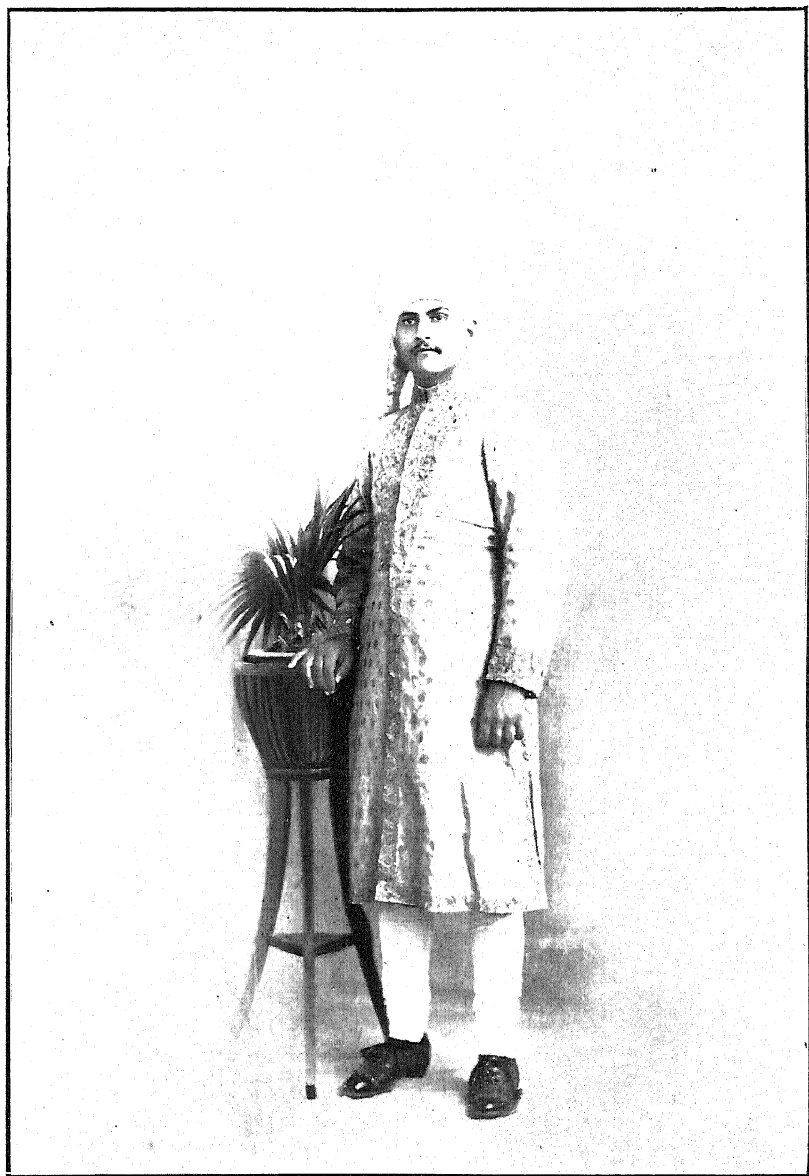
War Services.—He has always willingly helped Government in supplying recruits, engaged many recruiters and spent a large sum in rewards to recruits and their dependants.



MOHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN.



NAWAB MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN OF MALHIABAD.



HAMID ALI KHAN.

War loan, Rs. 11,620. Other War Funds and Charities, Rs. 3,405. Supplied 66 combatant and 28 non-combatant recruits. From his tenants he raised Rs. 2,243 towards the War Loans. For his services he received a *sanaad* and a sword of honour, and the title of Khan Bahadur has recently been conferred on him.

Thakur Lalji Singh, son of Thakur Balbhadra Singh Janwar, Taluqdar of Ranikot, District Sitapur, succeeded to his estate on the death of his father in 1902. As he was a minor, the estate was managed by his maternal uncle, Thakur Rama Dheen Singh, Member of the District Board, Sitapur, who managed the estate very well. On arriving at his majority Lalji Singh took over the management and his estate began to prosper. The latter contains 16 villages and 4 pattis. His great grandfather, Thakur Har Deo Singh, was greatly interested in works of public utility; for the Hindus he built a Thakurdwara at Rankot; he also constructed a fine large tank named Ganga Sagar with 4 domes and a secluded bathing Ghat for women; also many pucca wells at Rankot and other villages and alongside of public roads, he also planted trees. He constructed a second Thakurdwara at Mauza Saktia Deib, and to help the poor he made a permanent endowment of the revenue from 1,500 bighas of land. The Thakur's great grandfather, Thakur Ganga Bukhsh, saved some Europeans from the mutineers and sheltered, fed, and kept them safely. The Government rewarded him by giving him 3 villages and a *sanaad* fully recognizing and appreciating his loyalty.

Like his ancestors, Thakur Lalji Singh is interested in works of public utility and has spent some thousands in the repair of the tank Ganga Sagar so that it now looks like new. He has also built many wells. He gave Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a school at Rankot. He is a Durbari (No. 200).

War Services.—War loan, Rs. 2,500 and induced his tenants to subscribe Rs. 1,062. Other War Funds, Rs. 500. Supplied 16 recruits at his own cost.

Puttoo Lal Chaube, son of Laloo Chaube, Mahajan, of Sandila, Hardoi district, is a Mahajan and comes of a family who came to Sandila 60 years ago and are residents of Begum Ganj, Tahsil Sandila. The family have built many pucca houses and also many wells. Puttoo Lal has added greatly to his ancestral property, has built a large Kothi and many shops in the Sandila Bazar and has made a large garden in the village of Alampur. He has built a pucca well for the convenience of the public and domestic animals.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 203. Other War Funds, Rs. 77. Supplied 1 recruit.

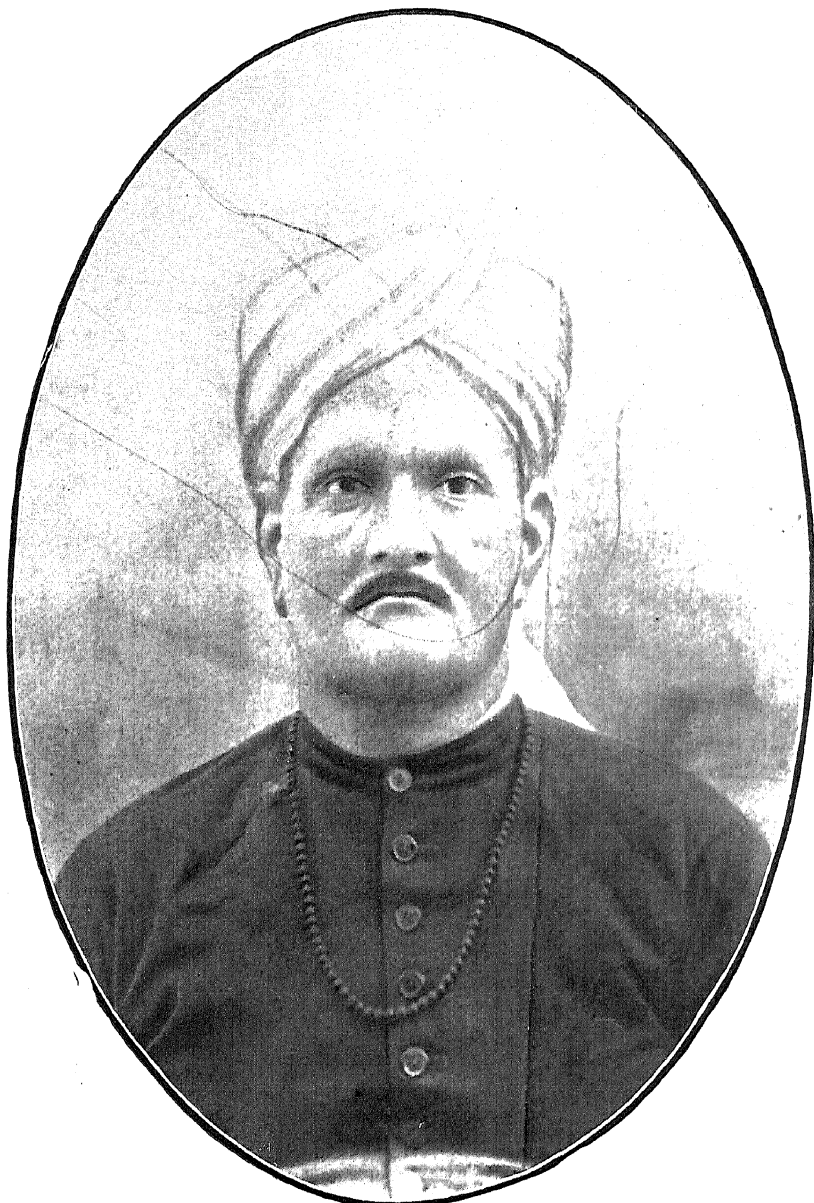
Thakur Ganga Buksh Singh, son of Thakur Durga Buksh Singh, Taluqdar of Jar Saadat Nagar, resident of Halwapar village, Sitapur district. Born in 1899. Since the death of his father (21st January, 1919) he has managed the estate, which consists of 15 villages and 5 pattis.

His family have always been loyal to Government. During the Mutiny, his great grandfather, Thakur Raghunath Singh, sheltered 30 Europeans from the mutineers. He concealed them in an extensive jungle on his estate and did everything for their comfort and safety. After keeping them hidden for 2 months, he was enabled to send them in carts, under the care of a guard, to the Lucknow Residency. For this act of loyalty, courage, and kindness the Thakur was granted a *sanad*. He is a Durbari (No. 233).

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 1,375, subscribed by his father, who also supplied 12 recruits, combatant and non-combatant.

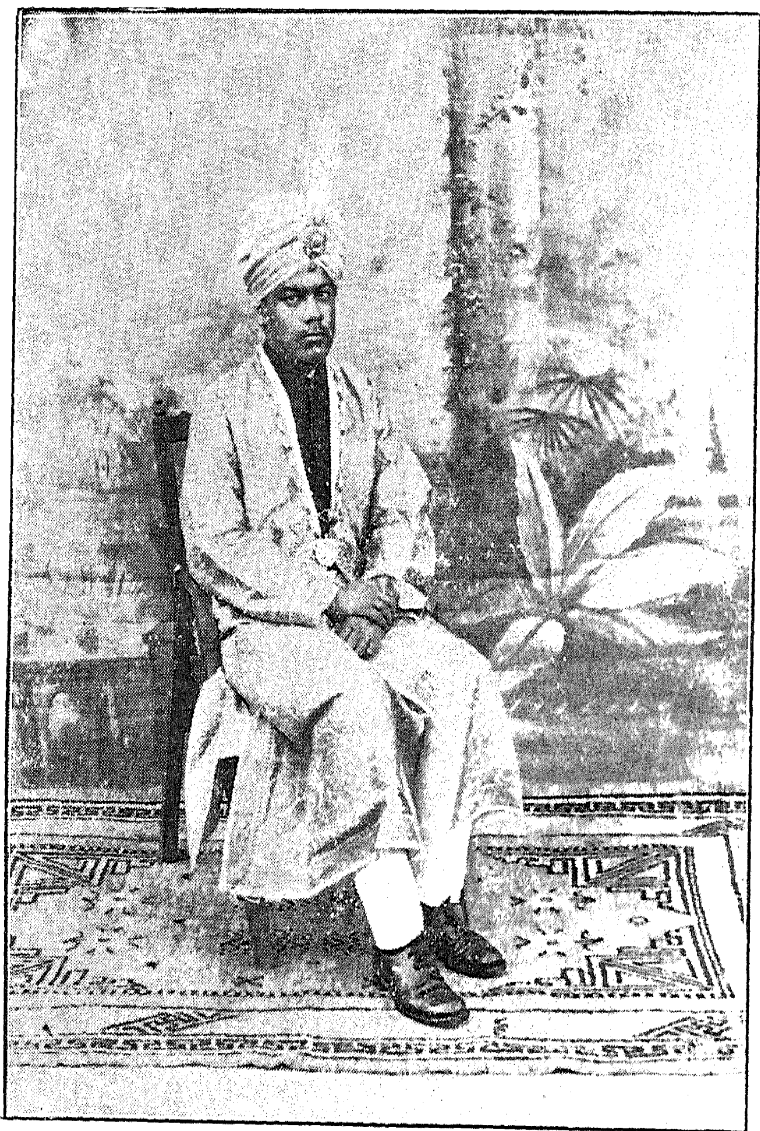
Kunwar Mahpal Singh, son of Thakur Pirthipal Singh (Bais Thakur), resident and Zemindar of Mauza Manjhgaon, P. O. Bharawan, Tahsil Sandila, District Hardoi. Born in 1884.

One of his ancestors settled in the village of Manjhgaon as a Zemindar and some of his descendants were given the title of Raja by one of the Kings of Oudh and confirmed later by the British Government, and the Kunwar is the adopted son of Rani Deo Kunwari



THAKUR BAIJ NATH.

U. P. VOLUME.



THAKUR DURGA SINGH, CHIEF OF BHAGAT STATE. [p. 128]

of Bharawan. Kunwar Mahpal Singh has for his maintenance a share in 12 villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,200. He has also inherited an estate in Sitapur District, the yearly revenue of which comes to Rs. 550. He pays Rs. 70 a year as a contribution towards the Pathshala at M. Pakaria and also contributes towards the Gaushala.

War Services.—Rs. 600 to War Loans. Supplied two recruits.

Rani Deo Kunwari, widow of Raja Madho Singh Saheb, Rais and Taluqdar of Bharawan, Tahsil Sandila, District Hardoi. Born in 1884.

Raja Madho Singh Saheb's ancestors were known as Bais Thakurs and were the owners of the estate prior to the British occupation of the district. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred by one of the Kings of Oudh and confirmed later by the British Government. Raja Mardan Singh during the Mutiny remained loyal to Government and sheltered many Europeans from the mutineers and after rendering them all the assistance in his power, he sent them safely to the Lucknow Residency. Government rewarded him for his loyalty and good service with a gift of ten villages, a *sanad*, the title of Taluqdar, and a *khilat* of Rs. 4,000. Another ancestor of the family, Raja Randhir Singh, was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, which position he held for 28 years and always remained loyal and faithful to the British Government. The Rani's late husband, Raja Madho Singh, died on the 23rd October 1906. He left no heir and before his death he made an oral will that the Rani should succeed him and authorized her to select from the family the senior son whom she considered the most fit to succeed to the *gauldi* and to adopt him under the Taluqdars' Act, No. 1. The Rani accordingly inherited the estate on the death of her husband and has adopted as her son and successor Kuar Mahpal Singh, her grandson, now about 36 years old.

The Rani is a Taluqdar in the Lucknow, Hardoi, and Unao Districts, and is a Durbari (No. 17). The estate consists of 56 villages. The Rani is specially interested in work for the public, and

in order to educate her tenants, she has built, at her own expense, a school for girls at Bharawan; she also bears half the cost of maintaining a Vernacular Middle School at the same place. The Turner A.-V. Aided School at Sandila receives regular assistance from her. She contributed large sums towards the Medical College at Lucknow, the Hardoi Clock Tower, and other institutions. Many wells for the convenience of the public have been built by the Rani in her Ilaqa, also a pucca temple.

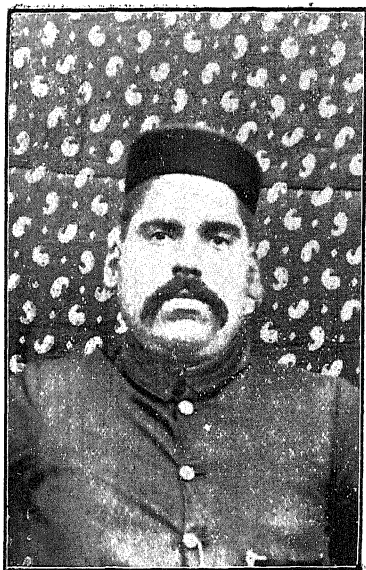
War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 14,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 6,000. The estate supplied 10 recruits.

Seth Jai Dayal, Taluqdar of Moizuddinpur, etc., Sitapur District, belongs to the well-known Kshatriya family of the Seths of Biswan; he is the son of Seth Murli Dhar Manohar and the adopted son of Seth Sita Ram. These two gentlemen helped the British during the Mutiny at great risk to their lives. Seth Sita Ram was wounded, but fortunately recovered. The Government fully recognized their meritorious services by the grant of a *Purwana*. The Special Commissioner of Oudh in writing to Seth Sita Ram used the words: "Really true marks of friendship and bravery have been displayed on your part, giving me the highest pleasure. Now it is worth your while to fight it out with full alacrity."

Seth Jai Dayal was born on Thursday, the 29th September 1853. He was educated at the District School, Sitapur, and is well versed in Persian, Hindi, and English. He has developed his knowledge of the latter by a course of private study; the Seth also possesses a fair knowledge of law, which renders him a good administrator of his estate and a capable Honorary Magistrate. He succeeded to his estate on the death of his father in 1887, and has ever since managed it very capably and has enlarged it by the purchase of many villages. The total number of the latter is now 44 and the annual revenue is Rs. 18,000. The Seth is the possessor of numerous certificates, all certifying to his good qualities of heart, head, and mind. The writers of these certificates rank from



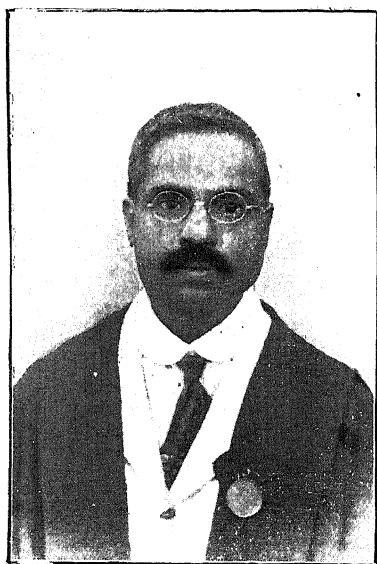
SETH JAY DAYAL.



CHAWBEY PUTFOO LAL. [p. 128]



SAHU JAGMANDER DAS. [p. 135]



B. TAPESHWARI PRASAD [p. 131]



MD. YAMIN KHAN, MEERUT. [p. 131].

the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, and these officials have nothing but praise to bestow on the Seth, who is described as charitable, benevolent, loyal, of excellent character and ready to fulfil in a liberal and humane manner the duties imposed on him by his position as a considerable landholder and one of the leaders of Indian Society in the Sitapur District. His keen interest in the welfare of his tenants has been evidenced by his thoughtful provision in 1891 (in conjunction with his elder brother) of an Agricultural Bank in order to save the people of his estate from the hard grip of usurers. He was the first to introduce such a bank. But no account of the Sethji's numerous activities and benevolences would be complete without an account of the flourishing High School at Biswan, which has been very favourably reported on by all officials, and which the Seth has had constructed at his own expense, as also the hostel attached to it. He has endowed this school with several scholarships and it is maintained on a firm financial footing by the Seth having set apart an income amounting to Rs. 8,000 annually, from several villages, for meeting the expenditure on the school, etc. The Seth, according to his certificates, is, indeed, a model landlord, a courteous and hospitable gentleman, and is ever ready to help in any good cause. We regret that ill-health has been his nearly all his life, but despite this drawback, he has accomplished much that is good and enduring. As a reward for his manifold services, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Seth the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1st Class.

War Services.—In spite of his age, the Seth worked hard in order to supply recruits for the army, and he supplied 51 men at a great cost to himself. At the same time he subscribed to all the different War Funds and contributed Rs. 8,000 towards the War Loan. His services during the war were acknowledged by Sir John Campbell, President of the War Board, in a letter.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdul Samad, son of Sheikh Mohammad Ahmad, Taluqdar of Gurdarno, District Hardoi, Oudh. Born in 1864.

One of his ancestors, Sheikh Rahim Ullah, emigrated from Ispahan (Persia) to the United Provinces, and his descendants, Sheikh Saad and Sheikh Mohammad Fazil and others, occupied the post of Kanungo, one after the other, during the reign of the Emperors Alamgir and Shah Alam, and he holds Parwanas under the seals of these monarchs. These ancestors founded the estate, which since then has gradually and greatly prospered. Sheikh A. M. Samad's grandfather, Sheikh Mohammad Buksh, helped Government in the Mutiny and in recognition of his services received a Parwana, No. 1070, dated 23rd October, 1857. The present Taluqdar is a loyal servant of Government and possesses very good certificates from various officials. He helped during the last famine and relieved the poor, besides helping the officials in the matter of contracts for supplies. The Taluqdar has built a Mosque and many pucca wells for the benefit of his tenants and has opened a school at Gurdarao, which is now managed by the District Board. Though a Muslim, he pays for the annual repair of a Hindu temple at Gurdarao. He has also established bazars in nearly all his villages. The Taluqdar's interest in education is keen, for he has given his own house at Paireg for use as a school. There are ten villages and 1 Patti in his estate and he pays Rs. 9,000 a year to Government. Durbari No. 161 among the Taluqdars of Oudh.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 2,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 600. Supplied 6 combatant and 2 non-combatant recruits, and for his services he received a Medal in a Durbar held at Hardoi on 21st January, 1919.

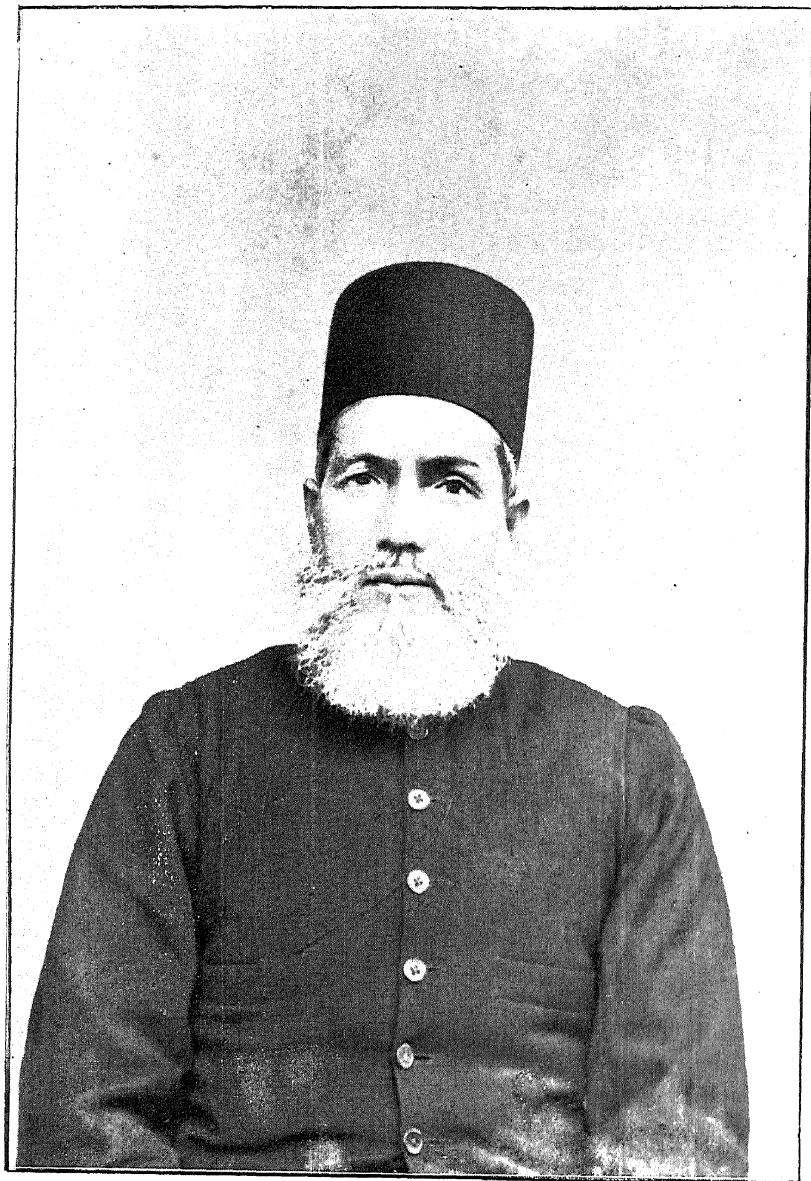
Rani Barkat-ul-nisa, widow of the late Raja Mohammad Shamsheer Bahadur, Taluqdar of Nagar, resident of Mauza Cut, P. O. and Tahsil Misrikh, Sitapur District. Born in 1860.

Under a will executed by the late Raja the Rani is the sole inheritress of her estate which consists of 21 villages and 3 Pattis paying an annual revenue of Rs. 17,500 to Government.

The then owner of the estate was a staunch supporter of



SHAIKH ABDUL AHAD, SON OF SHAIKH ABDUL SAMAD.



K. B. SYED AMJAD ALI RAZVI, VAKIL.

Government in the Mutiny. The Rani's husband was an Honorary Magistrate and discharged the duties of that office very honourably to the time of his death. He carried out many useful works for the benefit of his tenants, *viz.*, a road (at great expense to himself), many pucca wells in his villages, bazars at 3 villages, and a Sarai for travellers.

The Rani Sahiba has followed in the late Raja's footsteps; she is very loyal to Government, has built a Mosque at great personal expense, also a Market. To help her tenants she has built many pucca wells. She is a strict Muslim and helps the poor, strangers, widows in need, and poor ladies of good family. Further, she supplies her tenants with seed for sowing at cost price, without charging any interest, and they are free from any kind of tyranny. She has always endeavoured to afford as much help as possible to Government.

War Services—War Loan, Rs. 9,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 1,500. Supplied 27 recruits at great personal expense.

Khan Bahadur Syed Amjad Rizvi Bilgrami, Vakil, Hardoi, comes from the very old and respectable family of the Syeds of Bilgram and his forefathers held high posts of importance and trust under the Kings of Delhi and Oudh. The Syed takes an active share in public affairs, though he will not participate in any political movement or agitation against Government and has always persuaded others to abstain from such movements. In practising as a Vakil he does not much care for profits, but has always striven to settle disputes between old Muslim and Hindu families in his District amicably. He has served in many honorary positions, *e. g.*, Honorary Secretary of the Bilgram Municipality (for many years), as a Member and Vice-Chairman of the Hardoi Municipality (since a long time). He is the oldest member of the Hardoi District Board, having served it for about 25 years and is Life President of the Anjuman-i-Haideria, Bilgram. The Syed always tries to keep relations between Hindus and Muslims on a friendly footing and

he is well spoken of and respected by both the communities, so much so that he is also a Life President of the Bilgram Ram Lila Committee, a purely Hindu religious institution. He has taken a prominent and leading part in other public affairs, *e. g.*, in the establishment of a Central Co-Operative Bank at Bilgram, in promoting and directing the Oudh Ginning and Pressing Mills at Hardoi, the education of many promising youths at his own expense, etc., etc. He is an Honorary Assistant Collector, 1st Class

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 16,100. Other War Funds, Rs. 700. Also supplied 600 maunds of Bhusa from his villages. Supplied 10 recruits and his villagers supplied six. He exerted himself in urging the various influential and wealthy men of the district to subscribe towards the War Loans and succeeded in securing handsome subscriptions. He has been awarded a certificate of loyalty and the title of Khan Bahadur.

Rai Saheb Raghubir Buksh, Honorary Magistrate of Shahabad, Hardoi District, was born in 1872 and studied up to the Entrance Class. He is well versed in Persian and Nagri.

The Rai Saheb's ancestors held responsible posts under the Kings of Oudh and under the Shahi Government. His great grandfather, Rai Mangli Lal, was a Nazim and Chakladar under the former, and his grandfather, Rai Lal Bahadur, a Chakladar under the latter Government. The title of Rai Saheb is hereditary and was conferred by one of the Kings of Oudh. The Rai Saheb is Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Shahabad. Also a Member of the Municipal Board of Hardoi, etc. He worked as Honorary Secretary, Famine Committee, in 1914, and as Superintendent of Shahabad town for the Census in 1911. He is a provincial Darbari.

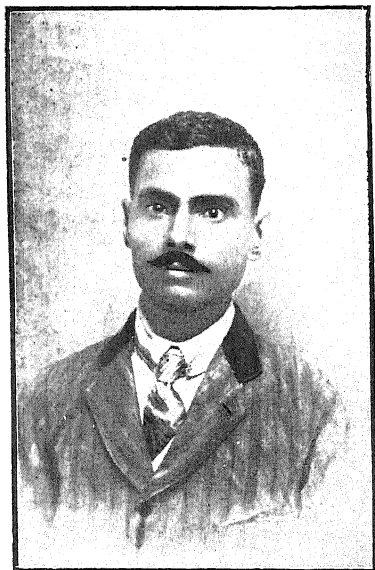
War Services.—Subscribed to different War Funds, about Rs. 1,500. War Loan, Rs. 600 by himself and he induced others to subscribe to the extent of about Rs. 5,000. He also supplied recruits through the Tahsildar and direct from his villages.



R. B. PANDIT KESRI DAS JOSHI. [p. 135]



LALA MAHABIR PRASAD. [p. 135]



THAKUR LAL BAHADUR SINGH. [p. 135]



SAHU CHANDA PRASAD. [p. 137]

He was awarded for his services a Silver Medal at a public Durbar, and received a letter of thanks from the Chief Justice, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Special War Fund.

Lala Mahabir Lal Prasad, son of Lala Ram Sahai of Mohalla Chauk, Shahabad, Hardoi District. Born in 1899. Studied up to the S. L. C.

The Lala is Municipal Commissioner and Secretary of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha.

His father was a Municipal Commissioner for 22 years, and built a big Thakurdwara at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and endowed it by allotting for its up-keep a village with an annual revenue of Rs. 1,000.

War Services.—War Loan about Rs. 1,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 200, in cash and kind. Supplied 6 or 7 recruits.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Kesri Das Joshi, Jagirdar and Military Pensioner of Almora. Born in 1872. Educated in the Punjab and passed out of Punjab University in 1889.

The Rai Bahadur served in the Army and retired therefrom on a military pension on 31st December, 1910. He did splendid work in the great Earthquake of 1905 at Dharamsala and later was made a Rai Saheb. He was appointed an Assistant Recruiting Officer during the war. Was made a Rai Saheb in 1917, Rai Bahadur in 1918, a Jagirdar in 1918, and granted a second Jagir in 1919.

War Services.—Rendered distinguished service in connection with recruiting. He was very helpful in raising the two battalions of Kumaun Infantry, a Labour corps, Mule corps, etc., thousands of recruits passing through his hands.

War Loan, Rs. 5,000. Other War Funds. Made subscriptions to various funds.

Thakur Lal Bahadur Singh of Sadarganj, Khajurahara, District Hardoi. Born 1895. Educated (privately) up to the Matriculation Standard.

The Thakur is a member of three Sabhas and is loyal to the British Raj.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 1,000. Supplied 16 recruits.

M. Hamid Husain Khan, of Shahabad, District Hardoi. Is an Honorary Magistrate for Shahabad and Pali, also a member of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the Municipality of Shahabad. He is President of the Anjuman Wakf, Juma Masjid, Shahabad, and a Municipal Commissioner and a member of the District Board.

War Loans. Collected about Rs. 5,000. Other War Funds. Subscribed about Rs. 500. Supplied two recruits.

Sheikh Mohammad Ibad-Ullah of Mohalla Budh Bazar, Shahabad, Hardoi District. Born in 1848 and passed the Matriculation examination of Calcutta University in 1870. Has served Government as a Head Master and Assistant Inspector of Schools; retired on pension in 1905.

The Sheikh was a Municipal Commissioner of Shahabad for 3 years and an Honorary Bench Magistrate for more than 12 years. He has made handsome donations to various charitable and other institutions.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 120. Other War Funds, Rs. 25.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Wadud of Sandila, District Hardoi, Zamindar of Mauza Kakrali and Bhaukhana. Born in 1864, educated in Persian and Arabic.

The Maulvi belongs to a family of Sheikhs of Lucknow and one of his ancestors was Sheikh Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khani. His grandfather was Sheikh Moban Ali, the private tutor of the Princes during the rule of the Kings of Oudh.

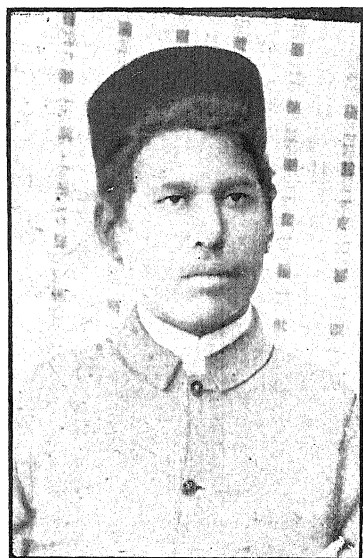
He has built a good market at Kakrali and has also established a fair known as Ursa Peer-ud-din at the same place. Has been a Municipal Commissioner for Sandila for 15 years and a Member of



RAI SAHIB KUNWAR KAMTA PRASAD. [p. 137]



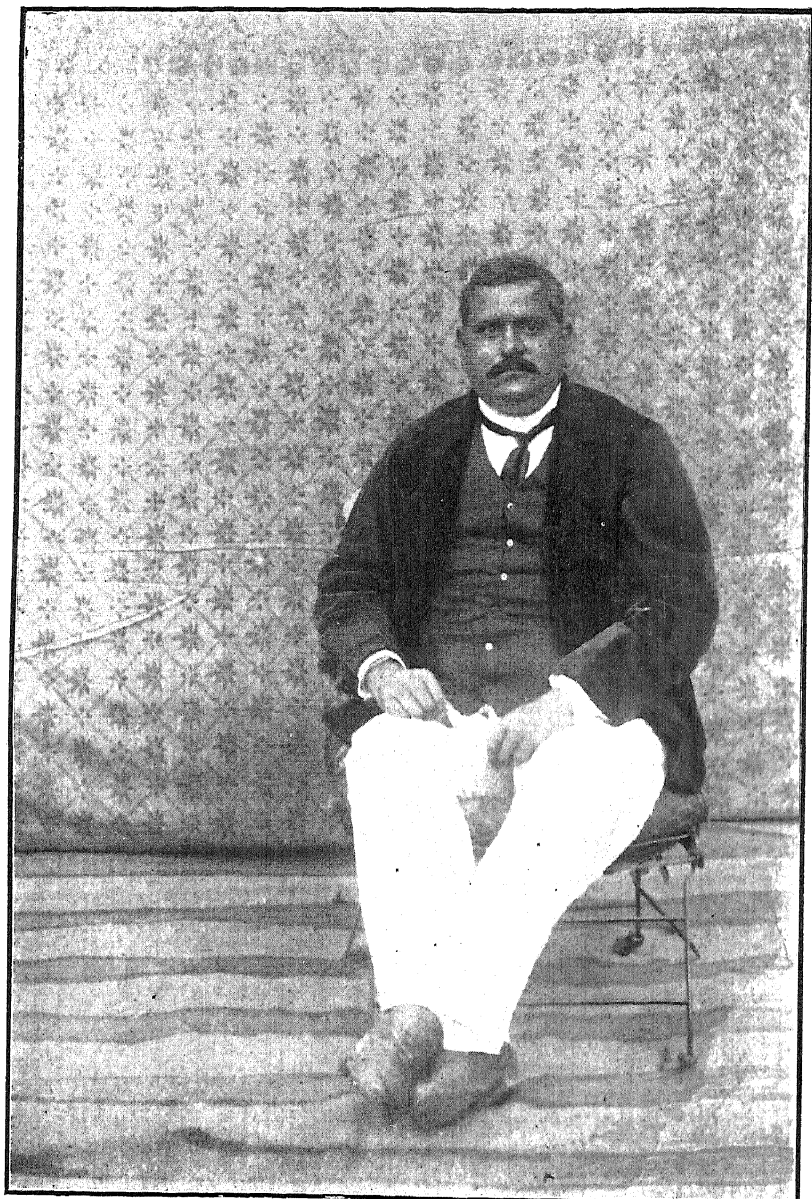
KUAR INAYAT ALI KHAN. [p. 138]



PT. GAURI SHANKER CHATERVEDI, KAIMGANG,
FARRUKHABAD. [p. 140]



SAHU NAND KISHORE. [p. 140]



THAKUR SHANKER SINGH OF KAKUPUR.

the District Board of Hardoi for 10 years. Is also a Bench Magistrate and Honorary Munsif. In the famine of 1907-8 he was appointed as temporary Manager for the poor-house at Sandila. Has received a certificate from H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., for good services.

War Services.—War Loan, subscribed Rs. 100 and raised Rs. 400 from his tenants. Other War Funds, Rs. 77. Supplied two recruits.

Rai Saheb Kunwar Kampta Prasad, retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, Sandila, Hardoi District.

The Rai Saheb comes from a well-known and respectable Kayestha family of Sandila, the members of which have held high posts since the days of the Moghal Emperors. Some of his ancestors held the post of Nizamat under the Kings of Oudh and received an honorarium. After the reign of Saadat Ali Khan of Oudh, the Dewanship of Oudh was held by Rai Jaisukh Ram, one of the Rai Saheb's ancestors. After the reign of Ghazi-ud-din Hyder, King of Oudh, the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the family. His elder brother, Raja Durga Prasad, received the title of Raja from the British in 1913. His father, Raja Dhanpat Rai Saheb, showed great loyalty to the British in 1857, and in reward was given the estate of Sarswa in Lakhimpur District. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred by Government in 1909 in recognition of valuable services rendered during the famine. For his services in quelling a riot at Fyzabad, Government allowed him an extension of service.

War Services.—Contributed to all funds and on Peace Celebration day gave a party to one and all of the citizens at Sandila.

Thakur Shanker Singh, Zamindar and Rais of Kakupur, P. O. Beniganj, District Hardoi.

The Thakur's family originally belonged to Fatehpur Sikri, but one of his ancestors having conquered Raja Kunwar, during the reign of Babar, the later descendants of the family then chose to reside at Lunaman but have since moved to Rakinpar. His uncle, Thakur

Sanwal Singh, constantly helped the British, and at the suggestion of Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, he constructed a road from Mouza Nagua to Hatya Ghat. On his uncle's death in 1908, the Thakur became proprietor of both his uncle's and his father's estates, which have greatly prospered under his management. The Thakur is extremely loyal to Government and is always ready to please the officials.

He is thoroughly versed in Urdu, Persian, and Sanskrit, and in 1894 he passed the final examination in the first division from the Jubilee High School, Lucknow. His studies at Canning College were interrupted by the death of his father.

The Thakur is deeply interested in civic public work and is President of many institutions, such as the Aided Sanskrit Vaidak Pathshala, Hatyabaran; the aided Sanskrit and Hindi Pathshala at Sandila, etc., etc., in which he evinces great zeal and interest. He has sometimes been elected to preside over the Hindu Sabha outside Hardoi District as his lectures and speeches are very much appreciated, both by Hindus and Muslims.

The Thakur is very strict in his religion and entertains learned Pundits, Shastris, and Vaidants at his house. He is charitable and spends large sums in aiding needy persons in the marriage of their children.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 2,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 235. He helped the Government disinterestedly and, by granting concessions, he supplied four recruits. Moreover, he induced his tenantry to subscribe liberally to the War Loans. In recognition of his services he received a letter of thanks from the U. P. Government and the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi also thanked him.

Lala Lalta Prasad, son of Lala Mohan Lal, Vaish of Sandila, Hardoi District.

Is an Honorary Bench Magistrate and has been a Member of the District Board of Sandila since the Board was formed. Being very popular he has been re-elected time after time to the Board, and he



R. B. KUNWAR BHARAT SINGH.

has been thanked in a letter by the Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, for his services as an Honorary Magistrate. Takes a keen interest in works of public utility and has built a *pakka* tank at Sandila, with a bathing ghat for women, which took 10 years to construct and cost a large sum of money. He was thanked for this in a letter from the P. W. D. at the instance of the Commissioner. He also built a Thakurdwara, Dharamsala, temple, etc.

War Services.—Made handsome subscriptions to War Funds and helped Government in every way. Was thanked by the War Board in a letter and was presented with a Medal at a Durbar.

Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bharat Sinha, of Sahanpur Estate, Najibabad, District Bijnor. Born on 30th October, 1881.

He is the head of a family more than 300 years old. Its founder was Padarath Singh, who, in the last years of Akbar's reign, came from Rani Raipur in Jind State, Punjab. He was nick-named "Much" Pedarath on account of the length of his moustaches. He was a mighty shikari and knew the jungle of Hardwar very intimately. This led to his introduction to Jehangir as an expert shikari, when that Emperor went hunting. He served the Emperor with such good sport that the latter made him a grant of 660 villages in the District of Bijnor, as well as the hereditary title of Rai and also gave him a standard and a kettledrum.

At one period the family possessed 1,787 villages and old documents describe their possessions as extending from the Ganges to the Hills "(Az Gang ta Sang)."

During the days of the Moghals the family passed through many strange changes of fortune, but at the advent of the British in 1801 they emerged from their troubles with much of their former glory attached to them and now pass their days peacefully under the British flag. The present head of the family has 200 villages and a forest area of 115 square miles. The net income of the estate, after paying the Government revenue, is over a lakh.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 78,000. Donations to different

War Funds, Rs. 6,800. Supplied 302 recruits for which he holds formal receipts, besides others for which he has not received receipts. He made concessions to those of his tenants who enlisted through his efforts and also gave each man Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

For the noteworthy services rendered by him to Government he holds Certificates, *Sauads*, and awards as follows: (a) a sword of honour from H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P.; (b) a D. B. Hammerless Gun from the Bijnor District War League; (c) a Gold Medal from the same League for being first in recruitment work in the district; (d) a recruiting badge from the Army Department, Government of India; (e) a "Special Grade" *Sauad* from the District War League, Bijnor; (f) a certificate from the U. P. Government for his services in connection with the Indian War Loan; and (g) numerous letters of thanks from officials for his valuable services to Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. O'Meara, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Principal, Medical School, Agra, son of Dr. F. A. O'Meara. Born on 12th July, 1874, educated at Sherbourne and Guy's Hospital.

War Services.—Instrumental in putting through a special course nearly 350 Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 260 of whom went to the front in 1918 and 73 to the Afghan War in 1919.

ATRA CHANDAPUR (RAI BARELI).

Raja Chandra Chur, the Raja of—, The Raja's title is hereditary. He is descended from Madan Singh of Sunranta and represents the younger branch of Tiloi. Jagat Singh, sixth in descent from Madan Singh, received the honour of a *Khiṭat*, a drum, and a spear from the Emperor of Delhi. His son, Raja Jagraj Singh, was succeeded by Mandhata Singh, who held the Taluqa when Saadat Khan took possession of Oudh. Zorawar Singh followed Mandhata and had two sons, Aman Singh and Narbahadur Singh. The former's son, Raja Digbijaya Singh, being childless, adopted Raghunath Singh, second son of Narbahadur Singh.



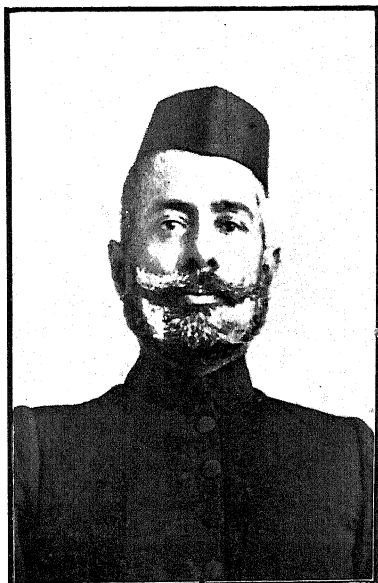
PANDIT TERATH RAM. [p. 140]



MR. SHINADU. [p. 148]



RAJA CHANDRA CHUR SINGH, [p. 140]



RAJA SURAJ BAKHSH SINGH, [p. 143]

Raghunath Singh was followed by Sheodarsan Singh, a man of great ability. He died childless and was succeeded by his adopted son, Har Prasad, and the latter by his son Jagmohan Singh. The latter was well known for his frankness. He was made a C. I. E. in 1891. On Jagmohan Singh dying childless, he was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Chandra Chur Singh, the present occupant of the *Guddi*.

The Raja is both an Honorary Munsif and a Magistrate. He is an elected Member of the Provincial Legislative Council. His income is 1½ lakhs.

War Services.—He helped Government with men and money and his services have been recognized by the award of a sword of honour and the rank of temporary Second Lieutenant.

The late Hon'ble Babu Balak Ram.

The records show that one of the ancestors of the family, Raja Balkaran Das, incurred the displeasure of the Delhi Court and emigrated to Oudh to seek his fortune, but he met with no success. Later, Lala Fakir Chand, a leading member of the family, rose to the high office of Dewan of the Royal Treasury at Lucknow during the reign of Saadat Ali Khan, then Nawab Wazir of Oudh. After him his eldest son, Dewan Roshan Lal, held the same office. The latter's younger brother, Bakhshi Badri Nath, held the office of Bakhshi or Paymaster of the King's Forces in Oudh. Badri Nath's son, Lala Lachman Prasad, held the office of *Chakladar* for some time. Dewan Roshan Lal died in 1835. After him, his second son, Dewan Anant Ram, held the office of Dewan of the Royal Treasury until 1850. Dewan Roshan Lal's youngest son, Lala Ganga Prasad, was a great Persian scholar and poet, held various posts and the title of Raja was conferred on him by Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh. During the Mutiny, Dewan Anant Ram rendered good service to the British. On its outbreak he afforded great assistance to the English ladies and gentlemen who took refuge with Raja (afterwards Maharaja) Man Singh. Later on negotiations were carried on through him between the Raja and Darogah Wajid Ali for the safe custody of the British

captives at Lucknow and the Dewan did his best to assist the ladies of the party. He rescued from captivity and took to General Outram's Camp Miss Orr, daughter of Captain H. P. Orr, at great risk to himself, through a city swarming with rebels.

In recognition of his valuable services he received from Lord Canning the Taluqa of Rasulpur, Fyzabad District, on a payment to Government of one-fourth of the assets. He also received a Khilat and a sum of Rs. 5,000. At the Imperial Assemblage in 1877, he was given a Certificate of Honour for his distinguished loyalty in 1857-58, and he was exempted from the operation of the Indian Arms Act. He died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son, the late Dewan Newa Ram, who died in April, 1892, leaving 3 sons. The eldest, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., a former Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, is the present Taluqdar of Rasulpur.

Babu Balak Ram, the youngest brother of the Taluqdar, was a High Court Vakil, Zemindar, and Durbari of Fyzabad District. A copy of his certificates show that the late Taluqdar was a remarkably public-spirited man and did a vast quantity of honorary work in connection with the welfare of the public. From 1885 to 1890 he participated in the Membership, Chairmanship, Presidentship, and management of no less than 36 institutions or offices. A truly remarkable record. In addition he was elected a Member of the U. P. Legislative Council in November, 1912.

The deceased was born in 1859 and was educated in English and Urdu. He contributed to the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Fyzabad Rs. 1,680 and to the Medical College, Lucknow, Rs. 1,600. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad wrote of him: "He is the member of a respectable family and deserves respect, both on that account and on account of his own merits." On account of his approved loyalty and devotion to the public interest he was exempted from the provisions of the Indian Arms Act.

The deceased's son, Babu Kamlapat Ram, is following his father's footsteps,



KAMLAPAT RAM.



LALA BEHARI LAL.

War Services.—Rs. 11,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. This was paid by Babu Kamlapat Ram, the present Taluqdar, on behalf of his late father.

Babu Behari Lal, Rais and Honorary Magistrate of Rani Mandi, District Allahabad. Born 1880. Has passed the Matriculation Examination and read up to the Intermediate Standard in Allahabad University. Babu B. Lal was a Municipal Commissioner in 1916 and has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1914.

For valuable services rendered by his great grandfather, Lala Manohar Das, during the Mutiny, the Government granted him revenue free landed property in Allahabad District.

Babu Bihari takes an active interest in public affairs and has been Honorary Treasurer of the St. John's Ambulance Association, District and Provincial Centres; Honorary Treasurer of the Red Triangle Campaign Fund, Allahabad District; Convener of meetings for the Indian Imperial Relief Fund and Famine Relief Fund. He is also a Director of Co-operative Societies, Allahabad District, etc., etc.

Towards public and charitable institutions his late father and himself have spent about Rs. 15,000.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 26,000. Other War Funds. About Rs. 5,000, by his late father and himself. Supplied 41 recruits.

Raja Suraj Buksh Singh, Taluqdar of Basaidih, Kamalpur, District Sitapur. Born on 15th September, 1868. The Raja belongs to the Tilok Chandi Bais Clan of Rajputs. The Government, in 1917, conferred on him the title of Raja as a personal distinction. The Raja is an Honorary Magistrate, with Second Class powers, and also an Honorary Munsif. His daughter is the Maharani of Vizianagram. The Government revenue payable by the estate is about Rs. 1,07,000 a year.

The Raja has made large donations to the cause of Education, to Benares University, 1 lakh; Lucknow University, 1 lakh; the Khatriya College, Rs. 50,000.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 1,54,000. Other War Funds Rs. 33,000. Besides the foregoing, the Raja spent about Rs. 10,000 in small sums on various charitable objects in connection with the war and in help to recruits. He supplied about 200 recruits, 106 being combatants.

Thakur Saheb Luchman Prasad Singh, Taluqdar of Khandoi, Madhpur, District Partabgarh. Born in 1886.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 3,000. Supplied 49 combatant recruits.

Rai Krishnapal Singh Saheb, son of Rai Jagatpal Singh Saheb, Taluqdar of Birapur Bichaur, etc.

Educated in English, Urdu, and Hindi.

The Rai Saheb is a very good landlord and treats his tenants very well. He is very pious and a keen sportsman.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 1,407. Other War Funds Rs. 2,908.

Thakur Narendra Vikramjit Singh, Taluqdar of Saimsa and Parsendi, District Sitapur. Born in May, 1884, and was educated in the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. Has a thorough knowledge of English, Persian, Urdu, and Hindi, and has composed a number of poems in Urdu. The Thakur is a strong, energetic, and intelligent Taluqdar and a good sportsman, of whom British officials have always spoken highly. He was first appointed an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd Class, but he very soon proved such a success that Government was pleased to grant him the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. He has always been kind and just and sympathises and helps the poor whenever they come to him.

The Thakur's father, Thakur Rameshwar Buksh Singh, was a Shanskrit scholar and a poet (in Hindi). He received many Sanads and certificates from Government officials in recognition of his services to the British Government and his loyalty to the Crown, and he was awarded a Medal on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation



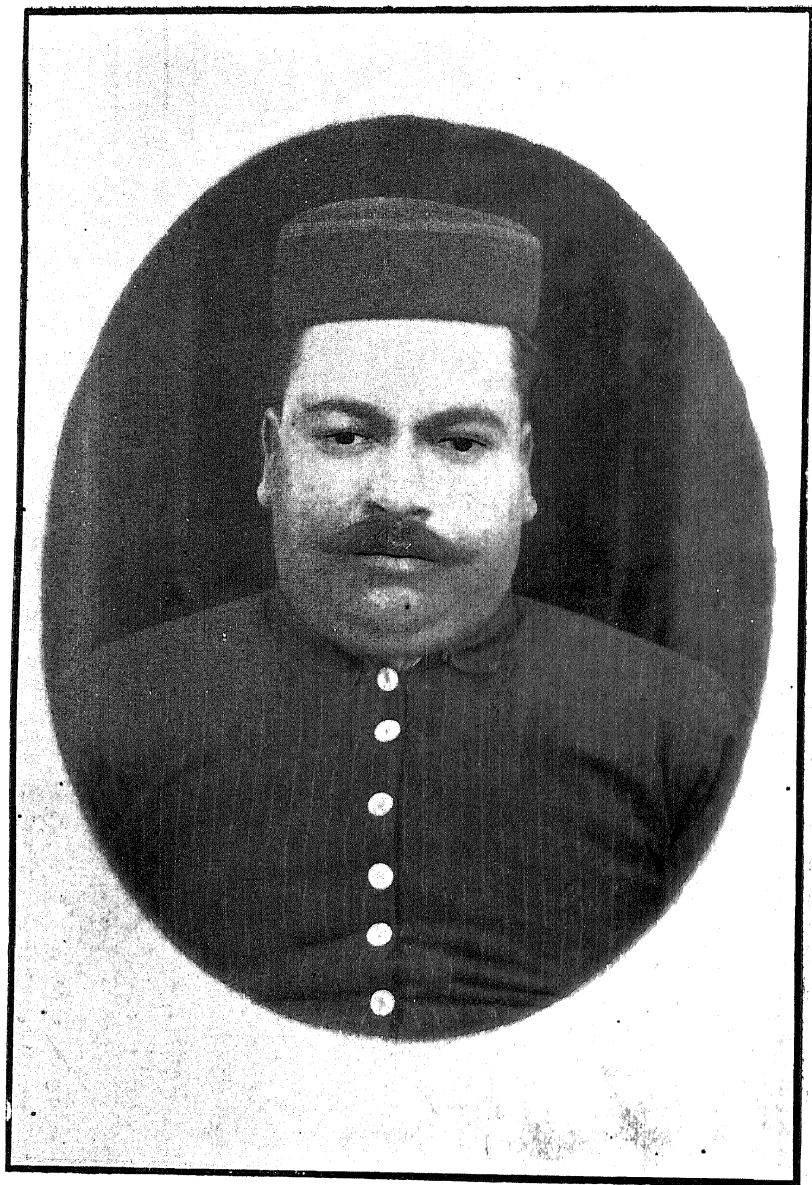
THAKUR LACHMAN PRASAD SINGH



RAI KRISHNAPAL SINGH.



THAKUR NARENDRA VIKRAMJIT SINGH.



RAM RAGHUBIR LAL.

Durbar, 1911. The Thakur's grandfather, Thakur Beni Singh, was an orthodox Hindu of the old school and spent the greater portion of his time in religious devotions; the estate was in a very flourishing condition at that time.

The Thakur's great grandfather, Thakur Thana Singh, was fortunate enough to obtain a flower of the *Gular* tree. This is still preserved as a relic in the Treasury of the Parsendi estate and is taken out only once a year for worship at the *Dewali* festival. The flower is very rare and, according to Hindu traditions, it is an emblem of wealth and treasure.

The annual income of the estate is about Rs. 80,000.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 3,000. Supplied 43 recruits. The Thakur also presented Indian soldiers on active service with smoking materials, cigarettes, tobacco, and tents.

Lal Rudrabhan Singh, Taluqdar of Kandrajit Mahal, P. O. Baiti, District Partabgarh. Born in 1888. Educated in Urdu and Hindi.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 5,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 1,200. Supplied 21 combatant and 7 non-combatant recruits.

Lala Ram Raghubir Lal Saheb, Banker, Fyzabad. Born in 1879 and educated in English, Urdu, and Hindi.

The Lala Saheb is a Banker and Honorary Magistrate.

His work as a Magistrate is considered very good.

He takes great interest in public matters, especially in Educational institutions, and has given to the Hindu University at Benares, Rs. 5,500; to the Hindu School, Rs. 1,100; to the Balrampur Girls' School, Rs. 1,000; to the Cawnpore College, Rs. 370; to the Medical College, Lucknow, Rs. 300; to the Allahabad Boarding House, Rs. 300; the Ramgarh Krithan Sabha, Rs. 250; and other sums to various institutions.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 28,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 1,025. Supplied tobacco and fruit to the troops. Furnished 84 combatant and non-combatant recruits.

Has received two Sanads, one from the U. P. War Board and one from Sir James (now Lord) Meston.

Pandit Ganga Prasad Bajpai, resident of Kailash, Cawnpore. Born in 1889.

His forefathers served the Government in the Commissariat Department in various places, and one of them, Pandit Gur Prasadji, resigned the service, owing to ill-health and settled at Cawnpore.

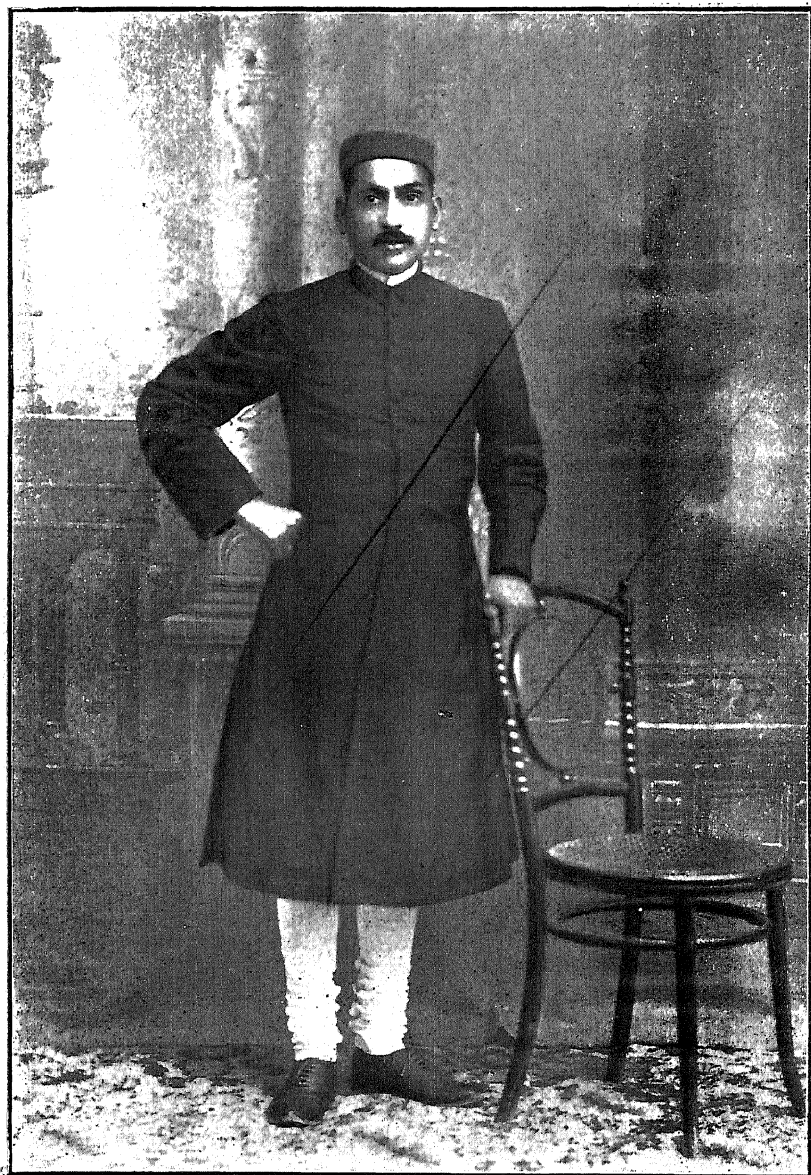
A number of certificates were given to his forefathers by various high officials during their service. These certificates show that they rendered very valuable service to the Government. The certificates date back to 1839.

The Pandit takes great interest in all public affairs and is always ready to subscribe towards all useful institutions.

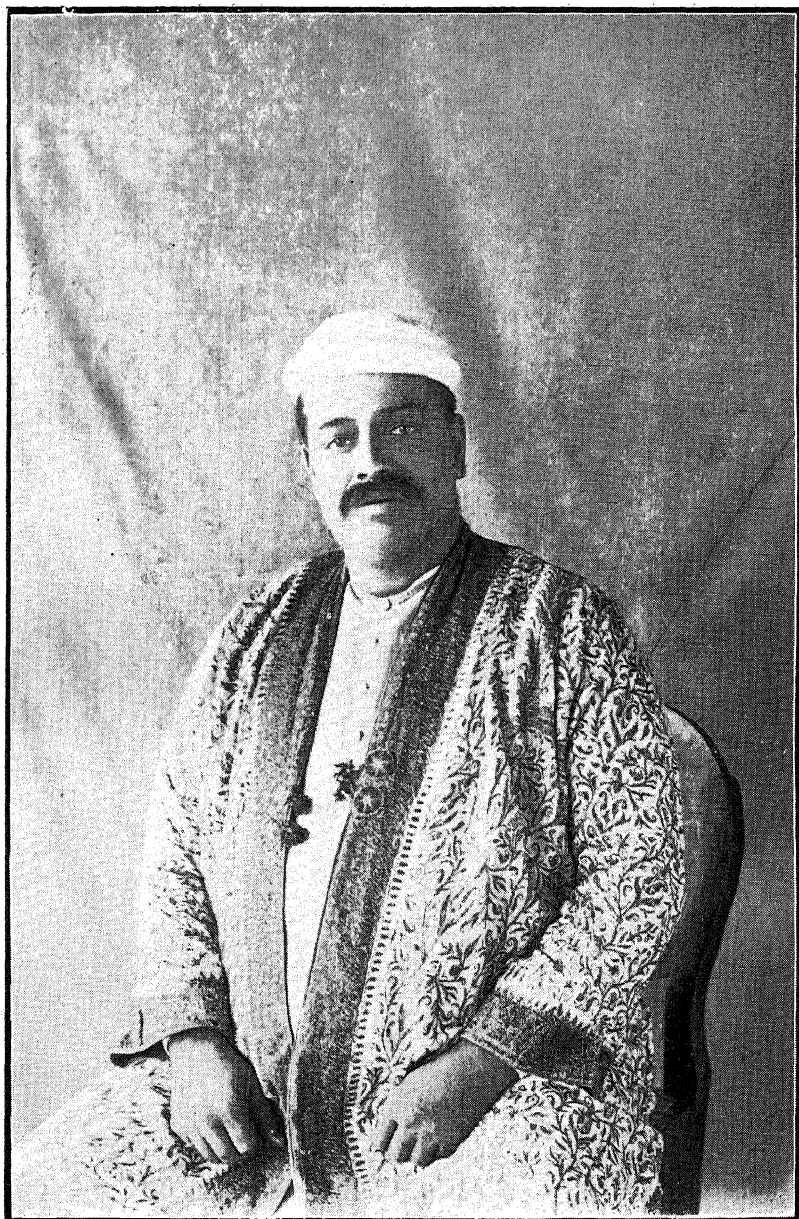
War Services.—A number of recruits were supplied by his uncle, Pandit Sheo Shanker Lal Bajpai, and his father, Pandit Durga Prasad Bajpai. The Pandit purchased War Bonds to a decent amount and subscribed handsomely to other War Funds.

Lala Bahadur Lal, Banker, landowner and Proprietor of the well-known firm of Govindhan Das Roop Ram of Cawnpore. Born 1871. Fairly educated in English and in the Vernacular.

His ancestors gave considerable assistance to the public when Cawnpore was founded and to the Government during the Mutiny. He is the President of the Community (Nabasuri) and President and Member of several charitable institutions. He worked as Honorary Magistrate for many years, was Vice-President of the Cawnpore Municipality and for some time officiated as its Chairman. He has been a Municipal Commissioner for the last 25 years. He is a Durbari in succession of his forefathers. He is famous for his munificence and good works both to his townsmen and the Government.



GANGA PRASAD BAJPAI, PANKER.



BAHADUR LAL, BANKER.



VIKRAMAJIT SINGH, VAKIL.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 53,000. Other War Funds, subscribed liberally. Supplied 131 recruits, standing in this respect second in the District. For his War Services he received a Sanad from the Government and certificates from various officials.

Mr. Vikramjit Singh, B.A., LLB., Vakil, High Court, Cawnpore. Born in 1874. Educated in Bahraich High School and the Fyzabad Collegiate School and then in Muir Central College, Allahabad. From the latter he passed his degrees of B.A. and LLB., in the latter examination he took first place in the College and won the Bursary prize. In 1897 he was enrolled as a Vakil of the Allahabad High Court and joined the Cawnpore Bar and in a short time he built up a very lucrative practice.

Besides his professional work, he has taken a keen interest in public affairs. For about 9 years he served on the Municipal Board and had the unique privilege of being returned every year as its Vice-Chairman, the Board having an official Chairman in those days. He presided over the Conference held at Cawnpore to consider the Municipal Bill. He made an attempt to represent the Municipal Board in the United Provinces' Legislative Council but failed. He has been connected with the Congress for a number of years and for two years was a Member of the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Vikramjit Singh has taken great interest in the industrial development of India and was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Industrial Conference held at Cawnpore and presided over the Sitapur Session of the Conference. He has also taken a prominent part in various other public movements and institutions.

He is a Sanatan Dharmist Hindu by faith and has done a good deal for the benefit of that community, for female education and for other charitable institutions.

War Services.—Acted as Honorary Secretary, War Fund, 1915.

Thakur Sher Bahadur Singh, son of Thakur Makrand Singh (Tomar Thakur), Taluqdar of Nandauli, Districts Unao and Lucknow. Resident of Mauza Bhatpura, Tahsil Malihabad, District Lucknow. He was born in *Sambat* 1936, Vikrami. Has been educated in Hindi and Urdu; has a fair knowledge of English. He studied for 5 years at the Colvin School, Lucknow. He now manages his estate very successfully, and has built many pucca wells for the benefit of his tenantry. His father, Makrand Singh, was always loyal to the British and showed his loyalty in 1857. His estate consists of 18 villages and he pays a Government revenue of Rs. 15,000 annually.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 1,007, and caused his tenants to invest Rs. 1,100. Other War Funds, Rs. 500. He also gave a donation of Rs. 700 to Government for the purchase of bhusa, etc., for war purposes. The Thakur supplied 18 recruits at a cost to himself of about Rs. 2,000.

Mansub Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Shahjehanpur. Born on 18th October, 1876.

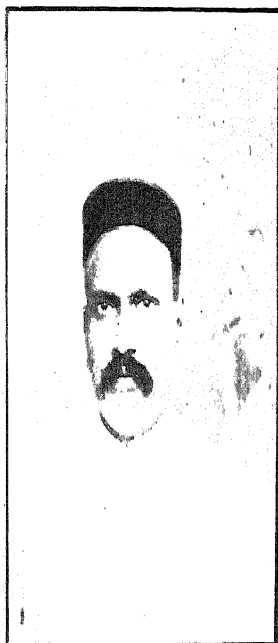
The Khan Bahadur belongs to an Afghan family of the Mohammad Khalil tribe. His ancestor, Shah Zaman Khan, came from Kabul to India in 1657 and with his two sons settled at Shahjehanpur. The sons, Usman Khan and Mian Khan, joined the Army under Nawab Diler Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, and both rose to the rank of Sipehsalar, which they held with great distinction. Usman Khan's son, Abdul Rahman Khan *alias* Sheikh Andol, attained distinction for his learning, piety, and respectability and the title of *Sheikh* was conferred upon him. His son, Maulvi Sheikh Mahmud Khan, gained a similar reputation and received the rank of *Pang Hazari* during the reign of Aurangzeb. Succeeding members of the family were distinguished for their learning and piety and this led to the family being known by the name of *Hafiz Khan*. The members of the family did signal service for the Government in the Mutiny.



P. HARISHASWAMI NANDAN PASDAY. [p. 148]



B. OUDH BEHARI LAL. [p. 150]



B. SHYAM LAL. [p. 150]



MANSOOR HASAN KHAN. [p. 148]



R. B. BISHAMBHAR NATH, CAWNPORE.

The Khan Bahadur has been a Municipal Commissioner for the last 25 years (being returned unopposed each time) and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board since 1911. Has also been an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the District Board for the last 5 years. In 1912 he received a Durbar Medal, and in 1918 he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur for his "staunch loyalty" and admirable work in the Municipality and his influence for good. He has also received a sword of honour, a certificate, and two badges from Government for good war work; was also mentioned in the U. P. Gazette and a despatch of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

War Services.—In 1916 he was appointed Secretary of the War League, and in 1917 an Honorary Assistant District Recruiting Officer and General Secretary, War League Headquarters of the Tahsil. He supplied a considerable number of combatant and non-combatant recruits for the Great War and also for the recent Frontier operations. He personally subscribed to the War Funds and used his influence to induce others to do so.

Rai Bahadur Lala Bishwambhar Nath, Proprietor of Messrs. Ram Ratan, Ram Gopal, Sri Krishna, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Mills, Bankers, Cawnpore.

The Rai Bahadur has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1906 and a Municipal Commissioner for the last 16 years and Vice-Chairman during the last two years. His father, Lala Baij Nath Saha, was a Government Treasurer and a Durbari; his grand uncle, B. Ram Gopal, held the same post and honour and was also an Honorary Magistrate.

His uncle, in recognition of his services, was appointed a Tahsildar in Rahanpur, District Allahabad, after the Mutiny.

The Rai Saheb was a Member of the Legislative Council as the representative of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, for 3½ years (1913 to 1915 and half of 1916). He is President of the Hindu Orphanage and the Hindu Sabha, both at Cawnpore; a Chairman and Director of the Punjab National Bank, Cawnpore. Is President of the

U. P. Chamber of Commerce and represented that Chamber in the U. P. Board of Agriculture and in the Board of Referees appointed by the Government. His father and uncle created a trust of property worth two lakhs and the income is devoted to various charitable objects. The Rai Saheb is also President of the Gowshalla Committee.

He was made a Rai Bahadur in January, 1913, in recognition of his meritorious services, and possesses many certificates certifying to the various services rendered by him.

The Rai Saheb has been very generous to charitable and educational institutions. He gave Rs. 10,000 to each of the following:—The Hindu Orphanage, Cawnpore; the Hindu University, Benares; for constructing Nurses' quarters for the Lady Dufferin Hospital; to famine relief in Bundelkhand during 1907-8; the King Edward Memorial Fund. Also Rs. 8,000 for saving cattle and Rs. 25,000 on various other occasions.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 25,000. Supplied 65 recruits, combatant and non-combatant. Also acted as Honorary Treasurer of the War Fund.

Kanhaiya Lal, Rai Bahadur, Banker, Honorary Magistrate, Member of the Dufferin Hospital Committee, Member of the Committee of the Hindu Orphanage and of the "Sri Ramlila," Cawnpore. Was born in 1871, and was educated at the Cawnpore High School. He comes from a family well known in Sazadpur, in the District of Allahabad. On leaving school, the Lala entered Government service, joining the Treasury Department. His abilities secured him promotion to the position of Government Treasurer, which he has held ever since. He has played a conspicuous part in the social, civic, and commercial life of Cawnpore, and is the head of the banking firm of Lala Ram Ratan Ram Gopal, which he inherited from his father (Lala Sidh Gopal) and his grandfather (Lala Ram Ratan). He owns the Sri Krishna Cotton Ginning and Pressing Mill, Cawnpore. He is a *Durbari* of the



R. B. LALA KANHYA LAL.

Province, and holds land paying a revenue of Rs. 14,000 a year. His uncle was a Tahsildar, who distinguished himself during the Mutiny. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him on June 28th, 1907, in recognition of his public services.

The Rai Bahadur has played a very conspicuous part in the "Sri Ramlila" for about 20 years, especially during the last two.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 20,000.

G. Richards, Esq., B.A., F.C.H., M.I.C.E., Agent, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.

Mr. George Richards, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.C.E., was born at East Pennard in Somerset on January 1, 1869, and was educated at Queen's College, Taunton, and Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Glas. He entered Cooper's Hill in 1888 and passed out, head of his year, in 1891, when he was appointed Assistant Engineer, Indian State Railways. After a year's "Practical Course" at the Great Western Railway Shops, Swindon, he landed in India in November, 1892. Mr. Richards was employed for a few months on the survey of the Mari-Attock Railway in the Punjab, and was then transferred to Burma, where he remained as Assistant and Executive Engineer until the end of 1902, being lent by the Government of India to the Burma Railways Company for six years from the foundation of that Company in 1896. In Burma he was employed on the maintenance of open lines and in the headquarters offices of the Burma Railways at Rangoon, as well as on the construction of the Mandalay-Lashio and Bassain-Henzada Railway and on Surveys for Railways up to the Chinese frontier and elsewhere. From 1903 to 1907 he was employed as Deputy Consulting Engineer and Government Inspector of Railways in the Railway Secretariats of the Governments of Bombay and Burma; during this time, in addition to the usual work of these offices, he supervised surveys in Burma for railways towards Singapore and Siam and elsewhere. From 1907 to 1910 he held charge of State Railway Surveys in Burma, including a hill railway over 100 miles long in the Southern Shan States and one of the

"Coast Routes," 380 miles long, from Chittagong, of the Indo-Burma Connection Project. After another year as Government Inspector of Railways in Burma, and subsequent furlough in England, Mr. Richards returned to the Punjab and held charge of the Construction Department of the North-Western Railway of India for 17 months as Engineer-in-Chief. During this time four branch lines of the North-Western Railway were opened for public traffic including a frontier railway west of the Indus from Kalabagh to Bannu; two or three branches were under construction, and over 400 miles of projected railways were surveyed in the Punjab and in the North-West Frontier Province. In August, 1914, Mr. Richards was selected by the Railway Board of India for the charge of the Indo-Burma Connection Railway Surveys, a work which was expected to take three years or more to complete; 1,200 miles of alternative lines for the "Coast" route from Chittagong were examined. The examination of two other routes for the Indo-Burma Railway (*viâ* Manipur and *viâ* the Hukong Valley) had to be postponed on account of the dispersal of Mr. Richards' staff to East Africa, Mesopotamia, and elsewhere.

From March, 1916, to March, 1917, Mr. Richards was employed in the South of India, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway Survey between Mysore and the West Coast of India, and as Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Mysore Durbar.

From April, 1917, to December, 1918, he was Chief Engineer with the Railway Board at Simla: during this period he spent a few weeks at the beginning of 1918 in Mesopotamia as a Member of the Mesopotamian Transport Commission. On 1st January, 1919, he became Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

PAWAYAN.

FATEH SINHA, Raja of—, Shahjehanpur District, was born on 10th October, 1858. He is a scholar of repute in Sanskrit and is also a poet. He knows Persian and has a fair knowledge of English.



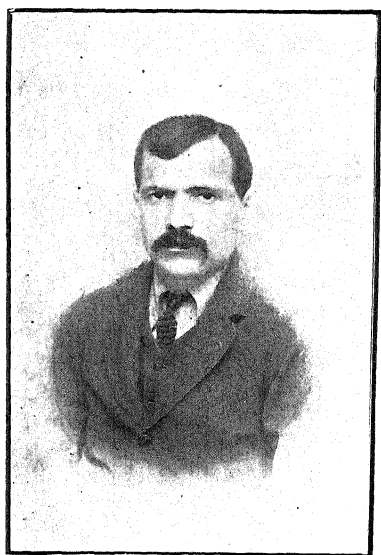
RAJA FATEH SINGH.



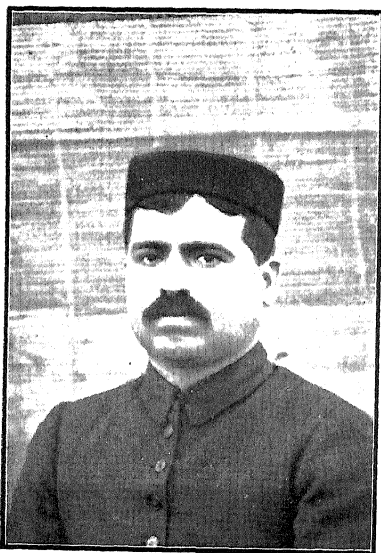
SYED MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN. [p. 153]



PYARE LAL CHATURVEDI. [p. 154]



GAURI DATT JOSHI. [p. 153]



RAI JAGESHWARI NARAYAN. [p. 153]



BABA PEARAY DASS.

[p. 154]



DR. KISHORI LAL.

[p. 153]



LALA DEBI PRASAD.

[p. 155]



RISALDAR MAJOR NAZIR ALI.

[p. 155]

The Raja is an Honorary Magistrate (2nd Class powers) for the whole of Pawayan Tahsil, a Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee, and a Member of the Dufferin Hospital Committee.

The title of Raja is hereditary and has been recognized by Government.

The estate, apart from the 18 Mahals from which the Raja receives a Malkana allowance of Rs. 4,468, consists of 153 whole villages and 17 shares in Pawayan, two shares and three villages in Baragaon, and 9 villages and 3 shares in Khuntar. The whole estate pays a revenue of Rs. 63,834 yearly on a total area of 71,986 acres. In addition he pays Rs. 2,043 for Kheri District.

The Raja's father built the Sidhaulti bridge at a cost of Rs. 78,000.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 23,000, and induced his tenants to contribute Rs. 4,970. Other War Funds, paid Rs. 9,750, and his tenants, Rs. 4,202.

Supplied about 200 recruits, for which he received a Sanad from H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor.

Pandit Gauri Dutt Joshi, Manager, Pawayan Estate, District Shahjahanpur. Born in 1885. He passed the Middle School Examination in English, 1902; the Entrance Examination in 1905, and a Special Examination in Urdu in 1906.

The Panditji has served in Government offices in various capacities, also as a Government Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies for some time and as Manager and Private Secretary of Pawayan Estate, since July, 1913. His services were commended in the Provincial reports of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, U. P., for the years 1915-16 to 1918-19. He is President of the Public Club at Pawayan.

The Pandit is at present Director of the District Co-operative Bank, Shahjahanpur, and also Honorary Joint Manager of the same Bank.

He was awarded a Sanad in 1918 by the command of H. E. the Governor-General in Council, and a silver watch for his efforts in recruiting.

War Services.—As above.

Pearey Lal Chaturvedi, Rais and Honorary Magistrate of Kaimganj, District Farrukhabad, comes of a family that has had many members who held high positions in Government service including the I.C.S., and his uncle, Dewan Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, Rai Bahadur, B.A., was the Prime Minister of Jhalawar State in Rajputana from 1895 to 1914, when he died. P. L. Chaturvedi is an Honorary Bench Magistrate. That he takes an active interest in civic affairs is evidenced by the fact that he is the President of the George School at Kaimganj and a Member of the Zemindars' Association for the Province of Agra. He has been employed as a Manager of the local Famine Relief Committee and other institutions. The family possesses landed property paying a sum of Rs. 2,700 annually to Government.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 5,915. Other War Funds, Rs. 1,500. P. L. Chaturvedi took a prominent part in recruiting and supplied 27 recruits, 12 combatants and 15 non-combatants, of whom 23 were accepted. He also sent 30 more men, but they were rejected. Worked as a Member of the Red Cross Association, etc., etc.

Baba Pearay Dass of Kaimganj, Farrukhabad District, is a scholar in Sanskrit and knows Hindi.

The family estate (landed) was founded by Guru Devi Baba Mathura Dass, who was a staunch supporter of the Government and a saint of much repute in the district. The subject of this sketch mainly spends his time in meditation and pilgrimages to holy places and has recently made a tour of nearly all the sacred places in Hindustan, thus proving himself a worthy successor of Guru Devi Baba. His estate pays Rs. 2,500 a year as Government revenue and he expends about Rs. 8,000 annually on irrigation with the object

of helping his tenants. Every stranger is welcome to the hospitality of the Babaji.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 340. The Babaji supplied 5 recruits at some expense to himself. In recognition of his services he was awarded a Sanad.

Risaldar-Major Nazir Ali Khan Bahadur, late of the 34th Poona Horse, Rais and resident of Kaimganj, Farrukhabad District. For the last three generations the Risaldar-Major's family have followed a military career as Indian Officers. His grandfather was killed at Ghazni, Afghanistan, in the Afghan War of 1839-42. His brother, Subadar Sarfaraz Ali Khan, of the 119th Infantry, served under General Townsend, at Ommara in Mesopotamia, during the war. The Risaldar-Major is now a Military Pensioner and an Honorary Magistrate and has been awarded the distinction of the Order of British India, 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 500. Other War Funds. Subscribed to all. Supplied more than 100 recruits for the 119th Infantry Regiment; worked as Secretary of the local Recruiting Committee, Kaimganj. In recognition of his services he received a Sanad and was thanked by the Officer Commanding the 119th Infantry Regiment.

Jan Alam Khan, Rais and Honorary Magistrate of Kaimganj, Farrukhabad District, son of Maulvi Mahbub Alam Khan, Pathan. Educated in Urdu and Persian.

Is a Member of the District Board, Fatehgarh, and of the Zemindars' Association of the Province of Agra; also an Honorary Bench Magistrate, Kaimganj. J. A. Khan has a landed estate which pays Government a revenue of Rs. 7,000 annually, and lies in the districts of Fatehgarh and Shahjahanpur.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 9,125. Other War Funds, Rs. 910. He also induced his tenants to invest Rs. 1,000 in the War Loans. Supplied 24 combatant recruits at his own expense, and worked as a Secretary of the War Loan Committee at Kaimganj. For his

services he has received a Sanad from the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., another from the Collector of his district, and one from the President of the War Board, U. P. In addition he received letters from European officials thanking him for his services in connection with the war.

Rai Pandit Ram Charan Dube Saheb of Chibramau, district Farrukhabad. Born in 1872. Well educated (privately) in Urdu and Hindi.

Has been an Honorary Magistrate for the past seven years and an Honorary Munsif from February, 1920. After the death of his father, Pandit Sheo Gopal Dube, he took up the management of his estate, which is prospering well. The Pandit has been a Member of the District Board of Farrukhabad for more than 20 years. He is also a Member of the Town area of Chibramau. The Pandit is a Member of the Kankubja Sabha, to which he subscribed about Rs. 5,000, and a Member of the Kankubja Bank. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in June, 1919, in recognition of his war services. He possesses landed property in many villages of his district and his annual income is Rs. 4,000.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 1,300. Other War Funds, about Rs. 1,000. Supplied 158 recruits from the Mainpuri and Farrukhabad Districts. He has received three Medals, *viz.*, a Durbar Medal, one for his War Services and one for the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Also a sword of honour, a gold watch, a remission of Rs. 200 on the revenue payable to Government, and a Sanad from the Commander-in-Chief.

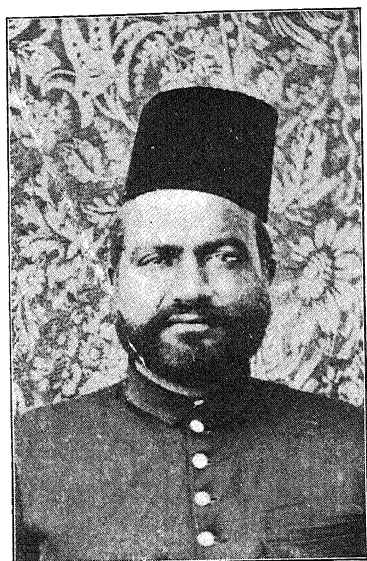
Sri Niwas, son of Bhairon Prasada of Musarka, Lachmangarh State, Rajputana.

Sri Niwas comes of a leading Marwari family doing business in British India. He has grain shops all over Oudh and business branches in Cawnpore and Calcutta. He takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a Municipal Commissioner of Rai Bareilly, and a Life



LALA JAGDISH PRASAD.

[p. 157]



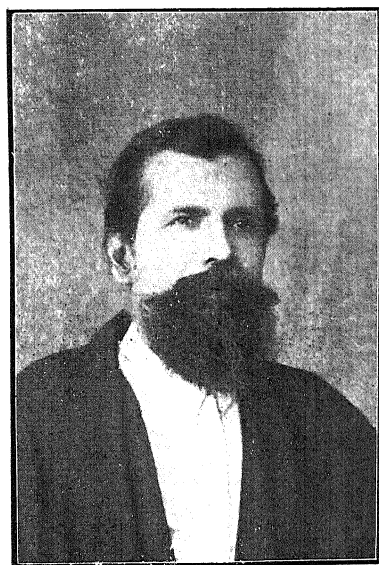
SYED NAZIR HUSAIN.

[p. 157]



B. JUDISTER BAHADUR.

[p. 157]



R. S. JANKI PRASAD.

[p. 157]

Trustee of the Hindu High School at the same city. He also takes an active part in helping all public movements in the district. He made large donations to the Boer War Fund.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 5,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 2,250. He also distributed grain gratis to the poor on almost all important occasions of the war, and organized prayers and *Havan* Meeting in the town of Rae Bareilly all through the war.

Janki Prasad, M. A., Kayasth Saksena Durrey, son of the late Piyare Lal, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, of Mohalla Bazar Puja Pura Mal, Bareilly City. Born in 1869.

Is a B.A. of the Allahabad University (English, Philosophy, and Persian) 1890. M.A. (English), in 1892, from the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He stood first in the College, and was awarded the Templeton Gold Medal by the Bareilly College, for standing first at the Entrance and B.A. Examinations.

Janki Prasad has been a legal practitioner in Bareilly district from 17th May, 1892.

He has taken a very prominent part in civic and public affairs; is a life trustee of the Kayastha College, at Allahabad; President of the Arya Vidya Sabha, at Bareilly; was Secretary of the Edward Memorial School at Bareilly; and is now Chairman of its Managing Committee; is Senior Vice-Chairman of the Bareilly Municipal Board, and is concerned in many other institutions either as Chairman, Member, or in some other capacity. He owns landed property in Mauzas Aim and Rajpuri Nawada, in Bareilly District.

War Services.—War Loans, Rs. 8,900. Other War Funds, Rs. 175 and two Silver Cups. Supplied two recruits and worked as a Member of the War Loans and Recruiting Committee and for his zealous services, he received the thanks of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P.

Raja Raghu Prasad Narain Singh, Rai Bahadur, is the head of

the Baraon Raj family and is one of the most intelligent, energetic, and able Zamindars of these Provinces.

Due to his busy life and having taken a keen interest in the good of the public and of his tenants, he has earned great reputation and honour for himself and his family. The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in 1909 and that of Raja in 1916.

The Raja is devoted to the agricultural improvement of his estate, and has spent about a lakh of rupees in irrigation works. Besides this, he has constructed many masonry wells, re-excavated a tank at a cost of some Rs. 15,000 and spent another Rs. 18,000 on 16 new tanks and ponds during the famine of 1908-9. He opened a Demonstration Farm for the benefit of his tenants; with a view to promoting industry, he opened a Steam Power Sugar Factory at Baraon, but unfortunately it failed owing to the absence of a sufficient supply of sugarcane.

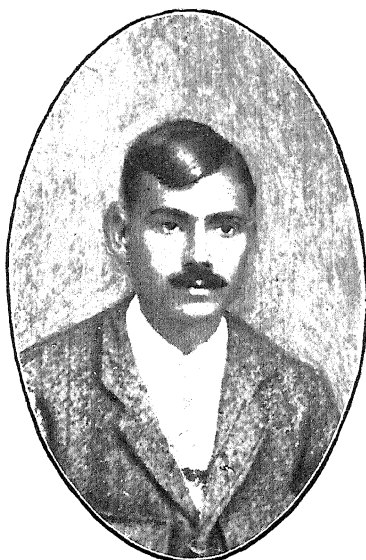
The Raja has also done good work in other directions, *e.g.*, by his energy in collecting Rs. 50,000 (towards which he contributed Rs. 5,000), he thus succeeded in preventing the Colvin Hospital being reduced to a 2nd class hospital, and when plague was epidemic in 1817-18, he introduced inoculation at the very beginning and helped his people both with money and materials for huts, etc. In recognition of his services on that occasion he received a Sanad from the Commissioner, Allahabad Division, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. U. P. It was the Raja Saheb who inaugurated, in 1914, "The Agra Province Zamindars' Association," acting as its Honorary General Secretary. He has by his efforts, patience, and perseverance made this Association a success and it is doing good work.

The Raja is exempt from the provisions of the Indian Arms' Act. He is a Special Magistrate and is a recipient of many Sanads and certificates of honour. He was invited to the Delhi Coronation Durbar. In his own community the Raja is a prominent leader.

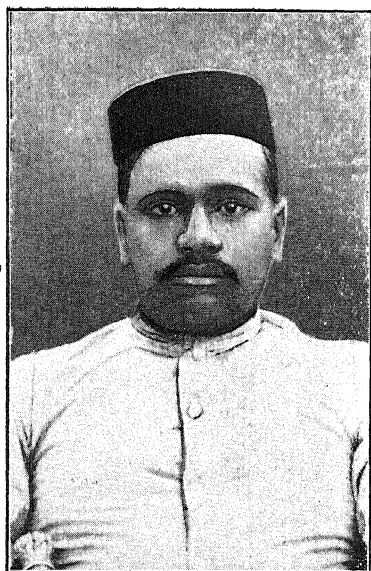
War Services.—Besides investing in War Loans and securities, he subscribed Rs. 200 monthly to the U. P. Ladies' Red Cross



PT. RAM AUTAR PANDEY. [p. 158]



PANDIT RAMA KANT. [p. 165]



MAHABIR PERSHAD. [p. 158]



RAI SARSUTI PARSHAD. [p. 163]



THAKUR CHANDRIKA BAKSH SINGH.

Association for about 3 years, that is all the time that the Association was in existence. He also supplied 500 recruits himself and induced others to supply recruits. He also recruited followers for the Supply and Transport Corps. In short, he took the lead in Agra Province in the number of recruits supplied by any one individual.

The Raja for these services received a first class Khilat of a gold-worked full dress, after the Oriental style, a sword of honour, and a Sanad signed by the Viceroy. He also received Sanads from other officials.

Babu Chandika Bakhsh Singh Saheb, Taluqdar of Mahegowan. The Taluqdar Saheb was born in Aghan Badi Jaith on Thursday, Sambat 1949, and has received a good education in Bhasha and Persian; he is also a poet in Hindi and is held to have no rival in his grasp of the sense of Hindi poetry. His administration of his estate is good and his tenantry are happy and prosperous.

Towards his brothers he has always been very kind and considerate and is ever ready to help them in every way. Those who are acquainted with the Taluqdar Saheb speak highly of his behaviour. Since the last two years he has been an Honorary Magistrate and his work in that capacity has given satisfaction to the Government officials.

The Taluqdar's Ilaqa lies in the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki and the estate pays an annual revenue of Rs. 25,000 to Government. The Taluqa of Mahegowan was conferred by the British Government on Babu Prithipal Singh for his loyalty, and it was transferred by a deed executed by his widow, Babuain Maharaj Rani, to Babu Chandika Bakhsh Singh Saheb.

The Taluqdar lately made a handsome donation to the Lucknow University.

War Services.—War Bonds, Rs. 5,000. In addition, the Taluqdar Saheb rendered help in every kind of war work, induced his tenantry to purchase War Bonds and supplied 125 recruits. He also entertained

wounded soldiers at a large meeting at which the Deputy Commissioner and other officials took part.

Government recognized his valuable services by presenting him with a sword of honour and a Sanad on the 3rd December, 1919, when the rewards were presented to him by H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces.

Pandit Ram Sarup, Rais and Zamindar of Aonla, District Bareilly, was born in October, 1897.

The Panditji has been well educated in Urdu and Hindi. His father, Pandit Gauri Sahai, was a well-known man and built a Katra Gauri Sahai in the town of Aonla, which was named after him. Pandit Ram Sarup has constructed in the same town a Dharamsala at considerable expense, where *sutthas* and mendicants are provided with food daily. In order to defray the expenses of the institution, it has been endowed with the income of three villages amounting in all to Rs. 450 per annum. In addition he has built a Patshala (school).

The Panditji contributed Rs. 200 towards a school for Aonla and has contributed other sums for that institution as required.

War Services.—Miscellaneous contributions, Rs. 250. War Loan, Rs. 300. Supplied 99 recruits and spent a considerable sum in recruiting the men.

Government, in appreciation of his valuable services, conferred on the Panditji a sword of honour and a badge.

Thakurain Chabiraj Koer of Mohalla Raunagar, Taluqa Mooar Adharganj of Kot Kainasin, Tahsil Patti, District Partabgarh, was born in 1876.

The Thakurain has been educated in Hindi.

War Services.—Miscellaneous War Contributions, Rs. 338. War Loan, Rs. 201-8-0. Supplied 6 recruits.

Sheikh Mohamud Akil, son of Mohammad Amir, Taluqdar of Gopi Mau, Hardoi District, was born in 1882.



PANDIT RAM SARUP, RAIS, AONLA.

The Sheikh has been well educated in Arabic and Persian.

His great grandfather, Sheikh Niamat Ullah, emigrated from Persia (Ispahan) to India and was appointed as a Qanungo in the United Provinces. After his death, his sons, Sheikh Sayed and Sheikh Mahmud, were appointed as Qanungos in Pargana Gopi Mau. The *parwanas* bearing the seals of the Emperors Humayun, Shah Alamgir, and Shah Alum Badshah Gazi, bearing the dates of the (Hijri) years 999, 1115 and 1139, respectively, are still in the possession of the family. The estate came into existence during the years mentioned and has since been gradually improved.

The Sheikh's grandfather, Sheikh Mohammad Bakhsh, rendered loyal services to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857 and obtained a *parwana* No. 1070, dated 23rd October, 1857. Subsequently the Chief Commissioner with the approval of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council made the Sheikh the grant of a village (Mainut Nagar) by *parwana*, dated 27th December, 1861.

Sheikh Mohammad Bakhsh had two sons, the elder was named Mohammad Amir and the second Mohammad Ahmad. The former was a Durbari.

Sheikh Mohammad Akil and his family and his immediate ancestors have always been loyal subjects of the Government. He has constructed a *katcha* road from Bhagoti to Godanpur at a very considerable cost; also wells, gardens, and a market at Bhagoti Khas, where a large trade in grain is carried on.

In the same market he has a house which he gave up for the use of a school which he helps in every way.

On his father's death in October, 1890, the Sheikh succeeded to his estate, which he manages very well.

The estate consists of 5 villages and pays Rs. 3,000 a year as land revenue.

The Sheikh contributed Rs. 100 towards the Lucknow University and also gave money liberally during the famine.

War Services.—To various War Funds, Rs. 200, War Loan,

Rs. 240, and induced his tenants to subscribe to the extent of Rs. 1,000. He also supplied 2 recruits and some straw.

Sheikh Mohammad Fazl, son of Sheikh Mohammad Amir, Taluqdar of Gopa Mau, District Hardoi, was born in 1882.

The Sheikh is well educated in Arabic and Persian.

This gentleman is the younger brother of Sheikh Mohammad Akil, whose family history has already been given on the preceding page.

He has constructed several wells for the benefit of the public and subscribed to the Famine Relief Fund.

The Sheikh is the Zamindar of Moghlipur Dakhli Pank and pays a land revenue of Rs. 600 a year.

War Services.—Made several donations to various War Funds and subscribed Rs. 50 towards the War Loan; also induced his tenants to purchase War Bonds to some extent.

Kunar Gulfam Singh, son of Partab Singh, of village Newada, Tahsil Faridpur, District Bareilly, was born in 1877.

He is an Ahir by caste and has been well educated in Urdu. His grandfathers, Surgan Singh and Basant Ram Singh, rendered faithful and loyal service in the Indian Army.

He takes interest in his tenantry and has constructed wells and gardens in his villages for their benefit.

The estate consists of eight villages, is a joint family one and pays a land revenue of Rs. 3,000 a year.

War Services.—Rs. 200 for the relief of wounded soldiers, Rs. 100 for other War Funds, and Rs. 500 for the War Loan. Supplied 8 recruits and kept a recruiter at his own expense.

Lala Muthra Pershad Agarwala, Zamindar, Alamgiri Ganj, Bareilly District, Bareilly, was born in 1873.

He has been educated in Hindi and Urdu.

The Lala comes of a family that has always been loyal to



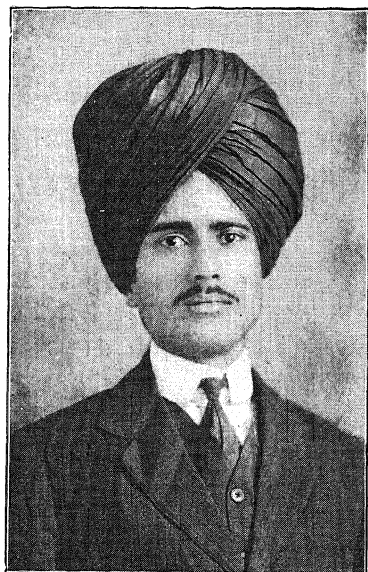
PT. MANGLA DEEN.

[p. 163]



THAKUR BALWANT SINGH.

[p. 164]



S. BALVANT SINGH.

[p. 164]



SAHU RAM GULAM.

[p. 170]

Government. He owns landed property in Tahsil Bareilly and Faridpur in Bareilly District, also in Nawabganj, which pays an annual revenue of Rs. 1,500.

The Lala helps the Arya Samaj.

War Services.—Contribution to the Red Cross Society and about Rs. 1,500 to the War Loan.

Rai Saraswati Pershad Saheb, Asthana Kayesth, Rais of Mohalla Beharipur, Bareilly, was born in 1882.

The Rai Saheb has been educated in Urdu, English, and Hindi.

His family formerly resided at Malihabad, Lucknow District, and his grandfather, B. Ganga Pershad Saheb, was a Deputy Collector, and received a medal for good services rendered by him during the Mutiny. From a letter No. 1550E, dated 28th October, 1858, from the Government to B. Ganga Pershad, it is seen that the latter showed both remarkable courage and loyalty to the British during the troubled times of the Mutiny. So much so that, as an exceptional case, the Deputy Collector was awarded the grant of proprietary right in a confiscated estate assessed at Rs. 2,500. At the same time, the Lieutenant-Governor wrote "that he could not doubt that had Ganga Pershad's conduct been fully placed before the Governor-General in the first instance, a reward more commensurate with his desert would have been granted."

The estate consists of 22 villages in Tehsil Aonla, Bareilly District, and pays Rs. 6,000 yearly as land revenue.

War Services.—Subscribed Rs. 500 to various funds and supplied 24 recruits.

Pandit Mangla Din, Dichit, of Mohalla Sayed Bara Sangot, Shahabad, District Hardoi, was born in 1878, and has been educated in Urdu, Nagri, and Hindi.

Mangla Din was a member of the Municipal Board of Shahabad from 1908 to 1917. He is evidently keen on works of public utility,

for in 1919 he opened a Sanskrit Patshala, naming it the Mangla Din Sanskrit Patshala. Not only is the institution a free one, but, in addition, poor students are provided with food, clothes, books, etc. Property worth Rs. 25,000 has been set aside for the upkeep of the Patshala. He is now constructing a new building, estimated to cost Rs. 25,000 for the institution. Mangla Din has also constructed six wells alongside public roads for the convenience of the public and for irrigation purposes.

His Zamindari consists of 3 villages in Tahsil Hardoi and 7 in Tahsil Shahabad, and pays an annual land revenue of Rs. 1,000.

War Services.—Rs. 1,000 to various War Funds and Rs. 600 to the War Loan.

Thakur Balwant Singh, son of Thakur Bahadur Singh, caste Thakur, Zamindar of village Pegapur, Tahsil Faridpur, District Bareilly, was born in 1887, and belongs to the family of Chandra Bansi Rajputs.

The Thakur has been educated in Hindi, Urdu, and Sanskrit, and has some knowledge of English.

The estate consists of the entire village of Pegapur with shares in two other villages, in Tahsil Faridpur, also a village in Tahsil Baheri. It pays a land revenue of Rs. 800 a year.

War Services.—The Thakur supplied 15 recruits and kept one man on a salary of Rs. 10 per month in attendance on the District Assistant Recruiting Officer.

Rai Saheb Surju Prasad of Mohalla Rakabganj, Fyzabad, was born in 1873, and has been educated in English, Urdu, Hindi, and Mahajni.

The Rai Saheb is a Banker, landlord, and a Contractor on a large scale.

He takes great interest in public affairs and is a Member of the Municipal Board, Member and Vice-Chairman of the Oudh Commercial Bank, and an Honorary Magistrate.

The Rai Saheb has subscribed to various institutions, such as the Hindu University, Victoria Institute, etc.

The title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him on 3rd June, 1915.

His father was a Member of the Municipal and District Board and a Director of the Oudh Commercial Bank, and he built a Dharamsala at Ajodhya.

War Services.—War Loan about Rs. 25,000. Supplied 26 recruits.

Sheikh Khalil-ud-din Ahmad of the village of Tab, Tahsil Nawabganj, District Bareilly, was born in 1874, and has been educated in Urdu and Persian.

In 1900 he was made an Honorary Magistrate, 3rd Class, and has carried out the duties of that office justly and honestly. He is a Member of the District Board of Tahsil Nawabganj, and the public are well pleased with his work. In December, 1918, he was presented with a gun and certificate by the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division.

The Sheikh's estate consists of 15 villages and he pays Rs. 8,000 yearly as land revenue.

War Services.—On the outbreak of war the Sheikh issued a very loyal and patriotic notice to his tenants announcing the very liberal concessions he was prepared to make to those of them who would volunteer for active service, and he supplied 99 recruits at considerable expense to himself. He also subscribed Rs. 250 to various War Funds and Rs. 7,000 to the War Loan.

Pandit Rama Kanth Avasthi, Mohalla Chandu, Bareilly, was born in 1900 and has been educated in Urdu, Hindi, and Nagri.

His family is a respectable one and has had, and now has, many of its members employed in responsible posts under Government. The Pandit's father was an Inspector of Police and his uncle a Deputy Collector, who on retirement was made an Honorary Assistant Collector, 1st Class. The whole family has always been loyal and have tried to assist Government in every way.

War Services.—The Pandit took much trouble in assisting Government in all war work and he supplied 9 recruits.

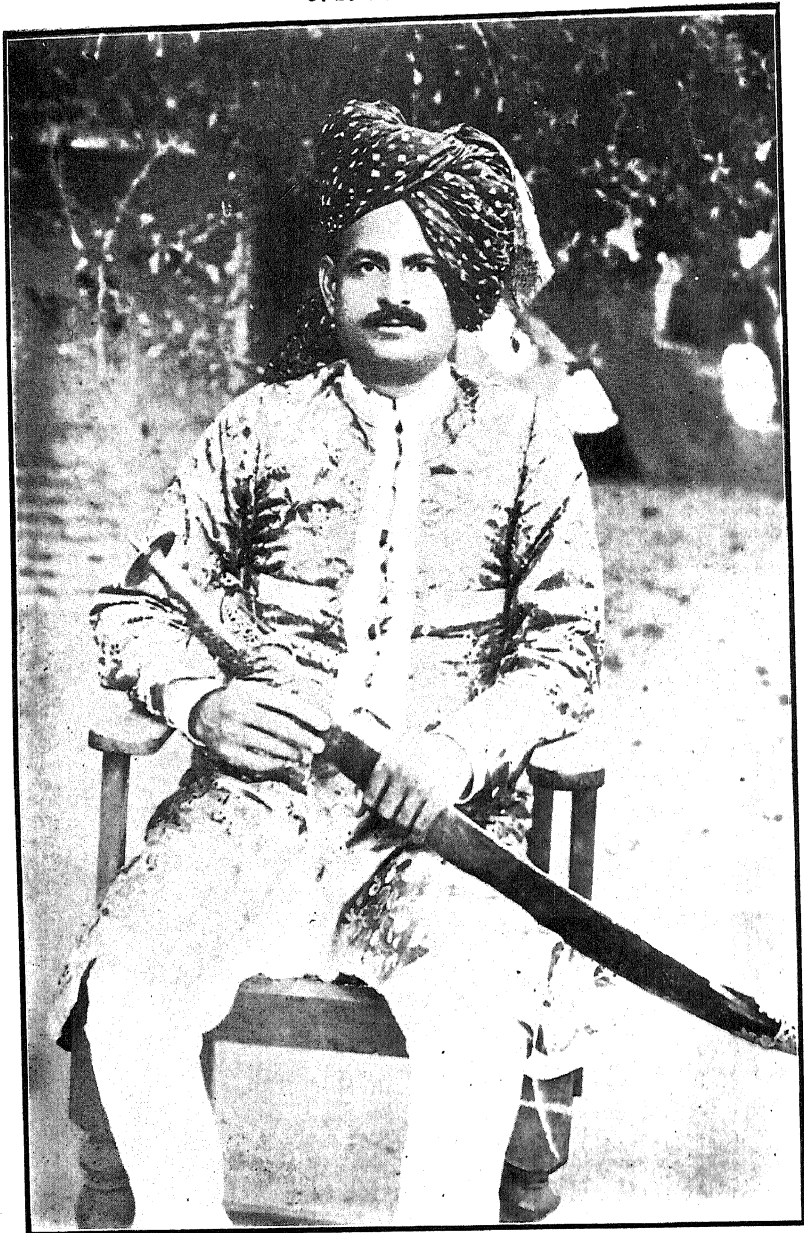
Syed Mohammad Taqi, Khan Saheb, Rais of Isouli, District Sultanpur, was born in 1877, and has been educated in Persian and Urdu.

The Khan Saheb is a descendant of a family which has always shown truly remarkable loyalty, even unto death, to the British Government. Government records show that during the Mutiny, two of the Khan Saheb's forefathers, Baker Ali and his nephew, Ashgar Ali, behaved exceedingly well at the outbreak of the rebellion and, with a party of their men, accompanied a party of European ladies and officers from Fyzabad to Shahganj (the late Maharaja Sir Man Singh's fort) and remained with them until they were able to resume their flight to Dinapore. For this act of mercy and chivalry, the mutineers murdered Bakar Ali, Asghar Ali, and several of their relations. Unfortunately, through some oversight, this very deserving case was omitted from the reward list prepared for H. E. the Governor-General in Council. This omission is admitted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in his letter No. 1890, dated 6th June, 1861, to the Government of India, Foreign Department. On the case being represented to Government the latter granted the release of 3 villages, with a total annual revenue of Rs. 699, in favour of the widows of the murdered men. If the omission referred to above had not occurred, the reward would very probably have been more commensurate with the services rendered.

At the time of the outbreak, Baker Ali was Thanedar of Fyzabad, and he raised a body of five to six hundred men for the protection of the Treasury, so he was evidently a man of good standing and family.

The Khan Saheb is an Honorary Magistrate of Sultanpur, and his numerous certificates show him to be a most obliging gentleman and an influential man in his District.

War Services.—Subscriptions to different War Funds Rs. 500; to War Loan Rs. 500. It is in connection with recruiting that the Khan Saheb's services deserve notice. He not only sent 155 recruits himself but was the means of altogether raising 1,000 men. Letters from Lady Meston and Recruiting Officers bear out this statement.



CH. SUNDAR SINGH.

U. P. VOLUME.



LALA MOOL CHAND.

[p. 167]

The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on 3rd June, 1919, and he was presented with a gold watch and several Sanad badges, etc.

Pandit Damodar Dass Saheb, son of Pandit Naq Sudan Dass Saheb, Bag Alaknath, Bareilly, was born in 1875, and has been educated in Hindi, Persian, and English.

His estate consists of shares in three villages and it pays Rs. 1,000 a year as land revenue.

War Services.—Contributed some money. Supplied 80 recruits and worked very hard to secure recruits.

Kunwar Shri Krishna is the son of M. Mohan Lal, proprietor of the Shri Somar Woollen Mills at Jodhpur, and grandson of the late Rai Bahadur Rai Sohan Lal Saheb, Member of Council in the Bikaner and Bharatpur States.

He is the author of "The Result of the War," a book written in support of recruiting and the War Loan and Our-Day Fund, a copy of which was graciously accepted by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford.

War Services.—As described above. In addition, Kunwar Shri Krishna and his relations have done their best to help Government in war work, and one of the members of the family served at the front.

Chaudhri Sunder Singh, son of Chaudhri Guwan Singh, is an Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar of Seondra Estate, P. O. Seondra, Tahsil Bilari, District Moradabad. The Chaudhri was born in Asadh Sambat 1940 Bikrami, and has been well educated in Urdu, Persian, Hindi, and Nagri, and also in English to a very fair extent.

One of the forefathers of the Chaudhri, Chaudhri Sheoraj Singh was appointed Commander of an Imperial Army in the reign of King Mohammad Shah of Delhi, which was sent from the Punjab to Kathiawar to subdue some rebels. Sheoraj Singh succeeded in suppressing the rebels and in enforcing law and order in the disaffected territory. The King was pleased with his work and

presented the Chaudhri with a gift of 356 villages in Rohilkhand District and directed him to settle there with his family. Sheoraj Singh accordingly came to Moradabad, and after clearing a site of the jungle growing on it built a village named Sheoraj (after himself). This name was afterwards corrupted to the present one of Seondra. The Thana, Tahsil, and Munsifi headquarters are at Seondra.

The Chaudhri's grandfather, Chaudhri Nihal Singh, rendered loyal service to the British Government in the Mutiny, and it was due to his efforts that there was no disturbance in the neighbourhood of Seondra. He was a pious and charitable man, who undertook a pilgrimage to Jagannathji, and on his way back had no less than 84 wells constructed at considerable cost along the road, for the benefit of wayfarers. He also built an expensive Thakurdwara in his estate and allotted the revenue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ villages for its upkeep. The management of this Thakurdwara is now in the hands of the present Chaudhri, Sunder Singh. Chaudhri Nihal Singh constructed large houses and buildings and presented his Prohit (Priest) with a big village, which is still in possession of the Prohit's descendants. The Chaudhri's maternal grandfather, Chaudhri Cheda Singh, was a big Taluqdar of Sarai Cheda District, who rendered very valuable services to the British in the Mutiny, sheltering in his estate 18 Europeans and their wives and children and protecting them from mutineers, and caring for their welfare in every way. Chaudhri Cheda Singh was thanked for his services in a letter No. 313, dated 2nd June, 1858, by Mr. R. Alexander, then Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, and he was given 6 villages as a present, on payment of half the land revenue.

Chaudhri Sunder Singh is an Ahir Kshatriya by caste. He is a good manager and has improved his estate greatly. The Chaudhri makes it his aim to act so as to please the Government and its officials in every way. He takes great interest in public affairs and is a Director of the Co-operative Society at Moradabad. In recognition of his services in connection therewith he holds a certificate granted to him under the command of the Viceroy. He

is an Honorary Magistrate, this dignity was conferred on him in U. P. Government Notification No. 1066/v1-14-1920, dated 23rd February, 1920. The Chaudhri also assisted the poor in the case of two famines, giving the needy money, cloths, and food.

The Chaudhri is also a member of the Moradabad District Board and the Kshatrya School, Shekoabad. He presided at 8th Ahir Kshatrya Sabha of the U. P., held on the 28th May, 1920, at the Dharamsala of Raja Man Singh at Lucknow. On this occasion he was given a great welcome at the Railway Station and delivered an impressive address to his brethren, which met with great approval.

War Services.—From the very commencement of the war, the Chaudhri displayed great enthusiasm and took an important part in the meeting held at Shahpur and presided over by Mr. J. S. Stevenson, Collector of the District. His brothers, Chaudhri Swami Singh and Chaudhri Baldeo Singh Updeshak, also took an active part in the Meeting. Owing to Chaudhri Sunder Singh's influence some of the inhabitants of Seondra enlisted in the Army. The Chaudhri also convened meetings in connection with war work on several occasions, and his enthusiasm led to the U. P. War Board appointing him a District Assistant Recruiting Officer on the 26th June, 1918. It was due to the Chaudhri's untiring efforts that within four months Bilari Tahsil supplied a large number of recruits and stood at the top of the list in the district. He supplied 55 recruits at considerable personal cost. In appreciation of his services he was presented by the Government of India, Army Department, with a War Badge, and the Collector of Moradabad District presented him with a stick with a gold handle bearing his name. He was also granted a Sanad by the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, and the U. P. War Board under the instructions of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P. thanked him for his services in letter No. 8506, dated 10th March, 1919. The Chaudhri also received complimentary letters from other high officials.

War Loans and Donation.—The Chaudhri induced Zamindars

and tenants to purchase Cash Certificates and he raised Rs. 365-5-0 for Our-Day Fund. He himself purchased Cash Certificates and War Bonds to the extent of Rs. 4,015, and prevailed on his tenants to subscribe towards the same the sum of Rs. 2,604.

Sahu Brahmanand, son of Sahu Permanand Saheb, Rais of Hasanpur, Moradabad District, was born on 3rd December, 1889. He knows Urdu, Hindi, and English, having studied the latter up to the F. A. degree in Agra College.

Sahu Brahmanand is a Rastogi by caste and belongs to a respectable family of Hasanpur.

His estate consists of 8 villages in the Tahsils of Sambhal and Hasanpur, and it pays an annual revenue of Rs. 3,000 to Government.

Sahu Brahmanand's grandfather was a well-known inhabitant of Hasanpur, and his father was an Overseer in the Public Works Department, who died in 1911.

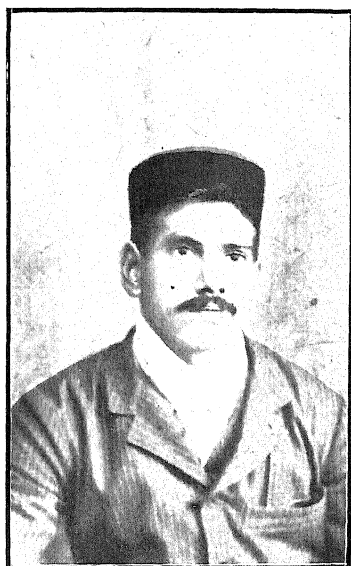
War Services.—Spent a considerable sum in supplying recruits; subscribed Rs. 200 to War Loan and Rs. 75 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Purchased Cash Certificates to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

Sahu Ram Gulam Saheb, of Jai Mal Mohalla, Moradabad, was born in Jaith Sudi Purnamashi, Sambat 1931, and has been educated in Sanskrit and Urdu and has studied English up to the B. A. degree.

He is a Vaish Rastogi by caste and is one of the biggest bankers of Moradabad, a Member of the District Board and a Director of the Co-operative Bank.

His estate consists of twelve villages and pays an annual revenue to Government of Rs. 5,000, the villages being situated in the Tahsils of Thakurdwara and Moradabad.

War Services.—Rs. 1,500 to the War Loan and subscribed to other War Funds.



SAHU BRAHMANAND ROSTOGI. [p. 170]



LALA LAKHPAT RAI. [p. 171]



SAHU JUGAL KISHORE. [p. 172]



B. ANAND SARUP TANDON. [p. 172]

Sahu Tek Chand, son of Sahu Makund Ram Saheb, Rais of Hasanpur, was born in 1878, and has been educated in Urdu and Hindi.

He is a Mathur Vaish by caste, and is well known in his town and is loyal to Government. Sahu Tek Chand and his two cousins, Sahu Bakhan Saran and Sahu Nand Kishore, are always ready to help Government in every way.

His Zamindari lies in the Tahsils of Amroha and Hasanpur and pays an annual revenue to Government of Rs. 6,000.

War Services.—Subscribed to War Loan, Rs. 1,700; to other War Funds, Rs. 150. He also induced his tenants to subscribe to the War Loan. Supplied 66 recruits.

For his services in the war he was presented with a walking-stick and received a Sanad.

Sahu Lakhpat Rai Saheb, Rais of Kanth, Moradabad District, was born on Bhadon Badi Panchmi, Sambat 1942, and has been educated in Urdu, Hindi, and English.

Sahu Lakhpat Rai is a great banker of Moradabad, who takes great interest in works of public utility.

War Services.—He spent a considerable sum in supplying 150 recruits. Besides buying Cash Certificates, he subscribed Rs. 14,000 to the War Loan and gladly contributed to such other War Funds as were brought to his notice. Sahu Lakhpat Rai also presented 3 gold medals to Government for award to the three men who have done the best service for Government in the Tahsil, District, and Division, respectively. These medals were given on behalf of the Sahu Saheb to the undermentioned individuals:—

In the Division	...	Sahu Gulzari Lal of Ballia.
„ „ District	...	Rai Bahadur B. Chotay Lal.
„ „ Tehsil	...	Chaudhri Dharam Singh.

When the Afghan War broke out Lakhpat Rai contributed Rs. 5,000 to the War Loan and presented a fourth gold medal for the best recruiter in the United Provinces,

Government presented him with a cane with a silver handle.

Sahu Jugal Kishore Saheb, son of Sahu Kanhaiya Lal Saheb, Rais of Amroha, District Moradabad, was born in Sambat 1950, in the month of Magh Krishn Paskch Ekadashi.

He has been educated in Urdu, Hindi, and English.

He was a Member of the District Board for about 30 years and has been a Member of the Municipal Board for the past year and a half.

His estate lies in the Tahsils of Thakurdwara, Hasanpur, and Amroha and consists of 17 villages, nearly all of which are *muafi*, consequently he only pays Rs. 700 a year as cesses and *nazrana*.

Sahu Jugal Kishore Saheb is a great administrator and loyal to the British Government.

War Services.—He supplied 25 recruits and gladly subscribed to various funds on different occasions. Subscribed Rs. 2,100 to the War Loan.

The U. P. Government, through the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, presented him with a Sanad on 28th March, 1919, for his services during the war.

Babu Anand Sarup Tandon of Amroha, District Moradabad, was born in 1876.

He served in the Amroha Municipal Board for 12 years with credit and his services were annually acknowledged by the authorities. He is a Member of the local Hindu School, of the High School, and of the Advisory Committee, and also President of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha. He takes an interest in female education

Babu Anand Sarup Tandon is descended from one Murli Dhar, an official of the reign of Akbar; he is a banker and a Zamindar and carries on trade on a large scale in Amroha. He is an influential and public-spirited man, and his services have lately been recognised by Government by appointing him an Honorary Magistrate.

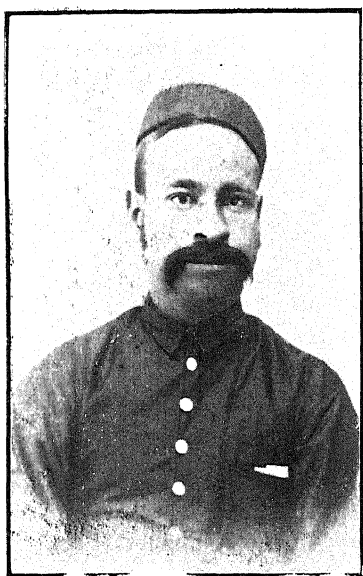
War Services.—He took great interest in contributing to the War Loan and supplying recruits and his services were acknowledged by



LALA BABU RAM VARMA. [p. 174]



B. TERGUGI NARAIN. [p. 173]



B. GOPE NATH. [p. 174]



SAHU BENKTESH PRASAD. [p. 173]

the present of a *Sanad* by the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division on the 28th March, 1919.

Sahu Benkatesh Pershad was born in October, 1894.

He is one of the wealthiest Bankers and Zamindars of Amroha and is held in great repute.

His father, Sahu Nand Kishore, was an Honorary Magistrate, who was much respected in Amroha.

Sahu Benkatesh Pershad has been a Municipal Councillor for the last 8 years, and he is a Member of the Moradabad District Board and Vice-President of the T. G. C. Hindu School in Amroha. He has rendered many public services, is popular and obliging and always ready to help in public affairs.

War Services.—In recognition of his good services during the war, he has been awarded a *Sanad* by the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division. His younger brother (the estate is a joint family one) for his services in recruiting was presented in November, 1920, with a pistol with a gold nameplate and a *Sanad* by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Babu Tirjugi Narain of Etawah, is an Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and the foremost Rais of Etawah.

He is a descendant of a noble Agarwal family that attained great eminence during the reign of the Moghal Emperors. His ancestors distinguished themselves by performing many public services, such as the erection of Dharamsalas, Inns, Ghats, etc., wherever needed. They also held a post of trust as Treasurer of Delhi, for which they were awarded by the grant of a *Jagir*. During the Mutiny the family remained loyal to the British and placed their resources at its disposal, and they retain their loyalty to the British Throne to the present day.

The title of Babu has been hereditary in the family from a remote period.

The revenue of the estate is Rs. 14,000 a year.

War Services.—The Babu rendered valuable services to the Government and supplied 60 recruits. Besides contributing towards various War Funds and granting concessions to those of his tenants who agreed to serve, to the extent of a reduction of half their rents, and money grants, etc., the Babu purchased War Bonds to the extent of Rs. 8,000.

The Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., bestowed a watch on him in recognition of his war services.

Babu Gopi Nath of Badaun was born in 1873, and has been educated in Urdu, Hindi, and Nagri.

He is the proprietor and Editor of a Vernacular paper, the "Madan Aloom," which is issued from Bareilly.

During the Mahomedan period one of his forefathers was Cashier to the Kings of Oudh, and other members of the family held high posts when the Kings of Oudh were in power.

The Babu has ever been loyal to the British Government. He is the son-in-law of Lala Budh Sen, Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, Badaun, who subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the War Loan as well as Rs. 200 to other War Funds. Supplied some recruits.

Lala Babu Ram Verma, Rais of Etawah, was born in April, 1890.

He is a Municipal Commissioner of Etawah, and he is the descendant of a noble Kshatriya (Kurmi) family and is the leading member of a very large and wealthy Kshatriya (Kurmi) community of Etawah.

Lala Babu Ram Verma is a reliable man in his business (that of a Jeweller) and has always displayed a praiseworthy interest in the public service. He is a faithful servant of the British Crown and rendered every help to troops passing through the District. He pays income-tax on an annual income of Rs. 25,000.

War Services.—The Lal rendered valuable services to Government during the war. He purchased War Bonds for Rs. 3,200 and contributed towards various War Funds. He also assisted greatly in recruiting.



SHIV NARAIN.

[p. 176]



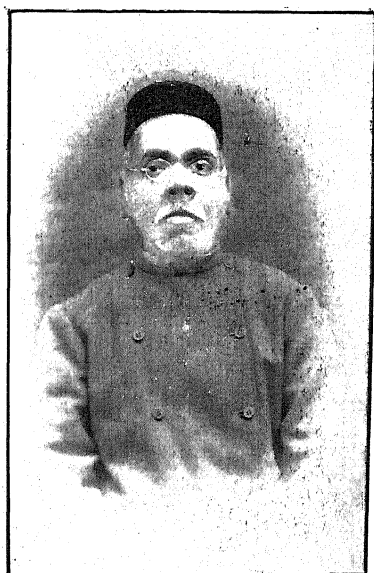
L. BANSI DHAR TANDON.

[p. 175]



LALA BALDEO PRASAD.

[p. 176]



LALA BUDH SEN.

[p. 174]

Babu Jai Perkash, Rai Saheb, Vakil of Mohallaganj, Moradabad, was born in 1892.

In 1913 he took his B. A. degree from the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, and he gained his LL.B. degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University School of Law. The Rai Saheb is now practising at Moradabad.

The home of the family of Jai Perkash is at Sikandra, District Bulandshahr, and he is a Kayasth Bhatnagar by caste.

Jai Perkash takes an active part in public affairs. He was an Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, Moradabad, for several years; is President of the Brij Ratan Hindu Public Library, Moradabad, and the member of the Managing Committee of the Sewa Samiti, Moradabad.

The Rai Saheb owns some landed property in Bulandshahr, and he did a great deal to remove the groundless and unfounded rumours that prevailed amongst ignorant villagers in connection with the war. His forefathers helped the Government during the Mutiny.

Lala Bansi Dhar Tandon of Etawah was born in 1874.

The Lala is the premier Ruis of Etawah, he was late Chairman of the Municipal Board and his brother, Lala Kunj Kishore, is entitled to the 8th seat in the Durbar. He is a very old Rais of the District, pays a yearly revenue of Rs. 32,000, and is known as the wealthiest man in his part of the province.

The Lala is the head of the Tandon clan of Khattris designated the "Sachchawalas," who have been famous in the Etawah and Jalaun Districts for many centuries. His father, the late Brij Kishore Tandon, greatly improved the Etawah Hospital by erecting a new operating room, the Brij Kishore Ramnath ward, and equipping it well at a cost of Rs. 15,000, he also contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, and he subscribed to other institutions.

His brother, Lala Deoki Tandon, Government Treasurer, and his cousin, Lala Ram Nath Tandon, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board, have also helped Government.

War Services.—The Lala and his family subscribed Rs. 67,000 to the War Loan and in the purchase of War Bonds, etc. They also contributed funds towards recruiting, etc.

Rai Sheo Narain Bahadur of Amroha, son of Chheda Lal Saheb, Sub-Judge, is a Member of an old and historical Methur Kayesth family who pays the largest Government revenue in Amroha.

His ancestors held high offices, Jagirs and titles, both hereditary and personal, under *farmans* of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi, and the family still retains some of them. The Rai Saheb's great grandfather, grandfather, and father were in the service of the British Government.

The Rai Bahadur is a First Class Special Magistrate, a Rais, a Durbari, a Member of the Amroha School Endowment Fund, Vice-Chairman of the Amroha Municipal Board, Chairman of the Moradabad District Board, a Director of the Moradabad District Co-operative Bank, and a Member of the Amroha High School Committee.

In 1896 he succeeded in raising the status of the Amroha school to that of a High School. In the same year he gave a good deal of help to the authorities in opening the Delhi-Moradabad Railway. For his services in a famine he was granted a certificate of honour by the Viceroy in the name of the late Queen Victoria. In 1898 he succeeded in establishing a Women's Hospital at Amroha; in 1912 he was granted a Durbar Medal, and in 1917 he was given two *Sannads* in recognition of his war services. In recognition of his important public services the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in June, 1920.

Lala Baldeo Prasad, son of Lala Jhan Lal, resident of Taundur, Tilhar District, was born in January, 1878, and has been educated privately.

The Lala has been a Municipal Commissioner since 1902, and he takes great pleasure in discharging his public duties. He is the Honorary Manager of the Niswan (Girls') School, Tilhar.

U. P. VOLUME.



B. JAGRAJ BEHARI, [p. 179]



R. B. B. SHEO NARAIN. [p. 176]



B. SIYA PRASAD, [p. 179]



RAI DHARAM NARAIN. [p. 176]

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 there was no recruiting officer in the District and the Lala seized the opportunity to take an active part in recruiting work. During 1915-18 he supplied 281 recruits to Government, of whom 27 were sent by him to Lucknow and 20 to Meerut. All this was done at some considerable personal expense. In 1919 and 1920 he supplied 146 and 22 recruits, respectively. In all the Lala supplied 499 recruits for the Great and Afghan Wars.

The Lala was, moreover, for some time a Member of the War Board and he toured through the villages with a Committee. Whilst he was engaged in recruiting he received an anonymous letter containing a threat that he would be murdered if he continued his recruiting work, but he took no notice of the threat and continued the work. The letter mentioned was shown to the Sub-Divisional Officer, who signed it.

In recognition of his great services, which were approved by Government, the following rewards were conferred on him:—

- (1) He received 2 villages as *muafi*.
- (2) One Medal (the King's) during the war, and a letter of thanks from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
- (3) A *sanad* presented by the Collector in March, 1917, for his good recruiting work.
- (4) A certificate from the Government of India, Army Department, and his name was several times mentioned in the Government Gazette for his good work.
- (5) Another Medal during the war.
- (6) A good watch for the supply of a good number of recruits from the District, presented by Kunwar Jagdesh Prasad, Collector of the District.

Nawab Mohamnad Abdul Karim Khan Saheb, Taluqdar of Basitnagar, Tahsil Shahabad, District Hardoi, was born on 15th

April, 1877, and has been educated in Arabic and Persian and to some extent in English.

The Nawab's forefathers were residents of Jalalabad Tehsil, District Shahjehanpur; his family is a respectable one and rendered loyal help to Government in the Mutiny, for which the Government bestowed a *khilat*, etc.

His mother's sister, Nawab Amanat Natinia Begum, Taluqdar of Basitnagar, left a will bequeathing the estate to Nawab Mohammad Abdul Karim, and he was installed on the *Gaddi* on the 27th November, 1903.

Certain villages of the estate which are situated in Jalalabad Tehsil, are the Nawab's hereditary property.

After his installation the hereditary title of Nawab was conferred on him in Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 866 I. B., dated 8th March, 1907. Government have recognized Nawab Abdul Karim Khan, the Nawab's eldest son (who is a minor), as the heir and successor to the *Gaddi*.

The Zemindari consists of 35 villages, with shares in some others, and pays an annual land revenue of Rs. 26,000. The Nawab has recently bought some of the old hereditary property that formerly belonged to his family, and, owing to his good management, the estate has been increased.

War Services.—The Nawab, who is a loyal servant of the British Throne, helped the Government in the Great War in a good many ways. He purchased War Bonds to the extent of Rs. 15,000, presented a big tent for use at the front, and had all his horses registered for the service of Government whenever required. He also supplied 15 recruits from Hardoi and above 500 from Shahjehanpur District, the place of the old home of his family.

In recognition of his war services he received a *Sanaad* and a Medal from Government, and, in recognition of other services rendered by the Nawab, the Government conferred on him the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.

Babu Jagraj Behari Mathur, Deputy Collector of Moradabad, was born on 1st March, 1887. He is the son of Bankey Behari Lal, who was Judge of a Small Cause Court in the U. P. and is now on pension.

He took his B. Sc. Degree from the M. C. College, Allahabad, and after passing the LL.B. Degree (Previous) he entered Government service in 1911 as a Tehsildar. In 1914 he was appointed Secretary to the District Board of Moradabad, and was made a Deputy Collector in 1917.

The Deputy Collector is a public-spirited man. He has worked as Honorary Secretary in the following posts :—

The War League, the Our-Day Fund, the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, the Peace Celebration Fund, etc., etc. He has always taken great interest in all works of public utility and has ever tried to be just. He owns some landed property in Agra District.

War Services.—Contributed to various Relief Funds and took great pains in collecting large contributions from the public. He also busied himself in recruiting work. The Lieutenant-Governor was much pleased with his efforts and granted him a *Sanad*, whilst he received a second *Sanad* from the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division. Lady Meston spoke highly of him in connection with the Our-Day Celebration.

Babu Siva Prasad, B.A., son of Lala Budh Sen, was born in 1877.

In 1899 he obtained the Degree of B. A., from the Allahabad University, and finally joined Municipal service in 1903. He has been Secretary of Soron and Etah Municipalities, and is now serving the Amroha Municipality in the same capacity. He has been mentioned in addresses presented by the latter to the then Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., Sir James (now Lord) Meston.

Babu Siva Prasad holds several honorary offices in various public institutions. He is a Trustee and Honorary Auditor of the Edward Coronation High School, Khurja, and the T. G. C. Hindu

School, Amroha, and Honorary Secretary of the B. B. Park Committee of the Lipton Club and of the Bansidhar Trust, Amroha. He has worked for several years as Honorary Secretary of the Industrial Section of the Moradabad District Exhibition, etc., etc. He made a present of 100 books to the Edward Coronation High School, Khurja.

The Babu Saheb belongs to a respectable Vaish family of Hathras and is well educated.

War Services.—During the war he subscribed a generous percentage of his pay to the U. P. Special War Fund and supplied a good number of recruits. He was in charge of the despatch of recruits from Amroha to the Followers' Central Depôt, Meerut, and was Honorary Secretary of the War Loan Sub-Committee for Amroha. Also collected funds for the Silver Wedding.

In recognition of his services he received two *Sanads*, one awarded by the Lieutenant-Governor and the other by the Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, and his name was mentioned in the U. P. War Board resolution.

Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal, O. B. E., Landholder, Banker, Merchant, and General Contractor of State Railways, of Moradabad, U. P., was born in 1872 and was educated in the Government High School, Moradabad.

The Rai Bahadur Saheb owns several villages in the districts of Moradabad and Bijnor and also house property.

Before the war, Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal's activities were centred on large contracts for the construction of works on State Railways. He also took great interest in works of public utility, such as charitable and educational institutions, Famine relief work, Lady Hardinge's Charitable Fund on account of the recovery of Lord Hardinge from the dastardly outrage committed in Delhi in 1913, and the Children's Fête on his Lordship's birthday in the same year.

War Services.—In recounting the Rai Bahadur Saheb's War



RAI CHOTAY LAL BAHADUR, O. B. E.

U. P. V. [p.]

Services, we must take into account the prejudice against service overseas that had been aroused in the minds of an ignorant peasantry by disloyal intriguers. In addition to this difficulty, was the ingrained superstition of the peasants, which made the task of recruiting them for labour out of India, a still more difficult one. Despite these difficulties, Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal succeeded in recruiting no less than 4,900 men, including some combatants. One important point must be borne in mind, and that is that this truly great help to the Government was rendered *free*; the Rai Saheb refused to receive any pecuniary return whatever for his great services. Not only did he refuse to receive the usual Government reward for each man recruited, but he also refused to accept all commissions and expenses, and, moreover, paid advances and railway fares to recruits without asking for any profit on such transactions, even though he lost money by men absconding after receiving such advances. Further, he not only served the Government personally and gratuitously, but he gave the services of his agents and staff *free*. Owing to his position as a big contractor, the Rai Bahadur Saheb was enabled to recruit men on lower terms than could have been effected by Government officials, and the Government were thus saved the sum of Rs. 20,000. In the words of Chotay Lal: "I did this without remuneration and incurring a considerable amount of expense to myself. I could not stoop to profit out of the urgent necessity of Government. My sole object was to further the designs and strengthen the hands of the Military authorities." In response to an appeal by a late Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., the Rai Bahadur Saheb also made certain concessions to his tenants in order to induce them to enlist. Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal, however, wisely prefers that the numerous certificates he holds should speak for him, so we give below copies of *some* of them:—

Mr. R. T. Halliday, M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Mesopotamia Railway, says:—

"He was of the greatest service to me and he did his best throughout to collect good labour and as cheaply as possible, and his

position as a big contractor in the U. P. resulted in the latter being recruited cheaper, I think, than if done departmentally by me."

Lieutenant A. C. Griffin, R. E., Recruiting Officer, Mesopotamia Railway, writes :—

"He has given his own services and those of his agents and has refused all commissions and expenses and, moreover, he paid advances and railway fares and charged no profit whatever. He has, moreover, recruited the men at a lower rate than other contractors and has thereby effected a very considerable saving to the Government."

Major G. C. Spring, Recruiting and Commanding Officer, Railway Labour Corps, Saharanpur, certifies :—

"At the time the Rai Bahadur commenced activities practically no labour had been recruited for overseas in the U. P., and great fear of and prejudice against overseas service existed. Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal has loyally and unsparingly given both his time, experience and sufficient suitable recruits. The cost of his staff, both clerical and outdoor, together with all travelling expenses of himself and his recruiters, have been borne by him, and also losses of advances made to a few deserters, and he has refused to accept the reward and expenses per head sanctioned by Government."

Lieutenant J. R. Lowndes, Commandant, writes :—

"I do not think his record can be excelled by any other Indian gentleman in the whole of India—all this has been done free of reward and subsistence allowance of any kind from Government."

Mr. W. E. J. Dobbs, I. C. S., writes :—

"I have met no Indian here (Moradabad) who has shown a more practical desire to help Government in the prosecution of the war and to meet the requirements of the Military authorities.

"From the inception of the dépôt up to the introduction of the new recruiting system, you contributed voluntarily and without remuneration a steady supply of recruits.

"I will have great pleasure in bringing your valuable assistance to notice in the proper quarter; and I wish to express my personal gratitude, that, in spite of the fact that you were already much

occupied in recruiting labour for the Railway Board (Mesopotamia Railway), you did not hesitate to assist the Meerut depot and thereby contributed most materially to its success."

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. H. Sanders, Assistant Director, S. & T., 8th Division, says :—

"I consider the loyal services of this gentleman are well worthy of reward, and I have great pleasure in recommending to the General Officer Commanding the Division that his services should be brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P."

Major-General (now Sir) E. S. May, writes :—

"I would add that Rai Saheb Chotay Lal has probably done as good recruiting work as any Indian gentleman in Northern India."

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. R. Howard, Commandant, says :—

"He has done all his recruiting *free of charge* to Government and saved them much expense and altogether raised for various corps about 4,000 men I believe."

Mr. R. Brown, C. S. I., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the U. P., writes :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor to whom I am showing your letter, is very grateful for your kind assistance."

Lastly, Sir James (now Lord) Meston in his speech at Moradabad, on 5th November, 1917, expressed himself thus :—

"There are many who have helped in the task of recruiting, both men and money, whom I would like to name if time allowed, but perhaps you will permit me to mention the gratitude which we owe to one great recruiter of labour in this district. I refer to Rai Chotay Lal."

"His is the sort of active, practical, loyalty which is worth a good deal to us at the present time."

Space does not permit of mention being made of other occasions on which Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal was praised in Durbars, and his services mentioned in the Gazette of India.

The Rai Bahadur volunteered his services in recruiting for the

Kumaun Labour Corps, and they were gladly accepted by Mr. C. W. Grant, I.C.S., who appointed him as Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer.

In addition to all these services, the Rai Bahadur placed his motor car at the disposal of Government for the use of wounded troops at the hospital at Moradabad for a period of two and a half years. For this act of kindness he was warmly thanked by the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division.

It is pleasing to note the appreciation by the Rai Bahadur Saheb of the conduct of the European officials he came in contact with in connection with his recruiting efforts. He says :—

“It was a rare pleasure to me to be brought into social contact with such real gentlemen. Their unfaltering attention, their uniform kindness, their tactful methods, and sympathetic consideration in all matters affecting the recruitment of labour, lent additional charm to their unvarying courtesy, and rendered my dealings with them all the more pleasant amidst the hardships of that dreadful struggle against the common foe of mankind.”

There is not the least doubt the Rai Bahadur Saheb has not only rendered a unique and great service to the Empire, but he has done so under an over-whelming sense of loyalty to the British Throne. He writes as follows :—

“I realize that to assist the British Raj in usual circumstances does not necessarily unite itself with any exception of a pecuniary character, and if I have proved myself superior to allurements of this nature, I have simply followed my natural impulses and the rigid principles by which my conduct towards Government has at all times been regulated.”

War contributions, Rs. 29,000, including Rs. 26,000 towards the War Loan.

The following titles, etc., have been conferred on Chotay Lal :—

Rai Saheb on 3rd June, 1913; Rai Bahadur on 1st January, 1917, and O. B. E., on 2nd May, 1918, for distinguished services.



RAM SARUP. [p. 185]



KESHAV LAL. [p. 186]



B. DWARKA PRASAD, SECRETARY [p. 194]
MUNICIPAL BOARD, FYZABAD.



SYED IQBAL BAHADUR. [p. 195]

He received the War Badge as a souvenir and a mark of appreciation by the Government of India, and also a *sanad* from the same Government, dated 20th February 1918.

Mr. Ram Sarup, of Moradabad, was born in 1896 and educated at the Government High School at Moradabad and the Government Jubilee High School at Lucknow.

He is the son of Rai Bahadur Chotay Lal, O. B. E., whose war services have been published at pages 180 to 185 of this book. In 1913 Mr. Ram Sarup left school and joined the business of his father, under whom he has received his training.

Following in the footsteps of his loyal father, Mr. Ram Sarup on the outbreak of the war offered his services to Government free. At first he worked as an agent of his father, but later on he undertook on his own account to recruit porters for the Military authorities and with much difficulty he managed to supply the Porter Corps Depot at Fyzabad with over 400 good, stout recruits, refusing the subsistence allowance and the recruiting reward per head sanctioned by Government.

Mr. Ram Sarup holds many certificates given by Recruiting Officers in appreciation of his services, of which we publish the following:—

From J. R. Lownes, Esq., Commandant, Combined Porter Corps Depot, Fyzabad:—

“Mr. Ram Sarup of Moradabad has worked hard to obtain recruits for the Porter Corps Depot at Fyzabad, thereby enabling the Government to keep the Porter Corps in the field up to full strength.

“His services have been much appreciated by me and I feel very grateful to him for the help he has given.

“The total number of recruits supplied by him, including those supplied to my predecessor, is over 400, without commission and feeding expenses from the Government.”

At the Durbar held at Lucknow on the 18th January, 1917, Sir James (now Lord) Meston in a speech said :—

“In the enlistment of followers and porters, which I have just been commending to your particular care, some admirable work has already been done. In this respect I have to thank... ..and Babu Ram Sarup.”

Mr. Ram Sarup was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., with a *Sanad*, dated 19th December, 1918, in recognition of his services to the Indian Army during the Great War and as a mark of appreciation. He was also mentioned in the U. P. War Board's Resolution No. 850610, dated 10th March, 1919, and he received a certificate from the G. O. C., 8th Division.

Mr. Ram Sarup contributed Rs. 50 to the General Hospital, Fyzabad.

Mr. Keshav Lal Jaini, Merchant, Contractor and Agent of Moradabad, was born in 1890 and was educated in the Meerut College.

He is a brother of Rai Chotay Lal Bahadur, O.B.E., whose War Services are given on pages 180 to 185 of this book.

At the outbreak of the Great War, Mr. Keshav Lal Jaini offered his services to the Military authorities with a view to providing recruits. He encountered great difficulty in recruiting men in the rural areas, for a rumour had spread amongst the ignorant peasantry that once Government got a man overseas, the former would be compelled to become a fighting man. In spite of this difficulty, Keshav Lal managed to secure 400 men in a short period. The value of his work was considerably enhanced by the spirit in which it was carried out, for Mr. Keshav Lal was inspired by a thoroughly loyal, patriotic, and practical zeal in his effort on behalf of Government. He absolutely refused to accept the Government reward of Rs. 8 per man recruited. Nor would he accept the personal expenses incurred by him in securing recruits, nor the cost of feeding the men *en route*, etc.

Mr. Keshav Lal's efforts were not confined to the work of supplying 400 recruits to the Combined Porter Corps Depôts at Fyzabad. In addition he assisted in recruiting men for the 7th Army Bearer Corps at Fyzabad, and, as in the case of the Depôts, he refused to receive any remuneration for his work.

Mr. Keshav Lal Jaini, moreover, rendered assistance in hospital and relief work. He made a donation of Rs. 50 and two parcels of dusters, etc., to the Cantonment Hospital, Meerut, followed by articles of clothing, etc., at a reduced rate to the Army Bearer Corps, Meerut, and to Mrs. Thackwell and other Lady Superintendents of St John's Ambulance Society, whenever required by them. He also made a free loan of his new property for the purpose of decorating the Rink and other local public buildings for performances given in aid of War Funds. He also gave Rs. 50 to the General Hospital at Fyzabad in order that the sick porters therein might be supplied with medical comforts; Rs. 40 towards the sufferers in a railway collision at Ferozabad, and Rs. 250 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Mr. Keshav Lal Jaini was specially mentioned by the then Lieutenant-Governor (now Lord Meston) in a Durbar held in Lucknow on the 18th January, 1917, in the following terms:—

“In the enlistment of the followers and porters, which I have just been commending to your particular care, some admirable work has already been done. In this respect I have to thank..... .. Babu Keshav Lal.”

He was also mentioned in the U. P. War Board's Resolution No. 8506 W., dated 10th March, 1919, in which the Lieutenant-Governor conveyed his thanks to zealous workers who had assisted in different branches of war work. General E. S. May, Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division expressed his approbation of Keshav Lal's work in a letter of the 10th April, 1917, as follows:—

“In recognition of the services he rendered in assisting to obtain followers of different descriptions for the Supply and Transport Corps for services with the Indian Expeditionary Forces overseas and in India, during the present war, and as a mark of approbation.”

The Commandant of the Combined Porter Corps Depôts at Fyzabad, in a certificate, dated 7th May, 1917, says:—

“My best thanks are due to Mr. Keshav Lal of Moradabad for the way in which he has helped me in recruiting porters for my depôts in Fyzabad. He has worked hard and most unselfishly in his desire to help the Government. In three months he sent me 130 recruits of a really good standard, and I gratefully appreciate his services, which have been given freely and without reward from the Government.”

“His total output, including his supply to my predecessor, is over 390, without commission and feeding expenses, etc., from Government.”

The Commandant of the Combined Porter and Bullock Corps Depôts at Fyzabad, under date 31st January, 1917, writes:—

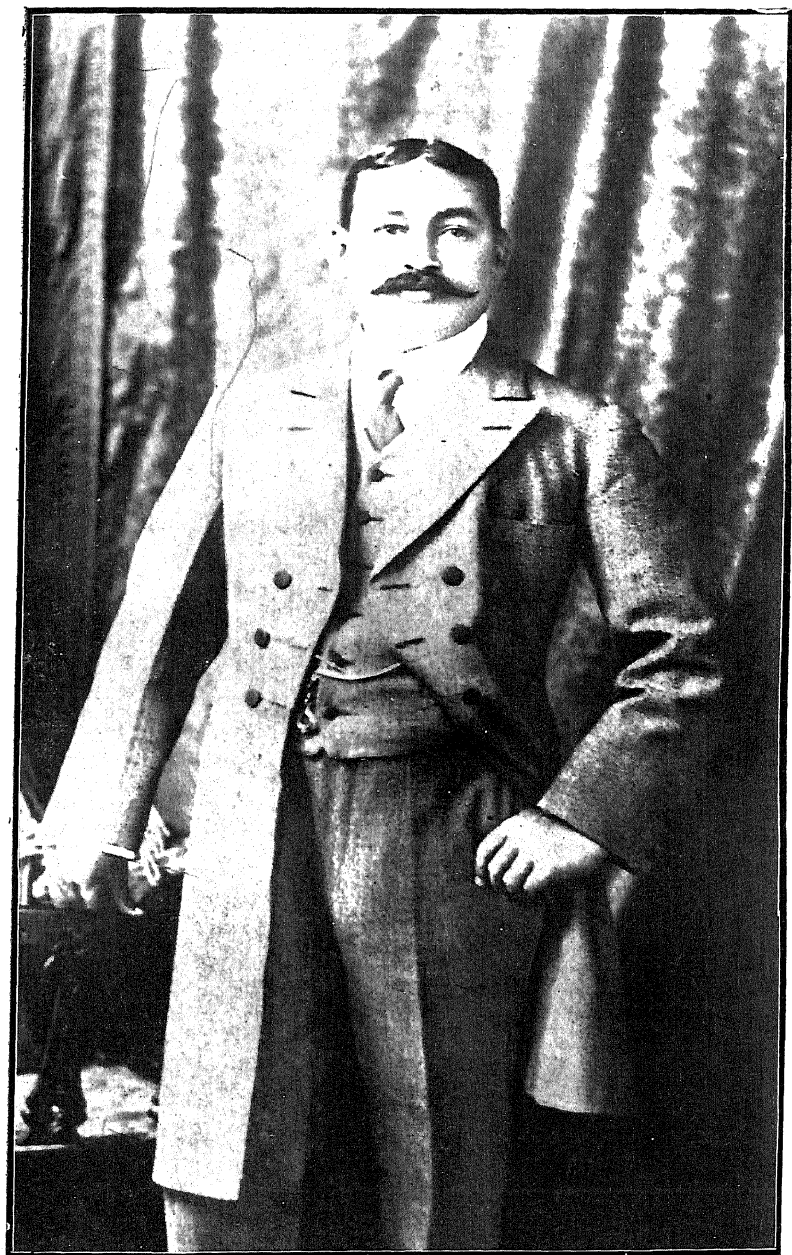
“DEAR MR. KESHAV LAL,

“I am writing to thank you very much for all the help you have been so very kind in giving me in collecting recruits for my depôts. The number of recruits you have sent to me from time to time has greatly assisted me in complying with the demand for reinforcements.

“Please also accept my best thanks for your most kind generosity in meeting all the feeding expenses, etc., of the men sent me, and also for refusing the reward of Rs. 8 per man allowed by Government. I have informed H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, through the head of my department, of the help you have been to me, and I hope your services will not go unrewarded.

“Also please accept my best thanks for the sum of Rs. 50, which you have been so kind as to give for medical comforts for the sick porters in the General Hospital. I am sure the men will be very grateful to you for your kindness in remembering them during their sickness.”

Kunwar Bam Bahadur Shah, Rai Bahadur, Naib Riasat of Balrampur Raj, of the Khairigarh Estate in the District of Kheri, United Provinces, was born in Sambat 1925 (A. D. 1886).



KUNWAR BAMBHADUR SHAH.

The Kunwar Saheb belongs to the ruling family of the Khairigarh Estate, which traces its descent from the Suryavanshi Rajput Kings, who ruled over Ajodhia (Oudh) in ancient times, and he is a near kinsman of the Rani Sahiba of Singhai.

The Kunwar Saheb was educated in Canning College, Lucknow, where, as a student, he had a brilliant career.

After leaving College, he helped the Rani Sahiba of Singhai in the administration of her estate. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and exercised jurisdiction within the limits of the Khairigarh Estate situated within the Police Circle of Neghasan, Palia, and Dhauraha, and held his Court at Singhai. His services were very much appreciated and highly spoken of from time to time by Government officials.

Subsequently the Kunwar Saheb left the Khairigarh Estate to take up the important post of Manager of the Balrampur Estate, which he joined on the 10th October, 1919. Since he has held this important position, he has effected considerable improvements in the estate by his sagacious management and by the very keen interest he takes in his duties.

Apart from his administrative capabilities, the Kunwar Saheb is a well-known figure in the sporting world of the United Provinces, specially in the direction of big game shooting, such as tiger, etc. He is wonderfully smart in organizing big shoots, and his name has, in fact, become synonymous with successful shooting trips. His presence of mind at critical moments in tiger shooting has been the means of saving many a life.

In every public movement launched to support a good cause, his sympathies have been genuine and practical, and his generosity in befriending the needy and the distressed is well known.

The Kunwar Saheb has a very wide circle of friends by whom he is held in great esteem. He has travelled extensively in India and has also been to Europe and has, consequently, acquired a good knowledge of the world.

In social matters he holds the views of the enlightened section

of Indians, and not only does he hold such views, but he translates them into action whenever occasion demands.

On the occasion of visit of the Prince of Wales (then H. R. H. Prince George) the Kunwar Saheb was introduced to H. R. H. and the latter presented him with a medal as a mark of his pleasure and good wishes.

In recognition of his public services, the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, was conferred on him in December, 1911.

On the 19th December, 1919, His Excellency Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was graciously pleased to personally confer on the Kunwar Saheb a sword of honour in recognition of the loyal and meritorious services rendered by the latter in the Great War.

Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Misra, B.A., was born in 1866, and received his education at the Bareilly College. In 1888 he graduated from the Calcutta University and entered Government Service in the same year, joining the Education Service. The Panditji has been a Head Master at Budaun, Bijnour, and other places.

As a reward for his services and in consequence of his abilities, Government, in 1898, deputed the Panditji to the responsible post of Assistant Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur, the premier nobleman in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the owner of one of the largest and richest Taluqdaris in these Provinces. His services were so greatly appreciated by the Maharaja, that the latter, in 1900, appointed the Panditji to the important post of Private Secretary to His Highness. Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Misra was also appointed an Honorary Magistrate and was presented with a Durbar Medal. The Panditji is Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board.

Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Misra is a descendant of a most respectable Sanadhiya Brahman family of Budaun. He has been very well educated and his literary qualifications and intellectual attainments are of a very high order.



PANDIT KANHAYA LAL MISRA.



RAJA SAHIB OF TIRWA RAJ.

U. P. V. [p. 191]

The outstanding characteristics of the Pandit's noble character are his courtly manners, his transparent sincerity, his honesty of purpose and regard for the welfare and happiness of others. These qualities have endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of coming in contact with him.

The office of Private Secretary to a Chief of the status of the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur, is naturally one of very great responsibility. It is, moreover, one that requires the exercise of sound judgment, tact and discretion. The fact that the Panditji has held the post for the last 20 years is evidence that he possesses all these qualities to an eminent degree. It also affords evidence that the Panditji enjoys the confidence of his master and the good will and regard of the public and of high European officials; the expression of the opinions of the latter is on record.

TIRWA.

Second Lieutenant Durga Narain Singhji, Raja of—, was born in 1896.

The Raja Saheb is a Baghel Rajput and belongs to a branch of a clan which came from Madhogarh in Rewah, in the days of Jai Chand of Kannauj.

The founder of the family was Bhairon Pratab, whose descendants acquired a large portion of the Pargana of Kannauj and held it for many centuries.

A scion of the family Harbar Deo or Harbar Das, left his old family home about 1700 and settled at Tusabari near Tirwa. His son, Dharam Das, extended his territory to Tera Khati and founded Dharampur. The family, however, did not acquire any prominence till the time of Pratab Singh, the grandson of Dharam Das. About the year 1770 Nanda Ram Agnihotri, a Kannaujia Brahman, was Governor of Kannauj on behalf of the Mahrattas, and during the five years of his governorship he ejected many of the Rajput landholders, his agent being Pratab Singh. When the Mahrattas were expelled and Nanda Ram was forced to fly, he obtained a refuge by granting

thirty-five villages to Pratab Singh. The latter subsequently gained the favour of the Governor of Oudh, Almas Ali Khan, and acquired the title of Rao.

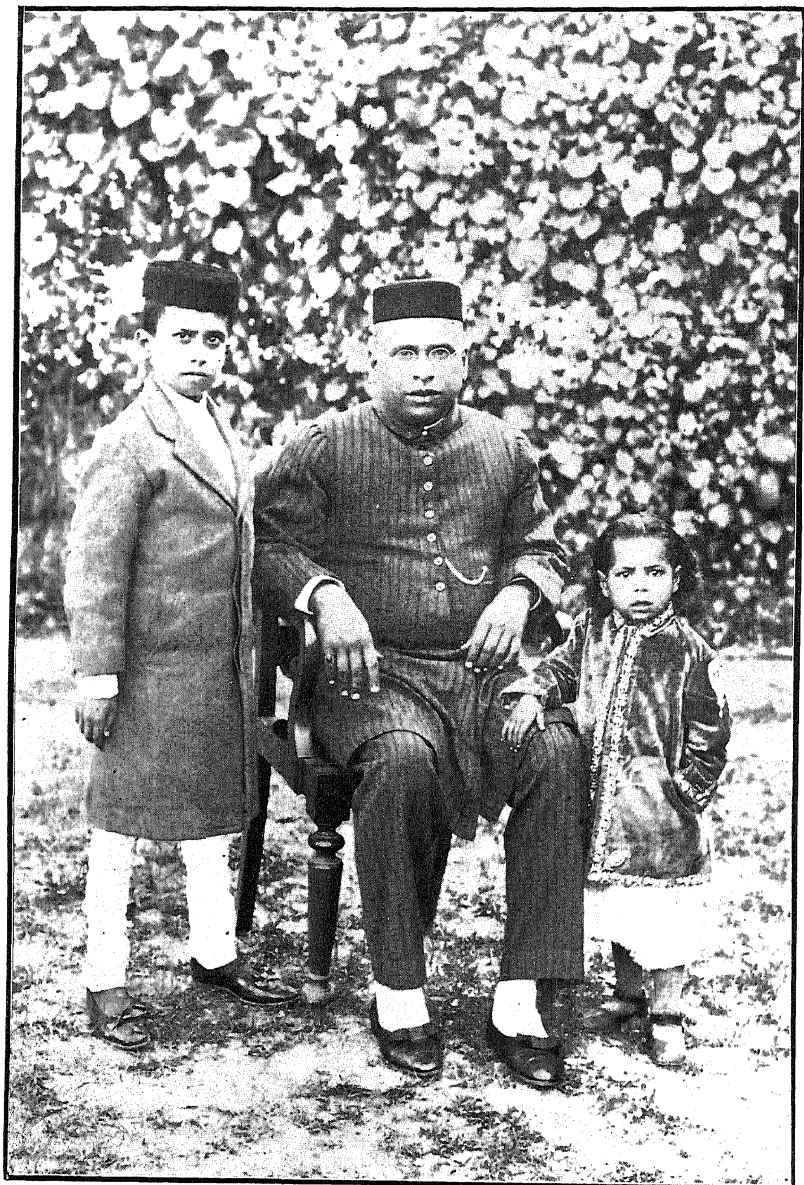
Pratab Singh had six sons, of whom the eldest was Sumer Singh, who fought in the army of Shuja-ud-daula at Baksar. He afterwards received from the Emperor Shah Alam the title of Raja and a Mansab of 3,000. His territory was known as Tirwa Taluka and consisted of 87 villages.

On Sumer Singh dying without issue, his brother, Raja Dawar Singh, succeeded to the *Gaddi*.

A younger brother, Laik Singh, obtained as his share the Taluka of Thalhia. Laik Singh also succeeded in obtaining the title of Raja and held seventy-one villages which he left to his son Chhattarasal. The latter resisted the British Government in 1805 with the consequence that his Fort at Thuthia was taken by storm by the latter and his lands confiscated. Subsequently two of the villages were restored to his adopted son, Sheoraj Singh. During the Mutiny Pokhar Singh, grandson of Sheoraj Singh, rebelled and his estate was confiscated.

Raja Damar Singh, of Tirwa, was succeeded by his son, Raja Anrudha Singh, who died in 1803. His eldest son, Raja Jaswant Singh, died in 1815, and the title and estate passed to his brother, Raja Pitam Singh. The latter was succeeded in 1835 by his son Jagat Singh, who died without issue in 1857. He had adopted Udit Narain Singh, a descendant of Dhaunkal Singh, a younger brother of Raja Anrudha Singh. Raja Udit Narayan Singh was only two years old at the time of the Mutiny and the estate was managed on his behalf by his mother, who assumed an independent attitude during the disturbance and refused to pay revenue to the rebel leaders. After the restoration of order, the Court of Wards took over the management of the estate and it was released when the Raja attained his majority.

Raja Udit Narayan Singh died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja Durga Narayan Singh, who was then 12 years



BATUK PRASAD.

old. During his minority, the estate was again placed in charge of the Court of Wards and was released in 1917.

Tirwa estate comprises 181 villages in Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, and Etawah Districts. Its gross income is nearly Rs. 3,65,000 and the annual revenue paid to Government is about Rs. 1,89,000.

During the late war, Raja Durga Narain Singh applied himself, heart and soul, to the work of rendering useful service to the British Government. His estate has supplied nearly 300 recruits, combatant and non-combatant. To each of these recruits the Raja Saheb made a grant of *munafi* land. Finding him so very keen and energetic in War Services the Government appointed him District Recruiting Officer with the title of Second Lieutenant.

The Raja Saheb was very desirous of rendering active field service, and with this end in view he received military training at Lucknow for 3 months, but the war ceased before he could realize his ambition.

The Raja Saheb has been honoured with a sword of honour, a medal, and a certificate for his War Services.

War Loans, Rs. 2,47,500. Donations to various War Funds, about Rs. 25,000.

M. Batuk Prasad, Tahsildar to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares and Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad, was born in the year Sambat 1933, Baisak Badi Chaturdasi.

He has a good knowledge of English, having studied at Benares up to the Entrance Examination.

M. Batuk Prasad is a landowner, who pays an annual sum of Rs. 4,000 as land revenue to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. Having entered the service of the latter in 1905, he rose to be a Naib-Tahsildar in 1906. The year 1907 saw him holding the post of Naib Dewan Hizammat in Mirzapur and he was subsequently promoted to Tahsildar, after working some time as a Settlement Officer. He is at present acting as Superintendent of Census Operations for Ward No. 5, Allahabad City.

M. Batuk Prasad did some very good work at Allahabad on the occasion of a flood in the Jumna, when he showed active sympathy for, and gave ready help to, a large number of homeless people whose homes had been washed away. His numerous certificates show him to be an extremely obliging man, intelligent, hard-working, honest, and of good moral character. This opinion is borne out by his having been appointed an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of the Allahabad Municipality. Chief Justice Richards says of M. Batuk Prasad, "I have always found him a highly respectable, intelligent gentleman."

M. Batuk Prasad was able to afford Mr. Baille, who was on tour in the Bhadohi tract, a good deal of aid and claims that he was thus instrumental to some extent to the Maharaja of Benares being raised to the status of a Ruling Prince. He also managed to recover a sum of Rs. 20,000 from the B. & N. W. Railway for some of the Maharaja's land of which that company had taken possession, and he was presented with a watch by His Highness.

War Services.—Subscribed handsomely to different War Funds.

Dwarka Prasad, Secretary, Municipal Board, Fyzabad, was born in Sambat 1939 Bikrami, and passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University in 1902. He is a landowner in Burdwan district and also in Dehra Dun.

His father, M. Debi Prasad, was a Tahsildar, and his grandfather, M. Makhan Singh, served in the Indian Army and was present at the battles of Chillianwala, Mudki, Gwalior, and Aliwal. He was also on active service in the 1st Afghan War, and rendered meritorious service in the Mutiny of 1857.

Dwarka Prasad has rendered service in many works of public utility. He was Secretary of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, (Fyzabad district) in 1915; Secretary of the Special War Fund, (same district) in 1916; Secretary of the 1st War Loan Central Committee; Secretary of the 2nd War Loan, District Central

Committee, Secretary of the District War Board, and was in charge of a depôt in connection with the Our-Day celebration.

For the above services he was specially thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., the late Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, and Lady Meston wrote to him and thanked him for what he had personally done.

War Services.—As abovementioned and he subscribed Rs. 1,600 to War Loans.

Nawab Syed Ikbal Bahadur, B.A., of Shamshabad in Farrukhabad District, born on 12th July, 1877.

The Nawab is of Royal blood, his great-grandfather, Moin-ud-daula Nasir-ul-mulk Nawab Syed Inayet Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, being a collateral heir to His Majesty Amjad Ali Shah, late King of Oudh. Nawab Syed Ikbal Bahadur is in receipt of a Political pension on account of his descent from the family of the late King of Oudh. His maternal grandmother, Nawab Jafri Begam, was the daughter of Zia-ul-Mulk Hima-ud-daulah Nawab Fazli Ali Khan Bahadur Sohrab Jang, Prime Minister of His Majesty Nasir-ud-din Hyder, King of Oudh. His maternal grandfather Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan was a direct descent of the Safawi line of Persian Monarchs.

Nawab Syed Ikbal Bahadur, B.A., is the owner of landed property and pays more than Rs. 7,000 annually to Government on account of land revenue. He is a member of the U. P. Zemindar Association and of the Muslim University Association, and is also a Trustee of the Shia College, for which he collected Rs. 14,000 and himself gave Rs. 6,000, receiving a gold medal from the Lieutenant-Governor for his exertions.

War Services.—Supplied 25 recruits, besides substantially contributing to the District Recruiting Fund. He subscribed Rs. 12,800 to War Loans and induced his mother and wife to subscribe Rs. 22,500 and Rs. 19,800, respectively. The Nawab also contributed to various War Funds.

For his recruiting services he received a first class *sanaad* from the Collector of the district, and another from the Lieutenant-Governor, in recognition of services rendered to the Indian Army during the Great War and as a mark of approbation. The Nawab was also thanked by His Honour in the U. P. Government Gazette, and the Chief Justice, U. P., also thanked him in a special letter for excellent work done in aid of the Fund. The Nawab was also appointed an Honorary Munsif on 4th February, 1920.

Rai Saheb M. Janki Prasad, Government Pleader, Rai Bareli, son of M. Sheo Dyal Kayesth, was born on 21st March, 1853.

His ancestors were Chakledars in Oudh in the time of the Kings of Oudh. His brother the late M. Jwala Prasad, B.A., died as a Sessions Judge, Lucknow, and his nephew, M. Krishna Kumar, B.A., is acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow.

The Rai Saheb was enrolled as a First Grade Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, on the 6th December, 1889, and was permanently appointed Government Pleader in 1891 and is still acting as such.

The Rai Saheb has a very good record of work done in the interests of the public, as the following will show :—

(1) He was connected with the Rai Bareli Municipal Board without a break from 1893 to May, 1917.

(2) First elected Municipal Commissioner in 1893.

(3) Elected Vice-Chairman on 3rd May, 1909, and worked as such up to 27th April, 1914.

(4) Appointed first non-official Chairman of the Municipal Board and worked as such from 28th April, 1914, to May, 1917.

(5) First elected Director of the District Co-operative Bank, from 30th July, 1910, and is still acting as such.

(6) First elected Vice-Chairman of the abovementioned Bank from 15th August, 1911, and still working as such.

(7) He has been connected with almost every important public work in the District of Rai Bareli since the last thirty years.

U. P. VOLUME.



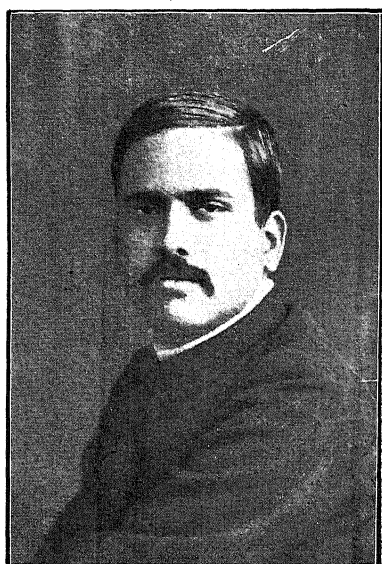
THAKUR BHUJJA SINGH. [p. 207]



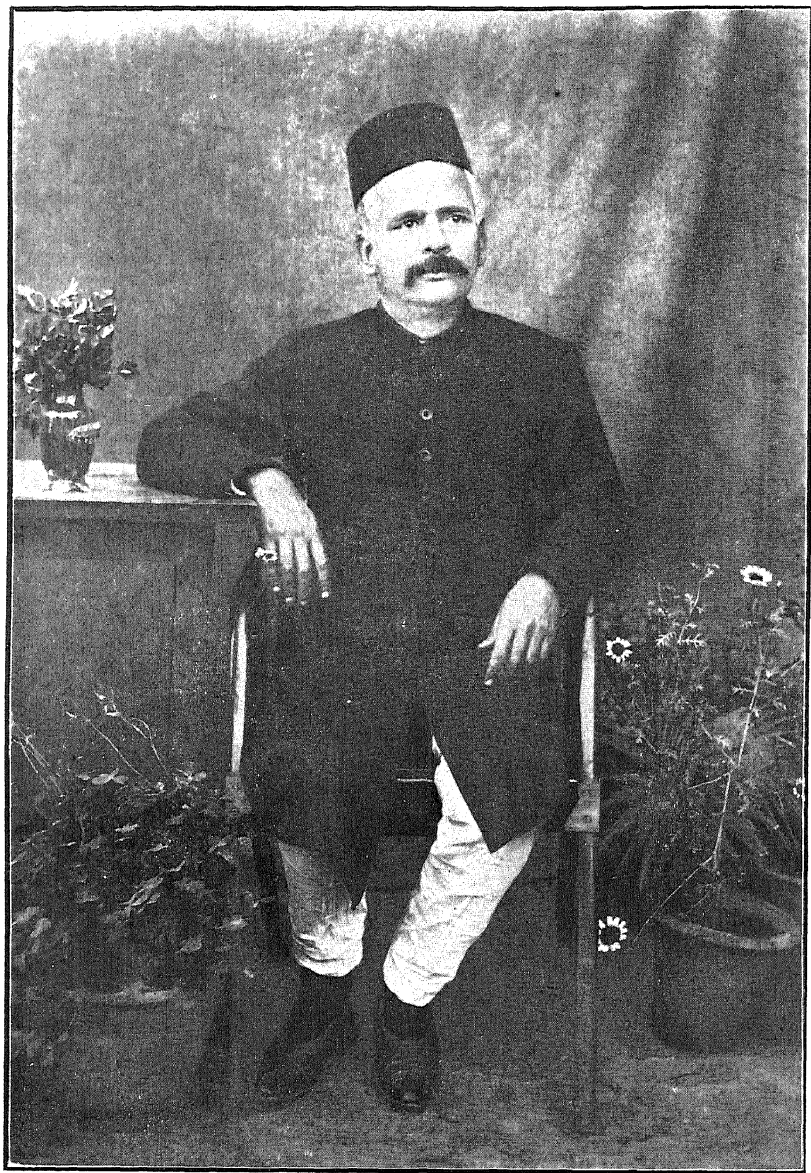
LALA SHEO CHARAN LAL. [p. 206]



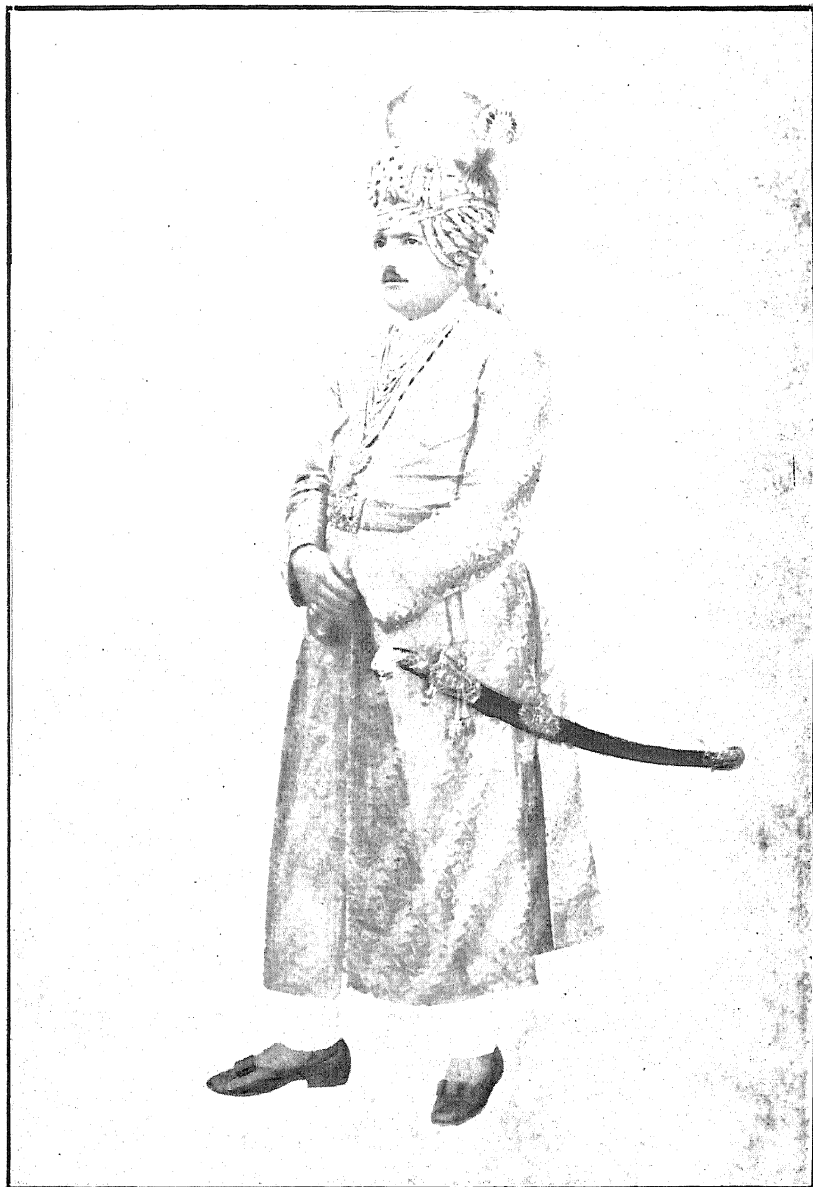
SHIVA SHANKER LAL. [p. 201]



B. BISHAMBAR DAYAL, F.A., LL.B., [p. 197]
VAKIL, RAI BAREIL.



NAWAB SYED HYDER SULTAN SAHIB.



RAJA RAM GOPAL SINGH.

On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1911, a Certificate of Honour was conferred on the Rai Saheb, and the title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him on 3rd June, 1916.

War Services.—Rs. 1,000 to Imperial War Fund. Rs. 1,500 towards War Loans. In addition the Rai Saheb did his best to popularize the sale of War Bonds and Cash Certificates and regularly subscribed Rs. 2 per month to the Red Cross Fund. His son, B. Bishambhar Dyal, B.A., LL.B., acted as Secretary to the District War League and received a First Class *Sanad* for District War work from the Commissioner, Lucknow Division, in a Durbar held at Rai Bareli.

Nawab Hyder Sultan of Shamshabad, District Farrukhabad, is a descendant of the Shah Safi-ud-din Ardheli family, also called the Shah Safi family, and its descendants, Safavis. This family ruled Persia from 1499 A.D. to 1736 A.D., *vide* the Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol XVIII, page 634, Ninth Edition. Shah Safi-ud-din was very pious and Timur had such great faith in him that at his request he set free a lot of Turkish prisoners of war. These became his disciples, and later on Timur's great grandson, Sultan Hyder, ordered their descendants to wear a special head dress of red cloth with twelve angles to it, and they came to be known as the Kizilbashs.

Nawab-Hyder Sultan's family was a collateral branch of the Ruling Family in the time of Sultan Mohammad Khuda Banda, the throne going to the Sultan's eldest son, Shah Abbas. During the reign of Mohammad Shah of Delhi, the Nawab's ancestor, Shah Rahmat Ullah, emigrated to India and was appointed Governor of Azimabad by the former. The reason for this emigration to India was that Nadir, the usurper, wished to destroy every Safair Prince. After the family had experienced several reversals of fortune, the Nawab's grandfather married the daughter of Nawab Fazl Ali Khan, the Vazir of Nasir-ud-din Hyder, King of Oudh. But the family were not destined to live in peace, for, on the death of Nawab Fazl Ali Khan, the succeeding Vazir, Hakim Mehdi, had their property looted and

nearly everything was taken away. With what they could save, the family bid adieu to all Indian Courts and sought peace and refuge under the British Government at Fatehgarh. Later on, the family bought property at Shamsabad and commenced banking and trading. After the death of the Nawab's grandfather and grandmother the property was divided amongst the sons and daughters, who now live amicably and peacefully.

The Nawab's uncle was a Durbari and he holds the same dignity. The family have built a dispensary for women, which does much useful work, and the Nawab's father made an endowment out of which he supports 69 cripples, old men and women; and also an Anglo-Vernacular School. The Nawab's rent roll is about Rs. 25,000 a year.

War Services.—War Loans. The family subscribed to different War Loans and charities the sum of about Rs. 1,50,000; of this sum the Nawab himself contributed about Rs. 50,000.

The Nawab has always taken an active part in all loyal movements, but always in an unostentatious way. For the services of himself and his family the Nawab received a *sanad* from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., and a certificate.

MANDA.

Lieutenant Ram Gopal Singh, Bahadur, Raja of—, was born in 1896 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in April, 1914.

The Raja of Manda belongs to the Gaharwar sect of the illustrious Rathor clan of Rajputs, claiming descent from the famous Raja Jai Chand, the last of the Rathor Emperors of Kannauj, who was defeated and killed by Shahab-ud din Ghorî in 1194. After this defeat, one branch of the family fled to Rajputana and there founded the princely houses of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Kishengarh. Another branch fled eastward and settled in Kera Mangraur, near Benares. Here they annexed fourteen parganas, which they enjoyed till the time of Sheoraj Deo, who is alleged to have given away a large grant to the ancestors of the present

Maharaja of Benares. A scion of this branch named Kondan Deo, with his family, left the Benares country about the year 1542 and established himself in Manda and Kantit. Kondan Deo had two sons, Bhoj Raj, Raja of Manda, and Uger Sen, Raja of Bijaipur (Kantit). Raja Udit Singh, an ancestor of the present Raja of Manda, defeated with great loss Chhote Khan, the Subedar of Oudh, who came against him with a large army. Udit Singh's son was Prithi Pal Singh and the latter's son, Israj Singh, was the Raja of Manda at the cession, and was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government. It was this Raja who gave considerable assistance to the British Government in suppressing a rising in Bundelkhand and was in consequence rewarded with a Jagir of Rs. 24,000 per annum.

Thirty-seven villages, revenue free, are held by the Manda Raj under a grant by the Governor-General in Council (then the Marquis of Wellesly), dated 25th July, 1805.

During the Mutiny, Raja Chhatar Pal Singh, the grandfather of the present Raja, protected the Government Treasury, of which he took charge from the authorities, when they were unable to protect it themselves (*vide* N. W. P. Gazetteer, Vol. VIII, Part II, Allahabad, page 154).

Raja Ram Pratap Singh Bahadur, father of the present Raja, was exempted from personal appearance in Court under Government Notification No. 707—VII 215, dated 25th May, 1911. In consideration of the conspicuous position and services of the family and the exemplary personal character and loyal public services of Ram Pratap Singh, he was given the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur by the British Government under Notification No. 106D, dated 1st January, 1913. The late Raja Bahadur was an Honorary Munsif, a Life Councillor to Lady Dufferin's Fund, a Member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Institute in India, of which H. E. the Viceroy is President, and a Vice-President of the MacDonnell University Hindu Boarding House Fund Committee.

The present Raja Bahadur, Ram Gopal Singh, is the 23rd in

lineal descent from Bhoj Raj, in uninterrupted succession from father to son, and the family is connected with the Maharajas of Jaipur, Rewah, Kotah, Balrampur, and Baroda, and the Rajas of Bhudawun, Mainpuri, Bansi, Wankauri, and others.

The large and valuable estates formerly held by the family have now lost much of their extent, partly in consequence of the Mukkaddami Settlement by which the Raja's Malikana rights over some 300 villages have been restricted by his having to pay 10 per cent. on the Government assessment, and partly owing to the grant of Jagirs as Babuana allowance to younger branches of the family. The estate now comprises 267 whole villages and 47 shares in Allahabad and 1 Patti in Mirzapur. Thirty-three villages are held free of rent in Allahabad and four in Mirzapur.

On the death of Raja Ram Pratap Singh Bahadur, the estate was placed under the Court of Wards from 1914 to 1917. The present Raja Bahadur acknowledges the real obligation he owes to that Court and never fails to signify his appreciation of the aid and assistance rendered to him during his minority, by loyally and actively promoting the interest of his tenants.

The Raja Bahadur was educated in the Chief's College, Ajmer, and afterwards was under the guardianship and tutorship of Messrs. M. H. Kell, C. P. W. Lloyd, and S. G. Dunn. After leaving Ajmer he received his training at Allahabad. He is a keen sportsman and takes great interest in all out-door games and has won many cups and medals; is fond of pig-sticking and shooting and is a member of many clubs, such as the Allahabad Club, the Tent Club, etc.

War Services.—The Raja Bahadur sent nearly 250 recruits, combatant and non-combatant, and spent nearly a lakh in connection with the recent war. He also offered his personal services and applied for a commission in the I.A.R.O. In recognition of his services he received the distinction of a commission as an Honorary Second Lieutenant in the British Army on 21st September, 1919, and the service badge as a souvenir and a mark of appreciation from the Government of India on 30th December, 1919.



KUNWAR MAHESHWAR BAKHSH SINGH.

Rani Dalel Kunwar, widow of the late Thakur Chandika Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar of Berwa (Lahrasatpur), was born in 1849 and has been well educated in Hindi and Nagri and is good at arithmetic. Under a will executed by her late husband, who died in 1866, all rights in the estate have been left to the Thakurain. The estate comprises 12 complete villages and parts of 3 more, and pays an annual revenue of Rs. 21,367.

The family of the late Thakur Chandika Bakhsh Singh is known by the title of Nikumbha Thakurs. It is 250 years since an ancestor of the late Thakur was presented with an extensive tract of land, consisting of several thousand bighas, all overgrown with jungle, from the then Government of Delhi. The ground was cleared of jungle and people settled on it. The place was known as Berwa Taluqa, derived from the tree "Beri." Up to the time of the existence of the Delhi Emperors, it was recorded under and known by the name of Berwa, but is now known by the name of Lahrasatpur. When the English took possession of the Province, they duly recognized Thakur Chandika Bakhsh Singh as the possessor of the Taluqa. The late Thakur Chandika Bakhsh Singh and his ancestors were always loyal to the throne of Delhi and the family have been equally loyal to the British throne. The late Thakur was an ardent well-wisher of the latter and was ever ready to obey all the commands of the Government of India. He left no issue, and on his death the Thakurain took the management of the estate into her own hands, and through the aid of a manager and other officials she personally looks into every matter concerning it. Consequently the estate has prospered and is now in a flourishing condition.

The Thakurain is always occupied in public welfare work and has contributed largely towards the promotion of elementary and higher education among the masses. She subscribes to the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School at Sandila, and to the Poor House at Hardoi. She gives Rs. 600 annually to each of the three following institutions :—The Women's Hospital at Sandila, the High School at Hardoi, and the Central Hindu College at Benares. During the famine

of 1918-19 she gave Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 in the name of Kunwar Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh, the heir to the estate, or Rs. 2,000 in all, towards the relief of the famine-stricken. In order that her memory may endure, the Thakurain has built a Thakurdvara, together with five temples and a garden and houses all round it, which cost two lakhs of rupees. She has endowed the temple by setting the revenues of a village, yielding Rs. 1,200 a year, for its maintenance. Another good work carried out by the Thakurain has been the demolition of the old and tottering buildings belonging to the estate and their replacement by large and commodious structures at one of her villages, called Samodha, which is situated in front of the Railway Station. She has built a rest-house for the convenience of travellers and she named it Dalel Ganj. At this place a great fair is held and a large trade in corn is carried on. The Railway having benefited greatly from this trade, the Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway changed the former name of the station into Dalelnagar, after the Thakurain. She has expressed her intention of erecting a clock tower in Sandila Park, naming it after the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Thakurain has adopted Kunwar Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh, a maternal relation of her deceased husband, who will inherit her estate and whom she has brought up as her own son. The Kunwar Saheb has been educated by several private teachers and has had a thorough education in Urdu, Nagri, Sanskrit, and English. The Thakurain has announced that the Kunwar Saheb is to be her sole heir, and she has placed the latter in charge of part of her estate, which he is managing very well. The Kunwar is a poet and novelist and his works are very much appreciated.

War Services.—Rs. 5,785 to War Funds. Also a large tent, with all fittings, for hospital purposes. War Loans, Rs. 25,500 subscribed in her name and Rs. 17,502 in the name of her adopted heir. The Thakurain also made several other contributions, the total amount aggregating to Rs. 48,787. The Thakurain also employed recruiting officers and gave several thousands of rupees and granted



B. MURLI DHAR BHARGAVA.

free lands to recruits and the members of their families. She supplied 51 recruits.

In recognition of her services she was presented with a sword of honour and a war badge at a Durbar held at Hardoi by the Commissioner, Lucknow Division.

Babu Murli Dhar Bhargava, Rais and Zamindar of Pakhroli, Rai Bareli District, is the landlord of several villages in the districts of Rai Bareli, Hamirpur, and Banda. The Babu is a respectable gentleman and is descended from an ancient and noble family of the Bhargava community. He has been well educated in English, Urdu, and Persian, and is well versed in estate affairs. The family mansion is at Kanad in Patiala State. Babu Murli Dhar Bhargava's ancestors were leading estate holders in the districts of Banda and Hamirpur. More than two hundred years ago they left Kanad and settled at Banda, where one of them held the respectable post of Diwan to the Nawab of Banda. About 125 years ago the great grandfather of Babu Murli Dhar settled at Cawnpore and he was given a high post by the Peshwa at Bithoor and was one of the leading *râises* of his time. His son, Rai Saheb Babu Jwala Prasad, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner under the British Government. In the Mutiny the said Rai Saheb discharged his duties at Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Lucknow, etc., very ably and conscientiously and helped the Government in the capture of hundreds of rebels, as is evidenced by letters from high officials. Major Bruce, Chief of Police, stated that the Rai Saheb was the most loyal of all that helped the Government at that critical time. In revenge the rebels looted and destroyed his movable property, but he remained firm as ever in rendering service to the British Government. As a reward, he was presented at a Durbar held at Lucknow with an hereditary estate of the two villages of Pakhrauli and Radhabalampur in Rai Bareli District, together with a robe of honour and a *sanad*. He was also appointed a Settlement Officer for Rai Bareli and Sultanpur, etc. In that capacity he recovered thousands of arms

and nine guns from the people of Oudh. His certificates bear testimony to the above facts.

After the death of the Rai Saheb, his son Babu Himmat Bahadur, succeeded to the estate, and, following in the footsteps of his father, he remained faithful and loyal to the Government and willingly subscribed to public institutions. He was a member of the District Board of Rai Bareilly and was always in the favour of the authorities. He constructed *pucca* wells for the benefit of the public and built temples sacred to Vishnu and Shiva at great expense. Babu Himmat Bahadur also founded a trust for the maintenance of the poor and died on the 21st November, 1906.

His son, Babu Murli Dhar Bhargava, the present owner of the estate, is noble and generous and, like his predecessors, is very loyal and ever ready to help Government. His ryots are highly pleased with him and he helps them in every way in times of need. He contributes to works of public utility, and has made several *pucca* wells in his estate. The officials are always pleased and satisfied with him and have due regard for his respectability. The estate pays a revenue of Rs. 7,000 a year.

War Services.—Subscribed Rs. 665 to the Special War and Relief Funds and purchased War Bonds to the value of Rs. 4,700. He supplied 30 recruits. On Peace Celebration Day he contributed Rs. 100 in cash, besides celebrating the victory in his own estate and distributing grain, sweets, and cloth to the poor.

Mahant Sant Rain Dass, Taluqdar, Bagh Baba Hazara, Lucknow District, was born in 1872 and matriculated in the Jubilee High School, Lucknow.

The Mahant is a landowner in the Districts of Unao, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Hardoi, and Lucknow.

The estate has been in possession of the family for the last 150 years and pays an annual revenue to Government of Rs. 99,000. The family helped the British and the public in the time of the Mutiny.



MAHANT SANT RAIN DAS.



B, CHANDRA KUMAR MISRA. [p. 205]



LALA MOOL CHAND. [p. 207]



R. B. RAM SARUP SAHU, M. B. E. [p. 208]



NAWAB SYED SAFDAR SULTAN. [p. 209]

War Services.—War Bonds, Rs. 19,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 13,076. Supplied 8 combatant and 59 non-combatant recruits.

Chandra Kumar Misra, Zemindar, Mallawan, Hardoi District. Born in 1880. Is an undergraduate in English and passed a special examination in Hindi and Urdu (1890-1905). He was Manager of the Mahamdabad and Gopalkhera estates in the Districts of Unao up to 1914. after which he devoted his time to looking after his own estate. His grandfather, P. Sheo Das Misra, was Chairman of the Municipal Board, Mallawan, and Supervisor of the local schools. His father was a medical practitioner who received several certificates. The family is one that was of importance in the days of the Nawabi.

Chandra Kumar Misra is a Member of the Town Area of Mallawan; (2) of the School Committee of the same town; (3) of the Hitkarni Goshala, Bhagwantnagar; (4) of the Local Recruiting Committee, etc., etc. He was also Secretary to the local Special War Fund.

C. K. Misra possesses villages in Bilgram Tahsil, District Hardoi, which pay a revenue to Government of about Rs. 3,000 annually. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the Hindu University at Benares and Rs. 100 to the Lucknow University.

War Services —Rs. 300 in cash certificates and another Rs. 200 spent in providing fodder, dry fruit, etc., to troops at the front. Supplied 5 recruits.

Kunwar Kasturi Singh, son of Parbat Singh, Ahir, Mauza Rathor, Bareilly District. Born 1882 Has been educated in Urdu up to the Middle Standard.

Kunwar Kasturi Singh takes an interest in public welfare and has built many *pucca* tanks and wells for that purpose. Whenever troops halt at Faridpur he provides supplies for them: His estate consists of 8 villages and pays a land revenue of Rs. 3,000 a year. The estate is a joint family one.

K. Kasturi Singh's grandfather, K. Swonran Singh, and another member of the family, K. Patram Singh, served in the Indian Army, and the former has now retired on pension after doing good work.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 500. Other subscriptions, Rs. 100. Wounded Soldiers' Relief Fund, Rs. 200. Supplied 8 recruits.

Munshi Her Parshad, son of Lala Dila Ram, Vaish, Rais and Zemindar of Jaroothi, Hardwaganj, District Aligarh, was born in 1851 and has been well educated in Urdu and Persian; he has also received some education in Hindi and Nagri.

In 1890 the Munshi was appointed Manager of the Shiva estate, belonging to Raja Kishan Kunwar Bahadur, Rais of Sambhalpur (Moradabad District). His master, the late Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., and other Government officials were pleased with his work, and the former in his will settled a pension of Rs. 50 on the Munshi and his descendants, which is paid by the Court of Wards. Further, Sir James (now Lord) Meston conferred a title of honour on the Munshi and presented him with a gold Coronation Durbar Medal. The Munshi was President of the Zarayati Bank, Ohia, and did honest and zealous work for it.

War Services.—The Munshi rendered great help in the war.

Lala Sheo Charan Lal, son of Lala Moti Ram, Rais and Zemindar of Pilibhit, was born in Sambat 1925, Bikrami (1888). The Lala has received a good education in Hindi and Urdu.

The estate is a joint family one and pays an annual revenue to Government of Rs. 1,932 and an extra income-tax of Rs. 250. The Lala's grandfather built a Sugar Factory at Pilibhit, which proved a great success financially and met a long felt want of the district,

The Lala has been very liberal and prompt in responding to appeal for funds for public purposes, and has given large donations for the purpose, thus proving his large-heartedness and good will. In addition to the Sugar Factory, the Lala has one for the manufacture

of boats, of which he is the sole proprietor. The latter factory proved very useful to Government during the war. Owing to the possession of these factories, the family has been nick-named the "Karkhana Walas."

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 900.

Lala Mool Chand, son of Lala Budri Das, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate of Pilibhit, was born in 1859 and has received a good education in Hindi.

The Lala's services in the famine were warmly thanked by the U. P. Government in a letter, dated 14th August, 1909. At the public rejoicings on the recovery of Lord Hardinge, the Lala gave a handsome donation and distributed gifts to the poor and was warmly thanked by the Collector of the district in his letters of the 23rd July and December, 1913. The Lala built a big Dharamsala near the Railway Station at Pilibhit, which has comfortable accommodation for Hindus, Mahomedans, and Europeans. For its upkeep he has settled the entire revenue of a village yielding Rs. 800 a year. On Peace Day Celebrations the Lala gave a garden party.

The Lala is a member of the Education, Dispensary, and Irrigation Boards, and also of the Court of Wards.

War Services.—Indian Imperial Relief Fund, Rs. 1,000; miscellaneous war donations, Rs. 1,541. War Loan, Rs. 1,915. Collected from the people of the city Rs. 3,430 and from the villages Rs. 1,163, by his own efforts, for War Funds. Supplied 363 recruits. In recognition of his valuable services the Lala received a sword of honour and was granted exemption from the operations of the Indian Arms Act.

Thakur Bhajja Singh, son of Thakur Sakka Singh, Rais and Zemindar of Sabalpur, Tahsil Dataganj, Budaun District, was born in 1857 and has been educated in Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Nagri, and to some extent in English. He is an Honorary Magistrate with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. His position in the Durbar of

the Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., is third. The Thakur has opened a Sanskrit Patshala at Sabalpur and has endowed it with a revenue of Rs. 800 per annum. In the famine of 1896, the Thakur rendered valuable services in helping the hunger-stricken people and in recognition of his assistance the Viceroy granted him a *sanad*, dated 21st June, 1897.

The estate consists of 27 villages in the districts of Budaon and Bareilly and pays an annual revenue of Rs. 6,000 to Government.

The Thakur's family belongs to the famous Chandra Bansha clan, afterwards known as the Pandasha Bansh. Raja Anangpal was the last King of this clan, when his grandson, Prithvi Raj, succeeded to the *Gaddi*, the clan again changed its name to the Janghari Bansh, its present name.

War Services—War Loan, Rs. 3,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 1,500. Supplied 12 combatant recruits, and also supplied men for a Labour Corps. He especially appointed a recruiter to collect recruits, paying him at his own expense. For his services he received another *sanad* from the Collector of the District, at a Durbar held on 26th March, 1919.

Rai Bahadur Sahu Ram Sarup of Pilibhit, son of Rai Bahadur Sahu Jagannath, was born in 1879 and has been well educated in English and Urdu and knows Hindi moderately well.

The Rai Bahadur Saheb has always taken an active part in public affairs, and a keen interest in public welfare. He started a public Library, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir James (now Lord) Meston and named after his Lordship. In 1911 the Rai Saheb became a Municipal Commissioner and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board and a Member of the District Board of Pilibhit. The title of Rai Saheb and a gold medal were conferred on him in 1910. In 1919 the Government, on account of his services in the war, conferred the O.B.E. on the Rai Saheb.

The estate pays an annual revenue of Rs. 40,000 to Government.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 32,000. Supplied 600 recruits. As a reward he was given the title of O.B.E. and a gold watch.

Nawab Syed Safdur Sultan of Shamsabad, District Farrukhabad, was born on 22nd March, 1894.

The Nawab's grandmother, Nawab Jafri Begum, was the daughter of Zia-ul-Mulk Itimud Daula Nawab Fazl-i-Ali Khan Surab Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of His Majesty Nasir-ud-din Hyder, King of Oudh. His grandfather, Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan, was a direct descendant of the Safaur line of Persian rulers. His maternal grandfather was a son of Moin-ud-daulah Nasir-ul-Mulk Syed Inayat Ali Khan Fateh Jung, heir to His Majesty Amjad Ali Shah, King of Oudh.

The Nawab's estate pays an annual revenue of Rs. 6,097 to Government.

War Services.—During the war he supplied recruits and substantially contributed to the District Recruiting Fund. He subscribed liberally to the various War Funds and contributed Rs. 12,800 to the War Loans. In recognition of his recruiting services he received a First Class *sanad*.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Jagannath Singh of Moradabad was born in 1857 and has been well educated in Urdu, Persian, and Hindi. He comes of a family which claims to have been serving the Government since the year 1817. His grandfather, Thakur Jawahir Singh, was a Risaldar-Major in the Army and took part in many battles and displayed great ardour and gallantry. The Thakur's father was a Risaldar before the occurrence of the Mutiny, and, on its outbreak, he organized a force and suppressed the mutineers in Charpurd. In recognition of his loyalty the Government conferred on him a piece of land yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,000. This land is now held by Rai Saheb Thakur Jagannath Singh. After the Mutiny the Thakur's father was made a Tahsildar.

The Thakur himself has served the Government of India as a

Deputy Collector and for some months was Officiating Collector of Basti District. After retiring on pension, the Thakur became an Honorary Assistant Collector. He takes great interest in public welfare work and has built a dispensary and many good temples and wells, at great expense to himself. He has also contributed large sums for public, charitable, and other institutions. In recognition of his public-spirited actions, the Government conferred on him the title of Rai Saheb. He holds large tracts of lands and pays an annual revenue of Rs. 10,000 to Government. The Thakur gave Rs. 5,000 to the Benares Hindu University.

War Services.—War Loan, Rs. 6,000. Other War Funds, Rs. 300. Supplied 35 recruits.

Rai Saheb Babu Durga Prasad of Lucknow was born in 1869, and comes from a well-known Vishukarma family. His grandfather was B. Basant Lal and his father B. Gurdin Lal. He was educated up to the 10th Standard in a Government School, but he continued his studies at home. While yet a student, the Rai Saheb took great interest in his father's business, namely, that of a sculptor and contractor. Later he took a contract from the B. & N.-W. Railway and constructed Bidianagar Station. He afterwards accepted a post on Rs. 150 a month on the same line as an Inspector of Works. In 1900 he joined the Engineering Staff of Dharbhanga State as a Supervisor. A death in his family obliged him to return home to look after his late father's business. In carrying on this work, the Rai Saheb was able to please every one. In addition, he was liberal in his donations to works of charity and public utility.

He has also always subscribed to the National and Social Funds for the good of his community, etc., etc. In short the Rai Saheb has always endeavoured to make himself useful to all classes. He is one of the leaders of his community.

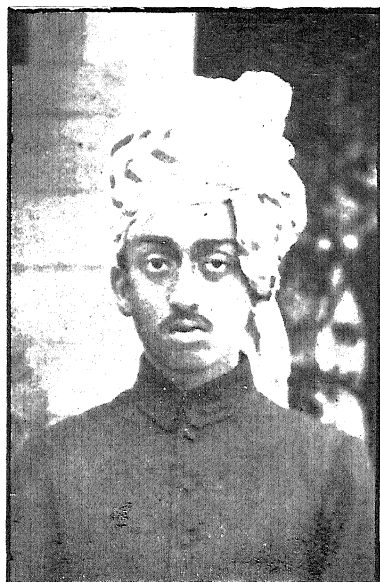
In 1910 the U. P. Exhibition Committee awarded him a medal on account of a statue exhibited by him.



THE HON'BLE RAJA MOTI CHAND, [p. 214]
C.I.E., BENARES.



B. DURGA PRASAD, R. S. [p. 210]



RAJA SAHIB, BANSL. [p. 217]



HAJI MOHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN. [p. 216]



MUNSHI BISHAN NARAIN SAHIB BHARGAVA.

In recognition of his valuable services, Government in 1918 conferred on him the title of Rai Saheb.

War Services.—The Rai Saheb contributed to various funds and charities.

Munshi Bishen Narain Bhargava was born on 8th August, 1898, and has been educated, at first, privately at home by a European tutoress, under whom he received a fair general knowledge of English. The Munshi was subsequently sent to school at the age of eight and, under the wise tutorship of Mr. H. Banbury, he passed his Matriculation Examination in 1914. He joined Canning College, Lucknow, in August of the same year and continued his studies until they were terminated by the death of his late lamented father, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava.

M. Bishen Narain comes of a talented and enterprising family. His grandfather, the late Munshi Newul Kishore, C.I.E., founded in 1858, the Press known by his name. This Press, with its headquarters at Lucknow and a branch depôt at Cawnpore, is the largest Printing Establishment in the United Provinces and one of the most extensive in India. Its Publishing Department is the largest in Asia, over 4,000 works, on a great diversity of subjects and in many different languages, have been published by it. Amongst these we may mention Todd's "Rajistan," "Life of Lord Lawrence," the "History of Egypt," and Wallace's "Russia." The late M. Newul Kishore, C.I.E., who had already done much for the Punjab Government, came to Lucknow and established his Press there under the patronage of Sir Robert Montgomery, then Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Colonel Abott, Commissioner of Lucknow, and from the outset he carried out a large quantity of Government work. The Munshi was the pioneer in vernacular publishing in Northern India, and was well known for his great public spirit and his generous benefactions towards objects of public importance. His policy, and the one subsequently adopted by his son, the late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur M. Prag Narain Bhargava, was to assist Government in its educational.

policy by preparing translations of the very best standard works in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and English, and publishing them at very moderate prices in order that such literature might become available for the education of the youth of this country. In this way the Press has accomplished much in awakening and fostering loyal ideas and aims in the minds of Indian students, and may claim credit for putting a wholesome check on the dissemination of sedition. In furtherance of these objects many thousands of rupees are spent yearly by the Proprietor of the Newul Kishore Press. Founded as it was, when Oudh was only just recovering from the effects of the Mutiny and peace had not even been restored, the Press proved of the greatest assistance to the Government in publishing and circulating correct views of public affairs of great importance. It was not without difficulty that the enterprise of M. Newul Kishore was made a success from the very outset. There were no railways, the whole of India was in a disturbed state, yet the energetic founder contrived to bring all the necessary type and machinery from Calcutta. This enterprise not only cost no little expenditure and trouble, but showed much hardihood and disinterestedness on the part of the Munshi. Needless to say, his efforts were crowned with success. In 1859 an English newspaper was started by the Press with the sole view of assisting Government in its difficult task of pacifying and settling the country and the paper was discontinued, when there was no further necessity for its publication. Its place, however, was taken by a Vernacular daily, the "Oudh Akhbar," which still holds a prominent place among the best Vernacular journals of India. This paper has for its policy the dissemination of a correct version of all current news, keeping the people informed on the questions of the day, the acts of Government, and the reasons for such action; also administrative, public, and social changes and improvements, with their objects. The "Oudh Akhbar" has always been, and is, a power for good in the Provinces, and its voice has always been raised in behalf of measures, political or social, which are designed to benefit the people of the country: no journal

has done more to promote loyalty and friendly relations between the rulers and the ruled. The Lucknow Iron Works were at one time the property of the firm of Newul Kishore and prior to their transfer to the Empire Engineering Company, Cawnpore, rendered considerable assistance to Government by manufacturing certain requirements of the military authorities.

The son of the late M. Newul Kishore, the late Munshi Rai Bahadur Prag Narain Bhargava, was an Honorary Magistrate, Member of the British India Association of Oudh, Member of the Upper India Paper Mills Company, the Bhargava Commercial Bank, Oudh Commercial Bank, Ltd., Fyzabad, and of the Bharat National Bank, Delhi: Proprietor of the Newul Kishore Press and "Oudh Akhbar," Ice Factories, etc., etc. He continued his father's policy of assisting Government in its educational scheme and official documents show the great assistance thus rendered. He was well known for his benevolent disposition, subscribed generously to all objects of public utility and was always ready to help in the cause of charity. In recognition of his public services, Government, on 25th June, 1909, conferred on him the title of Rai Bahadur.

The present owner of the Newul Kishore Press, Munshi Bishen Narain Bhargava, is a worthy descendant of his grandfather and father, and, like them, has already embarked on a career of benevolence, business, and public utility. He contributed to many charitable and educational institutes, etc., etc. The total sum given by him so far amounts to Rs. 57,956-8-3, including a subscription of Rs. 51,000 to the Lucknow University.

War Services :—

War Bonds purchased by the estate ...	Rs. 4,29,400
Cash Certificates	12,500
Cash Certificates purchased by the tenantry of the estate	4,719
Number of recruits (combatant and non-combatant) supplied ...	No. 140

The Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E., Benares, was born in the year 1876, and has been educated privately, in Hindi, Urdu, and English.

The Raja is the senior partner of Messrs. Sital Prasad Kharag Prasad of Calcutta and is an active business man. He has established a Cotton Spinning Mill at Howrah, named the Bharut Abhyadaya Cotton Mills, and has floated two limited liability concerns in Benares, namely, the Benares Bank and the Benares Cotton and Silk Mills.

The Raja has also helped educational and charitable institutions, having given a liberal donation towards the founding of the Civil Hospital at Benares and the Tuberculosis Ward, which he himself created. He maintains a charitable dispensary and a Free School in Benares.

The Raja's estate consists of 200 villages in the Districts of Benares, Jaunpur, Fyzabad, Gonda, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and also in Patna and Shahabad, in Behar and Orissa.

War Services.—Subscribed lakhs towards the War Loan and subscribed to almost all War Funds. There was no requirement which he failed to help promptly and to the utmost of his power. These subscriptions the Raja does not care to make public. Supplied at the least 2,000 recruits.

Mr. M. H. Nowrojee.

As early as 1864, when the chaos from the Mutiny had subsided, the late Mr. Nowrojee, founder of the firm of Messrs. Nowrojee & Co., conceived the idea of starting a general shop for the sale of fancy goods, merchandise, provisions and oilman's stores, and also a coach building business at Lucknow.

He accordingly left Bombay and came to Lucknow in the beginning of the year 1865. As he possessed but a small capital, he was obliged to commence on a small scale; but, through sheer hard work, honesty and tact, he, in the course of a few years, developed a

very large business and acquired very much fame amongst the public, the Taluqdars, and officials.

Nowrojee's carriages were sent to all parts of India, specially his District carts, of which he was the pioneer maker. The latter description of carts were even sent overseas.

He was a staunch supporter of the Government and rendered it material service during the war with Afghanistan, 1878, and the Boer War.

In addition to his other business, the late Mr. Nowrojee was appointed Government Auctioneer, a post which he held with great credit.

He died at the ripe age of 84 and was succeeded by his grandson, Mr. M. H. Nowrojee, who worthily upholds his late grandfather's position.

The latter is the present proprietor of Messrs. Nowrojee & Co., Hazratganj, Lucknow, and is owner of a large proportion of the house property in the city of Lucknow.

Amongst his various activities, Mr. M. H. Nowrojee has found time to take interest in and to subscribe to several charitable institutions and to the Lucknow University. He also subscribed to the War Loans and St. Dunstan's Fund. These acts shew that he is a public-spirited gentleman.

Rai Pundit Krishna Bahadur. Born March, 1869. He is a refined English scholar and has had a poetic training in mediæval Hindi literature. Since 1908 he worked honorarily as Assistant Curator and since 1912 as Curator, Museum of Archæology of Ancient Mathura. He received the title of Rai Bahadur on 14th May, 1912, and Tutwavedhu Bhoshun by Vidhyapeth for Sanskrit literature in 1914. He has spent very large sums on excavation, exploration, and acquisition of antiquities since 1908. He subscribed towards War Bonds and also supplied over 200 recruits, mostly combatants.

Address: Muthra, U. P.

Rai Saheb Babu Pitum Prasad, Tahsildar. Born 1864. He is educated in English, Nagri, and Hindi. For his work as a "Special Officer, Anti-Revolutionary Propaganda, Allahabad," His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner praised him very much, and for his work in helping the famine-stricken people, in 1896 and 1897, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner of Agra and Oudh again gave him a Parwana in the Persian Language on the 13th April, 1898. In recognition of all his services, the British Government, after conferring the title of Rai Saheb on him, awarded him a medal on the 3rd June, 1918. He devoted himself to the War Department and sent 50 recruits to the field, and he also sent 500 recruits from Tahsil Sarawan. He bought Bonds in the War Loan to the extent of Rs. 2,000. He subscribed also for the war and raised a War Loan of about Rs. 30,000 from his Tahsil, and in recognition of his services the Collector of Allahabad, on behalf of Government, awarded him a watch and Government, whilst thanking him for his services, awarded him with a Parwana.

Address: Sarawan, District Allahabad.

Haji Mohammed Yusuf Khan. Born 27th Rajjab, 1281 Hijri. Is a Persian, Arabic, and English scholar. Has an income on landed property of Rs. 33,700 per annum. He worked as President to the War League of the Aligarh Tahsil and thus accumulated through cash certificates and *sauads* about Rs. 21,000 for War Funds.

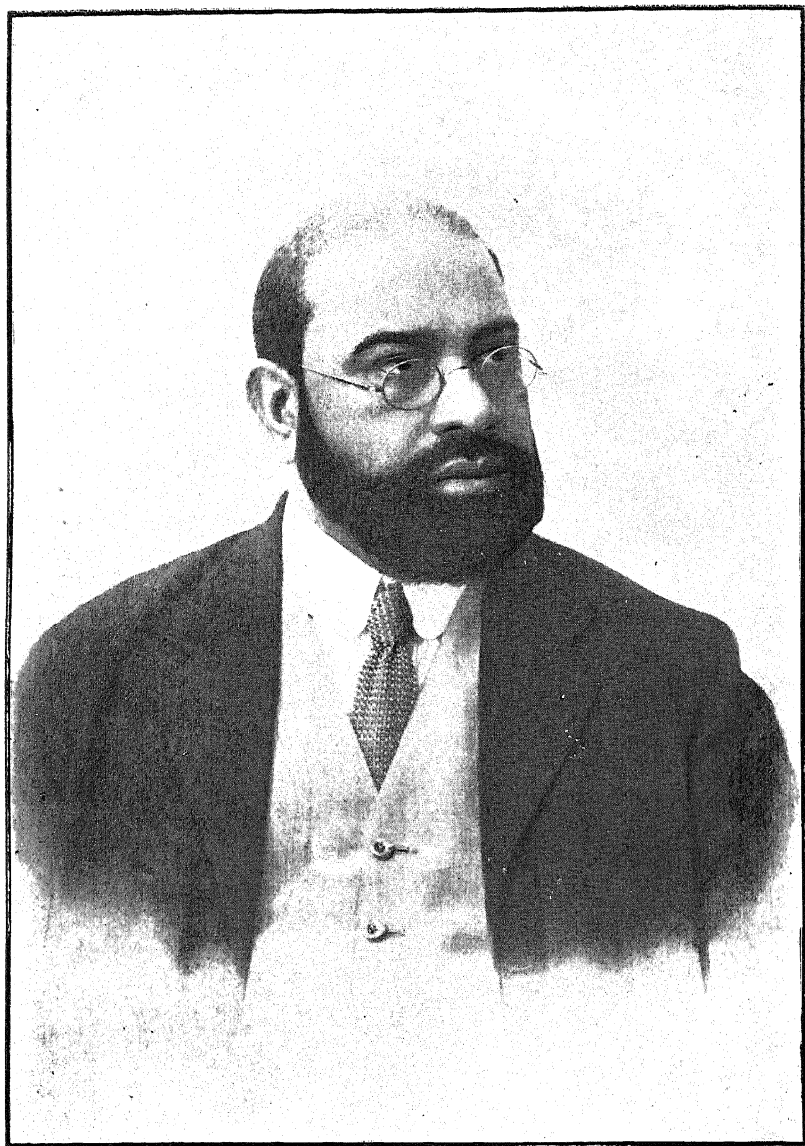
Address: Aligarh.

Kazi Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, Taluqdar of Satrikh, District Bara Banki, born 1301 Hijri. He is well educated in English and Persian. He is an Honorary Magistrate and has been awarded two villages by the Government for rendering good services during the Mutiny. He has given towards the War Loan a sum of Rs. 3,100 and has recruited 21 coolies and 40 sepoys.

Address: Satrikh, District Bara Banki.



R. S. BABU PETAM PERSHAD.



HAFIZ MOHAMMED HALIM.

The late Raja Ratan Sen Singh, C.I.E., of Bansi, whose sad and untimely death at the age of about 48 years was reported in the "Leader" of the 14th September, 1918, was one of the most loyal landowners in the United Provinces and a perfect gentleman, with a very large heart. He descended from a very old family of Surju Vanshi Rajas, known as Sarnet, which is the recognized head of 36 Rajs in the neighbourhood. He had taken over the management of Bansi and Nagar 24 years before the death of his father, and by his able administration left the estate at the time of his death in a very flourishing condition to his minor heir and successor, the son of the Raja of Unwal, whom he had, according to family customs, adopted in his lifetime. He founded the Ratan Sen High School, towards the maintenance of which he made an annual grant of Rs. 5,000.

During the Great War the deceased contributed handsomely to various War Funds and subscribed Rs. 1,11,500 towards War Loan, also supplying 116 recruits and a motor ambulance.

The present Raja Pashupal Pratab Singh is about 17 years old and is receiving his education at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

He promises to be a well educated gentleman of the modern type.

Address: Bansi, District Basti.

Hafiz Mohamad Halim Khan Bahadur, Cawnpore. Born 1867. He is a Persian scholar and a lover of education and helps a good deal aspiring youths by supplying them books and funds, etc. He has organized the Halim Muslim High School, Madarsa-i-ilahiyat, and the Muslim Orphanage in Cawnpore, the Mariam Muslim Orphanage in Bassi (Punjab); made a road from Roorkee to Piran Kaliar Sharif for the convenience of pilgrims and has also organized a Technical Institute in Lahore, which is under construction. He was made Khan Saheb in the year 1918 and Khan Bahadur in 1920.

He has subscribed Rs. 60,000 to Halim Muslim High School, Cawnpore, Rs. 25,000 to the Technical Institute, Lahore, Rs. 16,000 to

the Muslim University, Aligarh, and has given other subscriptions to other Institutes. He has also subscribed different sums towards War Funds and Rs. 1,50,000 towards War Loans and has also supplied 12 large size Tea Hamams for the use of Mahomedan and Hindu soldiers on Field Service.

Address: Cawnpore.

S. Govind Ram, Khattri. Born 1865. He is educated in Hindi Sarafi. He helped poor Villagers during the famine. He pays a revenue of Rs. 1,650 per annum and income-tax of Rs. 9,555 per annum. He gave a subscription to the Special War Fund on 30th April, 1916, of Rs. 78 and again on the 17th December, 1917, of Rs. 25. He subscribed to the War Loan Rs. 260 and sent many recruits.

Address: Khanshkar Bazar, (Muthra, U. P.)

Seth Mannulal, Jeweller. Born 1875. He is well up in Hindi Sarafi. He is a Trustee of the Anna Purana Temple, Muthra. He helped poor villagers during the famine. He subscribed Rs. 100 towards the Special War Fund, Rs. 25 towards Our-Day and Rs. 100 in cash and Rs. 5,000 in Promissory Notes towards the War Loan. He sent 12 recruits and assisted in different branches of the War Service.

Address: Satgarh, District Muthra, U. P.

Brij Mohan Prasad, Naib Tahsildar, born 14th January, 1887. He offered to go to the Front in 1917, and his services being accepted by Government, he proceeded to France and returned in 1918. In recognition of his services he was awarded in April a 1st Class Certificate by the Bijnor War League, the British War Medal 1914-19, and the Victory Medal. He also helped a great deal in recruiting work while he was a Supervising Manager.

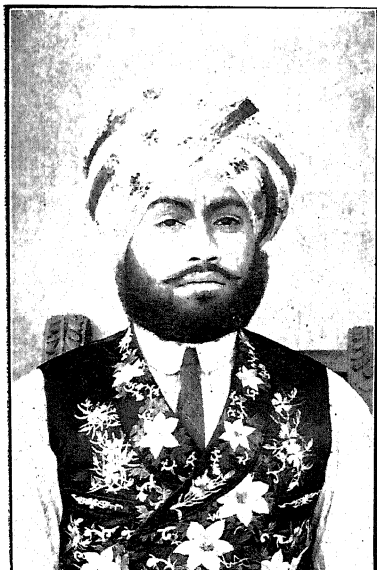
Kunwar Jaitendra Singh of Mursan, Sujampur Estate, District Muthra, born 1st October, 1895.



SETH MONNU LAL. [p. 218]



SETH GOVIND RAM. [p. 218]



K. JAGATINDRA SINGH. [p. 218]



B. BRIJ MOHAN PRASAD. [p. 218]



SUBEDAR LACHHIMI NARAYAN. [p. 220]



SAHU INDARMAN. [p. 219]



B. S. RAGHUBANSI. [p. 219]



SAHU MAHABIR PRASAD JAIN. [p. 219]

He has studied up to Matric and pays a revenue of Rs. 6,000. He worked for His Majesty's Forces in the Great War and has contributed to the War Fund, also collected for the same.

Address: Raya, District Muthra.

Lala Gulab Rai Agarwal of Rai Bareli, born 1862.

He is a vakil and served the Municipality as a Chairman up to the year 1905.

He pays a land revenue of Rs. 12,000 to the Government.

He has subscribed Rs. 500 towards the Imperial War Fund and Rs. 3,500 towards the War Loan.

Address: Rai Bareli.

Sahu Mahabir Prashad Jaini of Jain Street, Bijnor, born 19th November, 1870.

He is much interested in religious and moral literature in Sanskrit, English, and Urdu.

He has contributed freely to the funds for wounded soldiers, War Leagues, and other War Funds, and has also helped recruiting to a great extent.

Address: Jain Street, Bijnor, U. P.

Sahu Indar Man of Bilari, District Moradabad, born on 1st Mani Kunwar Badi, 1939.

He has studied English up to the Middle Class. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 3,000 to the Government. He has rendered Army Services and has subscribed towards the Army Funds and has also paid Rs. 2,500 towards the War Loan.

Address: Bilari, District Moradabad.

Rao Brijbhushan Singh Saheb Raghubansi, Rais Bhanpur, District Badaun, born 9th October, 1897. He knows English and has a great love for education. He has subscribed Rs. 8,590 towards

the War Loan and Rs. 1,000 for the fugitives, poor and helpless, and has also recruited 53 men.

Address : Bhanpur, District Badaun.

Thakur Shesindra Bahadur Singh, Rais Mahawa Estate, Lakhimpur, District Kheri, born (Sambat) B. K. 1833. He has studied privately up to Entrance and knows Hindi, Nagri, and Urdu well. He has paid several subscriptions and Rs. 10,000 towards the War Loan.

Address : Mahawa, Lakhimpur.

Bhaya Chhatrapal Singh, Tahsildar of Deoria, District Gorakhpur. He has passed the Entrance of the Allahabad University and joined Government Service in May, 1911.

He pays a land revenue of Rs. 300 in Gonda District. He has subscribed a sum of Rs. 200 towards the War Loan and recruited 4 men.

Address : Deoria, District Gorakhpur.

Subadar Lachmi Narayan, O. B. E., Tahsildar, Gonda, born 9th August, 1882.

He has read up to the F. A. of the Punjab University. He has served the Government as a Subadar in the 72nd I. L. C., and saw active service in Egypt, France, and Italy. He has been awarded the title of O. B. E. for his services in France. His ancestral landed property lies in Gurgaon, District Punjab. Before taking up military service he organized recruiting in Bahraich District.

Address : Gonda.

Chaudhri Gauri Shankar, Taluqdar of Binaikpur and Sahgun Estate. He has paid Rs. 5,000 to the Government towards the War Fund and Rs. 1,000 in the War Loan. He has also provided six recruits and made his tenants invest Rs. 500 in the War Loan.

Address : Binaikpur.



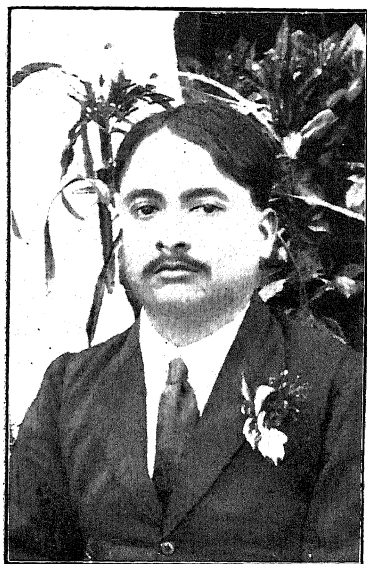
MIR SAJJAD HUSAIN. [p. 221]



CHAUDHRI GAURI SHANKER. [p. 220]



DR. PIRBHU LAL. [p. 222]



B. BISHUN CHANDRA, M. B. E. [p. 221]

P. VOLUME.



THAKUR SHESINDRA SINGH, [p. 220]



KUNWAR MAHPAL SINGH, [p. 128]



CHHATRAPAL SINGH, [p. 220]

Syed Sajjad Husain Khan Bahadur is an Honorary Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipal Board of Bijnor.

He has done excellent work in connection with the Great War and has been awarded a *sanad* for his meritorious services. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1921 by Lord Chelmsford.

Address: Bijnor.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Sitla Baksh Singh of Muthiganj, District Jaunpur, born May, 1855. He is well educated in English. He served as a Tahsildar and retired in May, 1908. He pays a revenue of about Rs. 10,000 to the Government. He has contributed handsomely towards the War Funds that were raised from time to time and encouraged recruiting in his estate and neighbourhood.

Address: Muthiganj, Jaunpur.

Kunwar Nidhan Singh of Wazir Pura, District Agra, born on 13th October, 1895. He is a Matric from the B. Rajput High School, Agra, afterwards studied at the Agra College. He did not see any active service in the war but he supplied 250 recruits.

Address: Wazir Pura, Agra.

Babu Bishan Chandra, B.A., M.B.E., Zamindar of Agra District, and Deputy Collector, born 28th February, 1891. He holds the degree of B.A. from the Allahabad University and is in Government Service as a Deputy Collector since 1st December, 1914.

He has also helped the Government in the Great War as a District Recruiting Officer and for his meritorious services the title of M.B.E. was conferred upon him. He has subscribed to the Red Cross Fund from time to time and has also contributed Rs. 18,000 towards the War Loan.

Address: Jaunpur.

Thakur Bishambar Nath Singh, Taluqdar, Rampur Kalan and Biswan, District Sitapur. He is by caste a Kaisth Srivastava. Maharaja Prithviraj granted his ancestor, Ram Das, a *jagir* and he was sent as a Governor of a Pargana, but the Kuchchars, who were in possession of the same, gave him trouble. He, however, defeated them and set up a form of government, for which he was granted another *jagir* comprising 700 villages. Seeing this, the Kuchchars whom he defeated, murdered Ram Das and his family fled to Delhi. There, after a time, they ingratiated themselves with the Ruling King, who succoured them and they regained their *jagirs* and the title of Thakur was bestowed on them. A long while after this, Thakur Darmao Singh was instrumental in helping the British a great deal during the Mutiny in 1857, in recognition of which he was granted a certificate and some villages by Government. He had three sons, Thakur Anant Singh, Balwant Singh, and Hardeo Baksh Singh. The heir of Thakur Anant Singh is in possession of a part of the estate, which is under the control of the Court of Wards. Thakur Bishambar Nath Singh studied in Colvin Taluqdar School and he is in possession of his estate. On behalf of Government he was given a medal at the Delhi Darbar, 1910. In the recent Great War he helped Government immensely.

Pirbhu Lall, private practitioner, born April, 1857, passed L.M.P. (Sub-Assistant Surgeon) examination in May, 1890, from Agra Medical School with credit. He served the Government as a Doctor in different Jail and Police Hospitals and Reformatories. He subscribed liberally to War Charities and the War Loan. He also purchased War Loan certificates twice of Rs. 500 each and helped towards recruiting. He was loyal during the time of the Mutiny.

Address : Coronation Medical Hall, Etawah, U. P.



THAKUR BISHAMBHAR NATH SINGH.

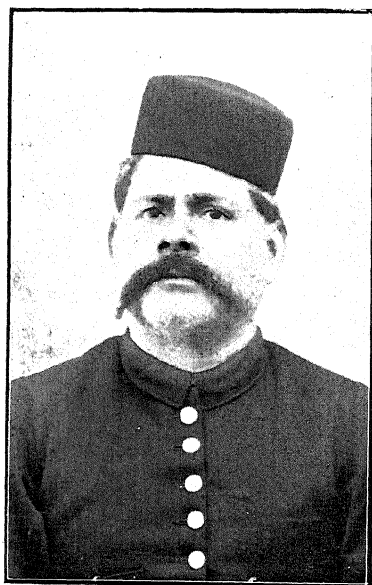


NIHAL SINGH.

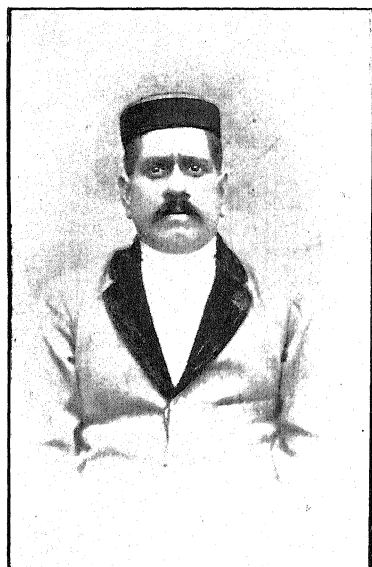
[p. 223]



B. RAM KIRPAL PANDAY. [p. 223]



B. RAM PRASAD PANDAY. [p. 223]



SAHU PARBHOO LAL. [p. 223]

Nihal Singh, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D. Born 17th April, 1887. He is a Sub-Engineer of the Roorkee College and helped the Government generally in his duties. He possesses landed property in Meerut District. He supplied recruits through the Muthra Recruiting Officer and rendered great service during the Mutiny.

Address: Tundla, Agra, U. P.

Pande Rama Prasad, Rais and Darbari, and Pande Rama Kirpal, Rais, born, 1870, and 1876, respectively, They possess elementary education in English, Hindi, Urdu, and Sanskrit. They opened a Sanskrit Pathshala at Narhariya, built a Dharamshala and a Thakorbari at Ajodhya and built several wells and tanks. The title of "Darbari" was awarded to Pande Rama Prasad in the year 1920. They possess a number of villages in the Districts of Basti, Gonda, and Gorakhpur and a village in Raj Nepal, District Butwal. They pay a revenue of approximately Rs. 14,000 annually. They subscribed liberally towards the different War Funds and Rs. 1,000 to Lady Meston's Red Cross Fund and Rs. 5,500 towards the War Loan. They besides supplied recruits and 14 coolies as non-combatants.

Address: Village Narhariya, Basti, U. P.

Sahu Ajit Prasad, Rais and Banker, born 1880. For his services on Plague, Famine, and Influenza Committees he was given a silver medal by Government. He possesses landed property and pays an annual revenue to Government of about Rs. 8,000. He subscribed handsomely towards the different War Funds and also paid Rs. 8,550 towards the War Loan. He is a member of Holm's Club, Najibabad, and a member of the Aman Sahba.

Address: Najibabad, Bijnor, U. P.

Lala Parbhu Lal, son of Sahu Ram Lal Waist Kumartan, Rais, Budaun, born 1888. He is a member of the Zamindars' Association,

Muzaffarnagar. He holds a good many valuable certificates which show the valuable services rendered to Government by his forefathers. He is a Darbari of the Lieutenant-Governor. He is well read in English, Persian, Nagri, and Hindi. Through his influence his tenants and subjects freely joined the army. He subscribed largely to the War Loan. The land revenue of his Zemindari amounts to about Rs. 15,000 annually and income-tax to about Rs. 1,000.

Address: Budaun.

Badr-ud-din, O. B. I., Kaga Road, Agra. He was with the Field Forces in Malakam, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, Tibet, and other places in 1897 and 1898, 1903 and 1904 and served in the last Great War from 1914 to 1918. He was made Honorary Risaldar in 1912 and raised to Risaldarship in 1917. He was awarded the O. B. I. in the same year. He holds extensive landed property which brings in an annual income of Rs. 10,000. He purchased and supplied Government with 1,700 mules in Basra, and 20,000 bullocks for transport. He subscribed a good deal towards War Funds and Rs. 15,000 towards the War Loan and helped in recruiting.

Address: Kaga Road, Agra, U. P.

Pandit Shiam Lall, F. R. S. A., Proprietor, the Agra Marble Works Co., Agra, born 22nd October, 1872. He is an English, Hindi, Urdu, and Gujarati scholar. He subscribed two lakhs cigarettes for the use of troops and also about Rs. 10,000 to the War Loan.

Anand Sarup, Proprietor, Messrs. Anand Sarup and Brothers, Muzaffarnagar, U. P. During the War his firm supplied to the Munitions Department about two lakhs of pure wool barrack blankets, about 25,000 jhuls (mule and bullock), a work in which 1,000 of his men were engaged. He also contributed Rs. 3½ lakhs to the War Loan, Rs. 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund, one motor ambulance, Rs. 1,000 to the Red Cross Fund and other amounts to various other



K. B. MIRZA QASIM HUSAIN. [p. 225]



B. SHIAM LALL. [p. 224]



LACHMAN SWARUP. [p. 225]



ANAND SARUP. [p. 224]



AMIN-ULLAH, VAKIL. [p. 228]



B. NANKOO PRASAD. [p. 228]



L. DHEEM SINGH. [p. 225]



P. NIRANJAN NATH AGHA. [p. 226]

War Funds. He was Secretary of the District War League and was instrumental in supplying 500 recruits.

Address : Muzaffarnagar, U. P.

Khan Bahadur Mirza Qasim Husain Qizilbash, Jagirdar and Durbari (Local and Viceregal), Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Born 10th April, 1870. The Khan Bahadur comes from a very respectable family of Qizilbash Moghuls and during the war he was the first man to ask Government to increase his revenue by 5 per cent. for the Imperial War Fund on which the "Pioneer" of the 2nd December, 1914, remarked : " We would hardly have thought it possible before the war for a Zamindar to ask the Government to increase his rate of the land revenue payments. That a request should now be made is a remarkable indication of how strong is the desire of the people of the country to give practical support to the Government in the present situation."

He was also instrumental in organizing the Civil Guard with success for which he was congratulated by the Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Pearson, Inspector-General of Police, U. P.

Lachman Swarup, Deputy Collector, Muzaffarnagar, born 26th June, 1867. Is well educated in English, Urdu, and Hindi, and served Government in different capacities in the Judicial Service. He was granted a *Saiial* in 1907 for meritorious services rendered during the Famine and was, besides, granted a certificate for excellent work done in collecting subscriptions for the War Loan and "Our Day" Funds. He also subscribed liberally towards War Funds and supplied a number of recruits.

Address : Muzaffarnagar, U. P.

Lala Dheem Singh, son of Lala Lal Amar Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate. Born about 1863. He is a Sanskrit, Persian, and Urdu scholar and possesses a special taste for poetry. During the war he contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the first War Loan, and

helped in recruiting a great deal. He also helped Government considerably in connection with plague and influenza work.

Address: Jaini Agarwal, Muzaffarnagar, U. P.

Pandit Niranjan Nath Agha, Deputy Collector, born 14th December, 1867. Entered Government service in November, 1891. Is an English, Urdu, and Hindi scholar. For meritorious work during the Famine of 1896-97 at Badaun, Government specially recognized his services by granting him a *Sanad*, and for Plague and Famine work done during 1908 he was granted a certificate by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He holds landed property in the districts of Aligarh, Bijnor, and Moradabad, and being influential, he helped in collecting subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 10,000 towards "Our Day" Fund and subscribed Rs. 300 towards the War Loan himself, and collected Rs. 35,000 towards the same cause. He, besides, collected largely towards the Red Cross Fund, for which he was thanked by Lady Meston.

Address: Muzaffarnagar, U. P.

Pandit Joti Prasad, Vakil and Honorary Magistrate, Saharanpur. He passed the First Examination in Law of the Punjab High Court in 1879 with credit, the Entrance Examination of the Punjab in 1878. He was elected President in 1918 of the Bhargava Conference held at Delhi, President of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Conference in 1919 held in Saharanpur District, Secretary of the Hindu University, etc. His public services are varied and many. He purchased Postal Certificates, subscribed to a large extent towards the many War Funds, and helped in recruiting a good many from his Zamindari. He holds extensive landed property in Bawal, Delhi, Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, and Saharanpur.

Address: Saharanpur, U. P.

Nawab Hafiz Mohammad Ahmad Syed Khan Saheb, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.C. Born 1888. He is a member of the U. P. Legislative Council,

Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Bulandshahr, Member, Advisory Committee, Court of Wards, Aligarh and Bulandshahr Districts, Member of the Court of Aligarh University and an elected President of the U. P. Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar. He was awarded the personal title of Nawab in June, 1915, which was made hereditary in June, 1919. He was given the King's Commission in 1918, a Jagir in December, 1919, and the C.I.E. in June, 1921. He pays an annual revenue to Government of Rs. 8,500. His important subscriptions are Rs. 5,000 towards the Moslem University, Rs. 2,000 towards the Edward Memorial Fund, Rs. 2,000 towards the Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000 towards the Bulandshahr Hospital Fund, and Rs. 8,000 annually towards the support of different Educational Institutions. He, besides, purchased War Bonds to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and ran a whole sub-depôt of recruits at his own expense. He is a member of the District Club, Bulandshahr, Indian Club, Naini Tal, Naini Tal Club, Naini Tal.

Address: Chhatari, Bulandshahr, U. P.

Syed Sujjad Husain, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Life Magistrate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Bijnor. Born 1852. He is a leading member of the Bijnor Bar. He was made a Khan Bahadur on the 1st January, 1921, and was awarded *Saads* on the 12th December, 1911, and on the 3rd December, 1919. He contributed freely towards the War Funds and provided recruits as well and assisted in recruiting in the district. He is the Vice-President of the Liberal League and Aman Sabha and Life Member of the War League.

Address: Bijnor, U. P.

Sahu Shanker Sahai Saheb. Born 1859. He is a man of business, pays Rs. 1,300 as income-tax to Government, has acquired special reputation in sugar works and has had first prizes in medals for the best production of Indian sugar. He holds many official letters for his public works. He has, besides, built a good Dharamshala in Belasi. He pays about Rs. 8,000 to Government

as revenue. His subscriptions to the different War Funds were more than Rs. 500. He also gave Rs. 10,000 towards the War Loan. He was instrumental in securing 200 recruits and employed 4 private recruiters during the war. He was, besides, a member of the War League.

Address: Bilari, Moradabad, U. P.

B. Ishri Prasad helped handsomely during the Great War by subscribing towards different War Charities and the Loan. He also takes a keen interest in the cause of Education and has built a school at Dhampur at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Address: Dhampur.

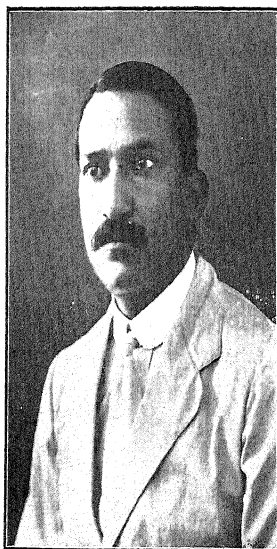
Babu Nankoo Prasad Dhaun, Vakil, Bahraich. He rendered meritorious services during the war, which were recognized by the Government of the U. P. in Government Notification No. 8500/W, dated 10th March, 1919, and by other officers.

Address: Bahraich.

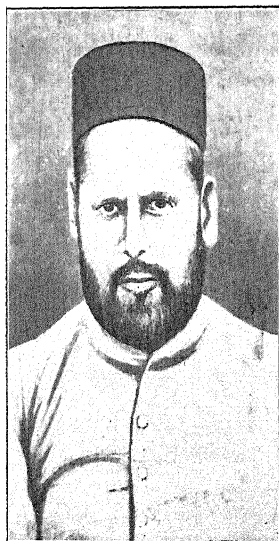
Hakim Abu Mohammed Syed Husain. Born 1866. He is a Persian and Arabic scholar. For valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war, 1914-1919, he was awarded by the Government of India a War Badge as a mark of appreciation by that Government. He contributed towards the Red Cross Society, "Our-Day" Fund, and the War Loan. He comes of a Juneri family and is ever loyal to the British Crown.

Address: Ghazipur, U. P.

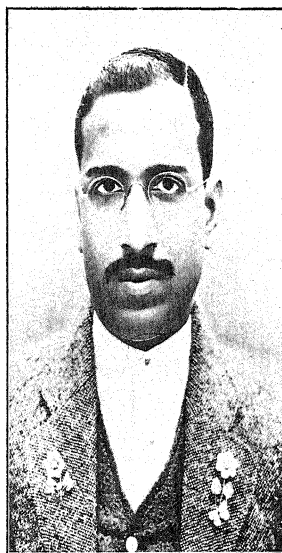
Maulvi Mohammed Amin Ullah, M.R.A.S., Vakil and Honorary Magistrate, Ghazipur. Born 1862. He is an Arabic and Persian scholar. In 1885 he passed the Pleaders' examination. He is a Municipal Commissioner, leading practitioner, and Vice-Chairman of the Ghazipur Municipal Board. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and is still a member of the Ghazipur Bench. He



BABU DIN DAYAL. [p. 229]



BABU ISHRI PRASAD. [p. 228]



SAHU BIMAL PRASAD. [p. 230]



MAJOR RAI BAHADUR GHAMANDI LAL.
[p. 230]

subscribed Rs. 200 to "Our-Day" and Rs. 100 for the Imperial Fund. He also contributed Rs. 2 per month towards the Red Cross and Rs. 57 per month towards the War Fund. His contribution towards the War Loan was Rs. 16,000 approximately.

Address: Ghazipur.

Mohammed Hakim Mirza, son of Mirza Ibrahim Beg. Born 1876. He is a Matriculate of the Punjab University and entered the Government service as a Naib Tahsildar in 1903. In 1905-1906, he worked as charge officer during the famine in Hamirpur and other districts for which his services were recognized by the U.P. Government and he was awarded a certificate.

Address: Viyarya, Delhi.

Khan Saheb Sheikh Zamir-ud-din Khan, Deputy Collector, Etawah, U. P. Born 1885. He did a good deal in helping in vaccination work, collected War Loans and War Funds to the satisfaction of the authorities for which he was awarded the title of Khan Saheb on the King-Emperor's birthday, 4th June, 1921. He also contributed Rs. 500 towards the War Loans.

Address: Etawah.

Lala Din Dayal. Born April 1876. He comes of a respectable family of Hapur, district Meerut. He was awarded a certificate by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor for his meritorious services rendered in famine and relief work. He worked as Special Officer in connection with H. E. Lord Hardinge's visit. H. E. was so much pleased with the arrangements made for his reception that he awarded him a watch and a certificate. In 1916 he supplied 800 good bullocks to Government for the formation of a Transport Corps. In 1917 he toured round the Unao District, and though the people were not inclined to join the War Service, he got round them and within ten months he supplied about 2,000 men from that district alone, for which he was highly complimented by Sir Harcourt Butler on 20th July, 1918.

Besides he collected over a lakh towards the war. He also supplied about 50 recruits and liberally contributed towards the War Loan and War Fund.

Address: Hapur.

Babu Joti Prasad, a leading Lawyer of Saharanpur, an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner. He has been the General Secretary of the Bhargava Conference for the past ten years and commands the respect of the public.

Address: Saharanpur.

Major Ghamandi Lal Jain, Rai Bahadur, Pensioner, late Commandant, Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps. He served in many military campaigns, the chief among which are those of Kabul, 1878, Egypt, 1882, Sikkim, 1889, N.-W. Frontier, 1897-98. He has rendered good work in the organization of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps, and has had conferred upon him the titles of "Rai Saheb" and "Rai Bahadur" in 1897 and 1903, respectively.

Sahu Bimal Prasad is a Banker, Rais, and Government Contractor in Najibabad. He holds a Bijnor War League certificate and a second class *Sanad*. He helped in recruiting soldiers during the Great War and also subscribed handsomely towards the War Loan.

Address: Najibabad.

Hardwari Lal Vadan did excellent work in connection with the Imperial Capital of Delhi, in recognition of which he was appointed Naib Tahsildar. He also helped to raise large sums of money in connection with "Our-Day" subscriptions and the War Loans.

Address: Muzaffarnagar.

Syed Azizushafi comes from a family that has held distinguished public posts. His grandfather and father have both served as



SYED AZIZUSHAFI [p. 230]



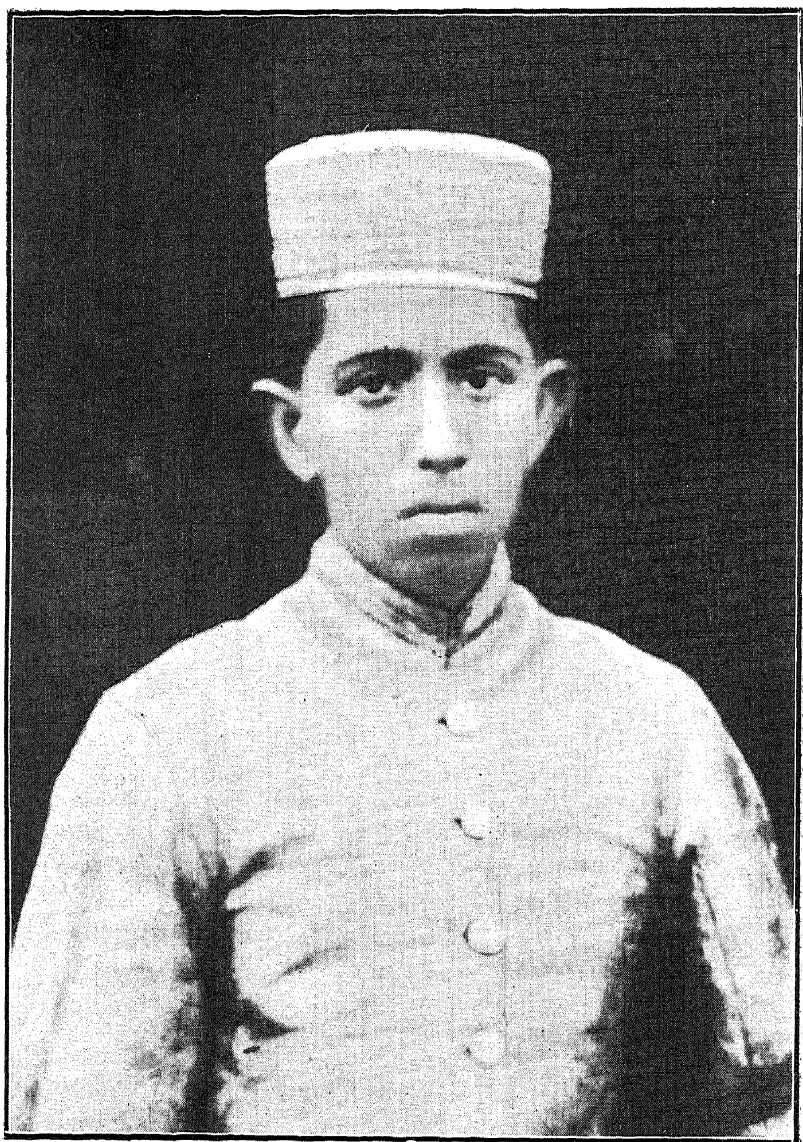
HARDWAR LAL VADVAN. [p. 230]



KUNWAR RUP KISHAN. [p. 233]



B. KALICHARAN DUBEY. [p. 231]



CH. HARIRAJ SINGH, SHIKARPUR.



CH. RAM SARUP RAIS, SHIKARPUR.



CH. RAGHURAJ SINGH, SHIKARPUR.

Assistant Commissioners and of his two brothers one is a Tahsildar and the other holds the title of Khan Saheb. He is a graduate and has had a distinguished career in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He takes a keen interest in local literary and athletic sports clubs. During the late war he helped to raise a number of recruits and he holds a letter of thanks from the Lieutenant-Governor for services rendered.

Address: Saharanpur.

Captain Kali Charan Dube, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Public Health, L.M.S., Punjab, D. P. H., London. Born 1st July, 1880. Served in various capacities as Assistant Surgeon, in charge Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur, 1902, officiated for the Agency Surgeon, Eastern States, Rajputana, 1902. He was medical officer for recruiting (honorary).

Address: 24, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.

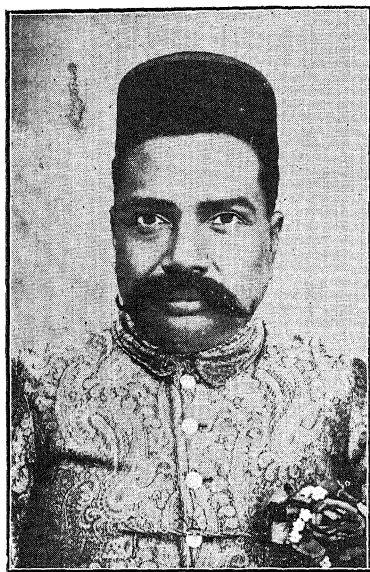
Chowdhry Raghuraj Singh was born on the 19th of September 1901 and belongs to the Gaur sect of Brahmins. As a great landlord he has great influence over his tribesmen, and can trace his descent from the time of the Mahomedan Kings of India. He is looked upon with great respect both by the public and by the district officials. Among his great ancestors, Chowdhry Luchman Singh, who died in 1887, was the best respected and the most efficient manager of the estate. He made considerable additions to the family estate, and amassed a great fortune; the settlement reports of the times bear testimony to the fact. He was also a great well-wisher of the Government. During 1857 his services were recognized by the Government by the grant of two villages, Salempur and Mauri, at present paying a revenue of close upon Rs. 12,000 a year, and he was also awarded a medal. These villages are in the possession of the family. Chowdhry Luchman Singh was an Honorary Magistrate till his death. He died without any issue, and the property reverted to his wife after great litigation. She, according

to the will left by her husband, adopted in her lifetime her nephew, Chowdhry Ram Sarup, resident of village Khairpur, District Bulandshahr. The adoption ceremony was performed with great pomp and show according to the Dharmshastra, and all local officials and zamindars were invited to witness it, and about Rs. 50,000 were spent in the ceremony. After the death of the widow, Chowdhry Ram Sarup got possession of the property at the age of 22. He was generous, courteous, and of a good disposition. In his lifetime a number of improvements were made in his estate, and he took great interest in public affairs. He purchased several villages in the Muttra District, which were valued at Rs. 1,15,000 at that time. He commanded great respect of the Government officials and was popular among the officers. He built a residential house for the Police Superintendent, which cost Rs. 15,000. It has always been occupied by the Superintendent of Police of Bulandshahr. Shortly afterwards he was made Honorary Magistrate. He died suddenly after a short illness on the 19th April, 1913.

His mother was so much shocked by his death that she also, a few days afterwards, died of heart failure. Chowdhry Ram Sarup left behind two sons, Chowdhry Raghuraj Singh and Chowdhry Har Raj Singh, and one daughter. The estate was brought under the management of the Court of Wards just after the death of Ram Sarup, as his sons were minors. The two minors received their education under the supervision of the Government in the Taluqdars' Colvin School, Lucknow. Chowdhry Har Raj Singh died of pneumonia at the age of 19 on the 19th November, 1920. He was clever, humorous, and obliging. On the 19th December, 1921, Chowdhry Raghuraj Singh, the present owner of the estate, reached his majority and the State was released from the Court of Wards. He possesses a good knowledge of Urdu, Persian, and Hindi, and can fluently speak and write English. His property consists of 51 villages in the districts of Bulandshahr, Muttra, and Aligarh. The total gross income of the estate is about Rs. 1,20,000, of which Rs. 44,000 is Government revenue. He himself looks after the



MOLVI ABDUL RASHID. [p. 233]



SAHU HER PRASAD. [p. 234]



SAHIBZADA SYED SADIQ SHAH. [p. 234]



SAHU RAGHUNATH PRASAD [p. 235]

affairs of the State and has been able to manage it efficiently. During the war the estate, when it was under the Court of Wards, supplied hundreds of recruits and also contributed to the War Loan. He is exempted from the Arms Act. During the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lucknow on the 10th December, 1921, he was invited to join the Colvin Taluqdar Cadet Corps. which formed the Guard-of-Honour to His Highness the Prince of Wales.

His sister is married to Tika Dhian Singh, the son of Raja Fateh Singh, M. B. B., the Ruling Prince of Shaikhapura in the Punjab. He is married to the daughter of Rai Bahadur Pandit Lakshmi Narain Sharma, Deputy Director, Agriculture Department, Partabgarh, whose brother was Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, but now has recently been appointed Chief Justice in Kashmir. His wife is well versed in English and he himself is well educated and kind hearted.

Address: Shaikhapura, District Bulandshahr.

Kunwar Rup Kishan, son of Seth Bikchand, Rais, Muthra. Born 1896. He knows Hindi, Urdu, Persian, and a little English. He has spent a good deal of money in recruiting, and has supplied 60 recruits for Field Service in this Great War, in recognition of which the Commissioner of Agra presented a sword with a silver handle to him.

Address: Muthra.

Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Rashid, Secretary, Municipal Board, Bijnor. Born 8th November, 1885. An F.A. of the Allahabad University. Took Honours in English and Mathematics. He worked in the Famine of 1913-14 in Bundelkhand, organized Danga Theatre and Lucky Bag in aid of "Our Day" Fund and was instrumental in collecting handsome donations. He also assisted in the Peace and Armistice Celebrations, for which he was presented with a breech-loading gun in 1919 and a first class certificate. He

also rendered valuable assistance in War Loan and War Charities and contributed freely towards their funds, and assisted in recruiting a great deal. He is a member of the War League Local Publicity Bureau and the District Liberal League.

Address : Bijnor, U. P.

Sjt. Sahu Har Prasad Ji Sahib, Honorary Magistrate. Born 1878. His landed property amounts to 40 villages. He contributed Rs. 250 to the Vaish Conference, Meerut, built the Lambert Boarding House at Najibabad, contributed Rs. 500 towards the Allahabad Exhibition Fund and Rs. 20,000 to the Bullock School, Najibabad. In appreciation of his services he was awarded a *Sanad* at the Bijnor Darbar and for his recruiting work he was presented with a golden sword and revolver. He, besides presenting a tent, subscribed Rs. 500 to the War League, and about Rs. 5,000 to "Our Day" and other Funds and Rs. 25,000 towards the War Loan. He also enlisted 400 recruits.

Address : Najibabad, District Bijnor, U. P.

Khan Bahadur Nawabzada S. Hasan Mahmud, O.B.E. Born March, 1889. He is fairly well educated in English, Persian, and Urdu and evinces great interest in literary pursuits. He is very keen on big game shooting and possesses a very good stable. He paid a regular subscription towards the Red Cross Fund up to the end of the war and also helped in procuring recruits and providing miscellaneous articles for the use of troops at the Front.

Address : Partabgarh, U. P.

Sahibzada Sayed Sadiq Ali Sah, M.R.A.S., (London), Joint Secretary, District Publicity Committee, Ferozepore. Born 1897. During the Great War he threw himself heart and soul and soon became a common figure in the war activities of the district. He was elected Honorary Secretary of the Muslim Recruiting Committee and later was appointed Joint Secretary of the Publicity Committee.



NAWABZADA S. HUSAIN MAHMOOD.



R. B. JAGAT NARAIN. [p. 237]



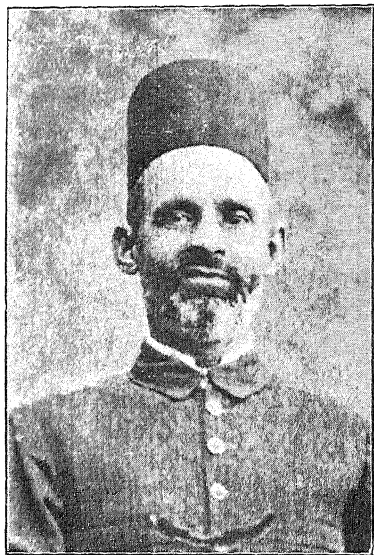
MAHADEVA SINHA, B A., LL.B., [p. 235]
VAKIL AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE,
MIRZAPORE.



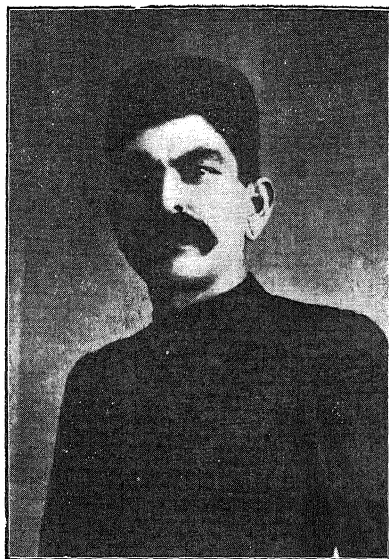
CH. GAJADHAR PRASAD [p. 238]
SRIVASTAVA.



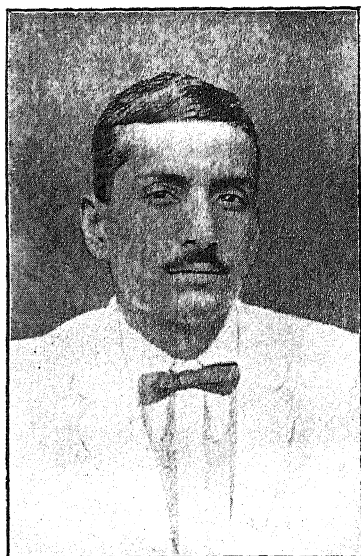
GOBIND LAL CHAUDHRI. [p. 237]



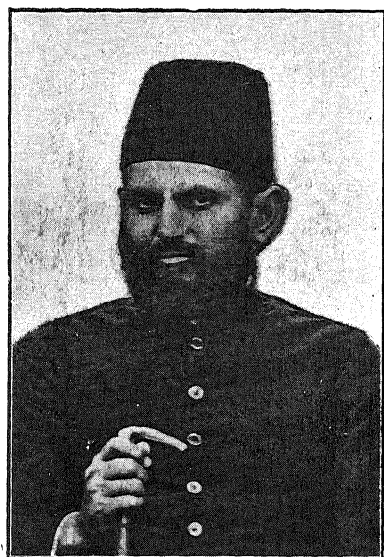
KHAJA MAZAHIR HASAN. [p. 235]



SARUP NARAIN. [p. 236]



SYED MAQBUL AHMAD. [p. 237]



SYED MANZUR AHMAD. [p. 236]

For his exceptional services and valuable work rendered he was presented with (i) a gun by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for supplying recruits to the army, (ii) a *Sanad* and a badge of honour by the Punjab Publicity Committee for Publicity work; (iii) a complimentary *Sanad* for War Loan collections; and (iv) a gold medal by the Ferozepore Red Cross Society for Red Cross work.

Address: Ferozepore.

Sahu Raghunath Das, Member of Municipal Board, Dhampur. Born 15th November, 1884. He possesses good English educational qualifications, and owns landed property in fifteen villages. He subscribed Rs. 2,500 towards War Funds and Rs. 17,500 towards the War Loan. He was, besides, instrumental in supplying 162 recruits to the Delhi Depôt and 16 to Bijnor Depôt.

Address: Barabazar, Dhampur, District Bijnor.

Khawaja Mazahir Hasani, Honorary Magistrate, Saharanpur. Born 22nd March, 1867. He is an Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and English scholar. He rendered excellent services in connection with famine, plague, influenza, and in other public duties of importance for which he received an award of a gold watch from Sir Harcourt Butler and a silver medal by the King at the Delhi Durbar in 1911. He contributed handsomely towards the war funds besides supplying twenty men.

Address: Saharanpur, U. P.

Thakur Mahadiva Sinha, B.A., LL.B., Vakil and Honorary Magistrate, Mirzapur. Born Sambat, 1925. He is a graduate of the Allahabad University. He has subscribed to all War Funds, especially towards the Salankhi Aeroplane supplied by H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa. He has also supplied 150 recruits and paid Rs. 10,000 towards the War Loan.

Address: Welleslyganj, Mirzapur.

Pandit Sarup Narain Bukshi, 53, Abbott Road, Lucknow. Born 1883. He has passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. He pays to the Government a revenue of nearly Rs. 25,000. He has subscribed Rs. 4,122-8-0 towards the War Loan and has supplied 40 recruits.

Address: Lucknow.

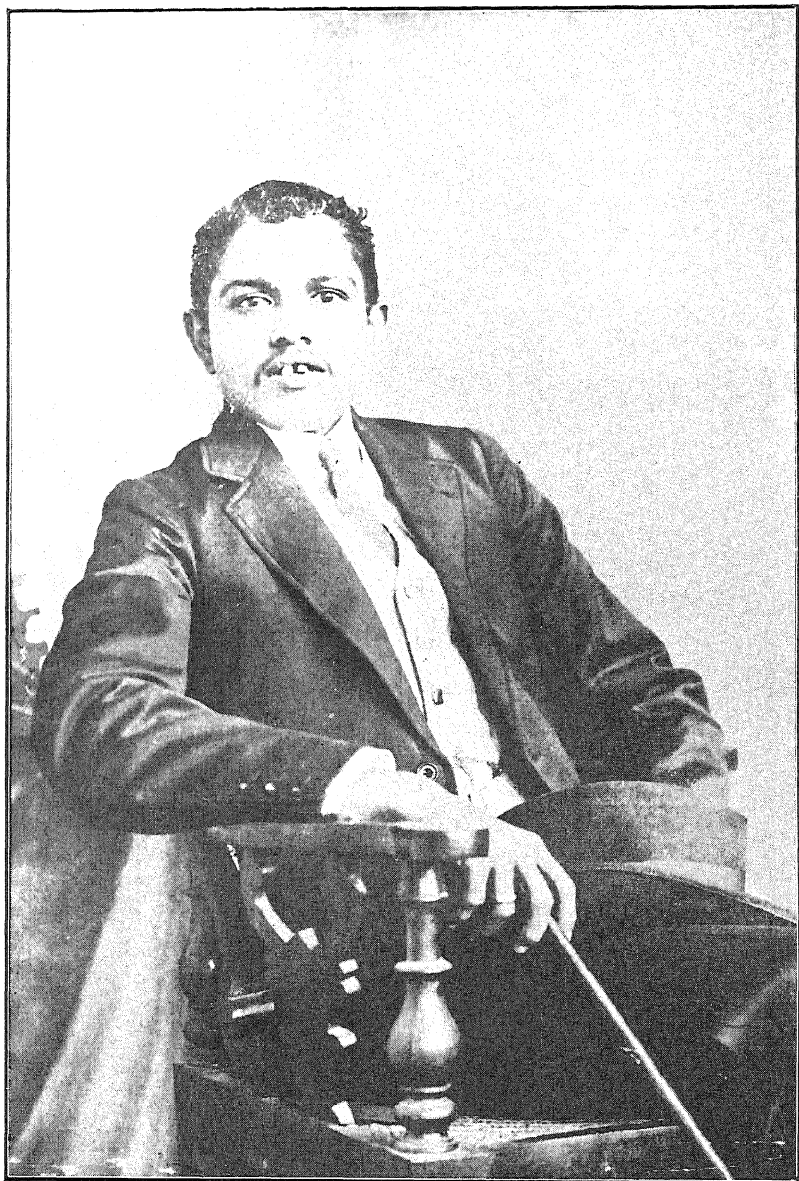
Pandit Trilok Nath Bhargava, B.A., Honorary Magistrate and Member of the University Court, Municipal Board, and Lucknow Improvement Trust, Director, U. I. C. Paper Mills, and Editor, "Bhargava Patrika," was born on 8th September, 1889. He was educated in Canning College, Lucknow, and the School of Law, Allahabad. He has worked as a Joint Secretary, War Loan Committee, and collected about 5 lakhs of rupees as subscription for the War Loan. He has also contributed to the War Supplement and helped in recruiting work in the District. He has also subscribed Rs. 12,000 towards the War Loan and Rs. 500 to various funds in connection with the war. The Commissioner was pleased to award him with a gold walking stick and H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler has been pleased to confer on him a sword of honour for his services during the Great War.

Address: Lucknow.

Thakur Jugdama Prasad Singh Karnaliya, P. O. Asnahra, District Basti, is a young gentleman, aged about 35 years, and is a landholder. He has rendered good war services and supplied 40 recruits. He has purchased War bonds to the extent of Rs. 300 and contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the War Fund.

Address: Asnahra, District Basti.

Syed Manzur Ahmed, Tahsildar, Bijnor. Born June, 1870. He is fairly well educated in English, Urdu, Persian, and Arabic. During the Great War he raised a number of recruits for the army in Meerut, Ghazipur, and Bijnor Districts. His son, Syed Maqbul Ahmed, being



PANDIT TRILOK NATH BHARGAVA, B. A.



B, JAGDAMBIKA PERSHAD SINGH, P. O. ASNAHRA,
DISTRICT BASTI,

one of his foremost recruits. In recognition of his services he was awarded a 1st Class *Sanad* and a rifle. He himself subscribed Rs. 300 towards "Our-Day" and St. John's Ambulance Funds and helped in raising subscription from Bijnor, Meerut, and Ghazipur Tahsils.

Address : Allahabad, U. P.

Syed Maqbul Ahmed, Allahabad Born 2nd May, 1895. He is the first undergraduate of the Allahabad University, who discontinued his studies to join the army in 1916. He served for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years continuously in Mesopotamia, was taken prisoner by the Khurds and on one occasion saved the Government Treasury from being looted by the enemy, for which he received the thanks of the Assistant Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and the War Medal.

Address : 705, Yehyapur, Allahabad, U. P.

Rai Jagat Narain Bahadur, B. A., District and Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, born on 2nd July, 1866. He is a graduate of the Muir Central College and passed the High Court Vakils' examination in 1887. He was made Rai Bahadur in the year 1916 in recognition of his long and faithful services. He has subscribed Rs. 400 towards the Imperial Relief Fund, Rs. 1,450 to the Officers' Relief Fund, and Rs. 20,000 towards the War Loan.

Address : Azamgarh.

Babu Govind Lal Chaudhary, born 1945 Sambat. He has been awarded certificates by high officials, including His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He subscribed to the District Hospital Prince of Wales Memorial Fund, U. P. Exhibition, King Edward VII Memorial Fund, and King George Coronation Fund. Besides, the Imperial Relief Fund, 1914, and the U. P. Special War Fund. For his recruiting services he was awarded a certificate by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Address : Mirzapur.

Dr. R. S. Varma, Health Officer, Muthra, born 1st April, 1876. He studied up to the B.A. standard of the Punjab University, joined the Medical College, Lahore, and completed the course of study there and then went home and qualified in the triple qualification examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Faculty, Glasgow. Had served the Punjab Plague Department from 1904 to 1907 and got a *Sanad* from the Punjab Government for good plague work in 1905. He was, besides, awarded a *Sanad* and a walking stick by the Commander-in-Chief, India. He acted as Medical Officer for recruits at Muthra in 1920 and passed 1,854 recruits fit and gave 214 recruits himself. He also subscribed to the Red Cross War Fund.

Address : Health Officer, Muthra.

Chaudhri Gajadhar Prasad Srivastava, Zamindar of Bijnor and Kamta, born March, 1892. After the death of his father Chaudhri Jwala Prasad, he became a Nambardar in February, 1918, and a member of the Lucknow District Board in 1919. The Hopkin's Park in village Kamta and the fountain in Amin-ud-daula Park, Lucknow, are specimens of his public services. Both he and his younger brother, Chaudhri Shanker Prasad, rendered immense service to Government during the Great War and they also supplied no less than 20 recruits and subscribed handsomely towards the War Fund.

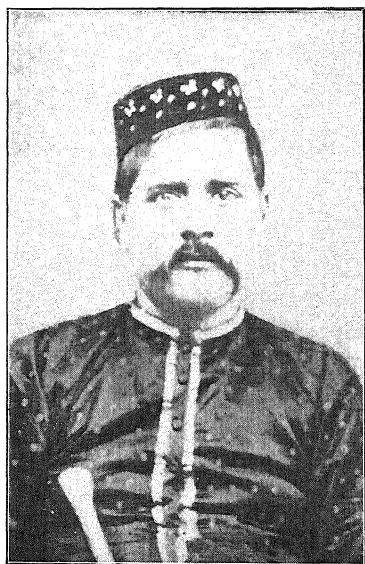
Thakur Jagannath Singh, Member, District Board, and Honorary Magistrate. Born 1st September, 1875. He is well up in Persian and Sanskrit. Has a great taste for poems and he has also had an English education. He has a fair knowledge in war matters as well. As for his public services he is specially interested in education and awards a few school and college scholarships. The Primary School of his village is the result of his efforts and he pays the fees of the poor students from his own pocket. He is a Zamindar and holds property to the value of some Rs. 14,000 yearly. He



THAKUR JAGANNATH SINGH. [p. 238]



DR. R. SARUP VARMA. [p. 238]



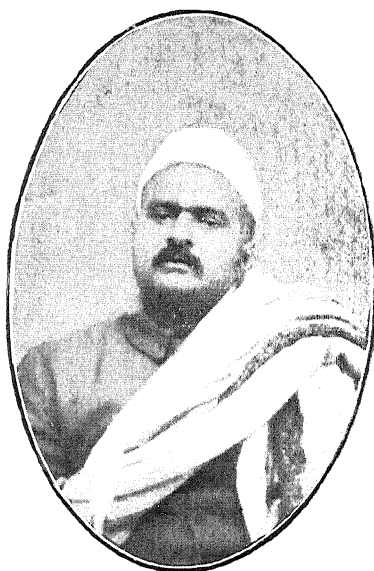
B. RADHIKA PERSHAD. [p. 239]



GHULAM AZAM, B. A. [p. 239]



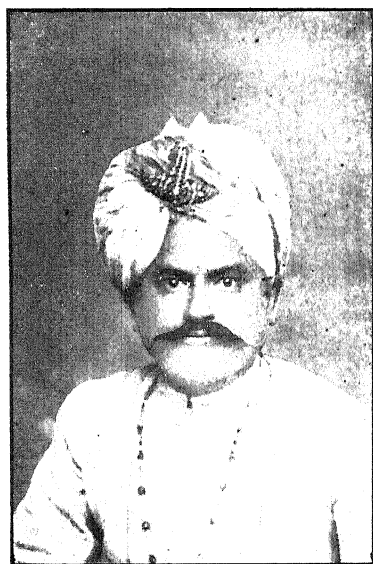
B. PURENDU NARAIN SINHA, B. A., [p. 242]
HEAD MASTER,
QUEEN'S ROAD, DELHI.



SETH BREEK CHAND. [p. 239]



KUAR AMBA SAHAI. [p. 243]



RAI CHANDRABHAL PRASAD. [p. 241]

subscribed Rs. 800 towards the War Loan and helped in getting six recruits.

Address: Village Partabgarh, District Sitapur.

Mohammad Ghulam Azam. Born 1885. He entered the Jubilee High School, Lucknow, as a Government scholarship holder, after which he joined the Canning College, Lucknow, where he graduated in 1908. In the same year he entered Government service as Translator to the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. He rendered very valuable services on the occasion of a serious Railway collision at Ferozabad on the E. I. Railway on the 19th January, 1919, for which he was eulogised by the E. I. R. Company, the Ferozabad Municipal Board, and in the *Pioneer* and *Leader*. He possesses landed property in Bara Banki and Sitapur and is a member of a very old Zamindar family.

Address: Rudauli, District Bara Banki.

M. Radhika Prasad, Honorary Magistrate. Born Srawan 1921. He was a member of the recruiting sub-committee and subsequently of the War League. He supplied recruits at his own expense. He subscribed towards the Indian War Fund, the Imperial Relief, "Our-Day" Fund, and other funds. He purchased War Bonds to the extent of Rs 31,000.

Address: Allahabad.

Seth Bheek Chand, son of Seth Gobardhan Das, Vaish Maheri, Rais of Muthra, born 1874. He is fluently conversant with the Persian, Urdu, and Hindi languages. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 5,000 to the Government. He has helped in recruiting and has sent 83 recruits to the battlefield.

He subscribed Rs. 500 for the help of the wounded soldiers besides many other subscriptions, in recognition of which he was awarded a sword

Address: Muthra.

B. Bageshevari Pratap Narain Singh, Rais, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Basti, is a vigorous youngman of about 25 years with great courage and activity. He has served the Government in this Great War as an Honorary District Assistant Recruiting Officer, and through his strenuous efforts and powers of persuasion hundreds of people enlisted within his circle. His labour has been recognized by the Government by a remission of revenue to the extent of Rs. 100 and a *Sanad*.

Address: Basti.

Kuar Bhavani Sahai, Kayasth, Srivastava 11 Al Tukalia, Government *Muafidar* and Zamindar, Husainpura, Shahjahanpur, U. P., born 30th July, 1880. He has studied up to the Entrance Class. He has rendered valuable services in war work and gave a considerable number of recruits, in recognition of which a *Sanad* was presented to him.

He has subscribed towards every fund raised by the Government as well as to all War Funds.

Address: Shahjahanpur.

Chaudhari Cheda Singh, Rais of village Bisawar, Pargana Sadabad, District Muthra, born Pukal, Sudi .Ekadeshi Sambat 1926. He knows Urdu, Hindi, and Sarrafi. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 1,200 to the Government. He worked heartily for supplying recruits, spent a lot of money and produced 150 recruits. He invested Rs. 100 towards War Loan. In recognition of his good services he was granted a Jagir yielding an income of Rs. 150-11-2 together with a Parwana, dated 6th September, 1919, and certificate, also two watches by the Government.

Address: Muthra

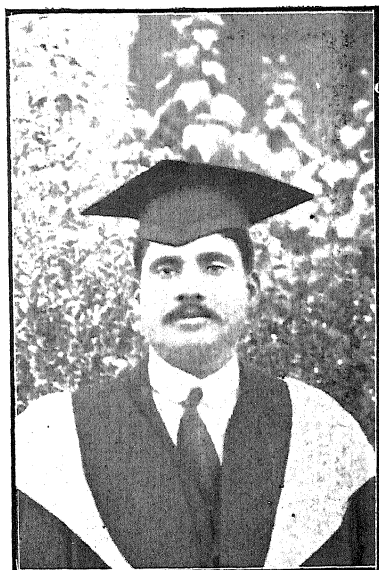
Pandit Ganga Prasad Dube, B.A. LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bahraich, born in 1889. He passed the B.A. and LL.B. Examination in 1913 and 1915, respectively. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 500



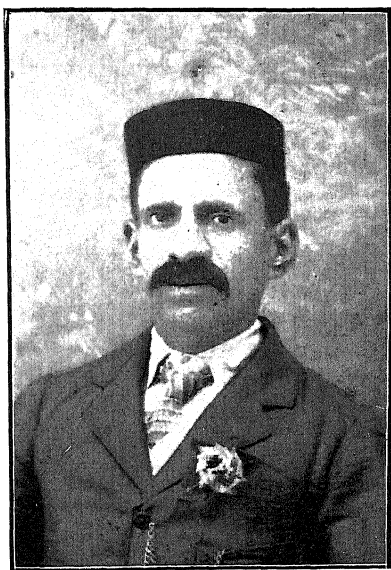
BAGESHWARI PARTAP NARAIN [p. 240]
SINGH.



CHAUDHARI CHAIDA SINGH. [p. 240]



PANDIT GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL. [p. 240]



BHAWANI SAHAI. [p. 240]

to the Government. He is a well-wisher of the Government and in time of war he was appointed Honorary Secretary to the Red Cross Society towards which he paid Rs. 2,000 for the help of wounded soldiers and also sent 200 sleeping suits to the field, for which services he was well spoken of by the Government officials. From the beginning to the end of the war he and his brother gave monthly subscriptions for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and recruits. Through his efforts the Red Cross Fund of Bahraich stood third in the United Provinces.

Address : Bahraich.

Rao Chandra Bhal Prasad, Taluqdar, Palia and Kishanpur Estate, District Kheri, born September, 1887. Has been educated privately. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 12,000 per annum to the Government. He paid a monthly subscription of Rs. 370 towards other subscriptions and Rs. 4,100 towards different War Funds.

Address : Kheri.

Rao Bahadur Kunwar Ram Singh, Judicial Commissioner of Rewa State, is the eldest son of Maharao Raja Banspati Singh of Kasanta, Bara, Allahabad District.

He was educated in the Queen's College, Benares. His father, Maharao Raja Banspati Singh, the thirty-first in descent, rendered loyal service to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and in recognition of it they continued to him the title of Raja granted by the Moghul Emperor. The then Maharaja of Rewa conferred on him the title of Maharao, and two years ago the British Government made the title of Raja hereditary in the family. Kunwar Ram Singh was highly spoken of by Government for his valuable services in famine times, during census operations, and in connection with the Octroi and Court of Wards. He has been a Durbari of the Lieutenant-Governor since 1879.

He has been in the service of the Rewa State since 1894, and his work in connection with famine, census, boundary settlement, and judicial and revenue matters was appreciated by the Durbar. He

obtained the title of Rao Bahadur in 1912, and a medal and a badge in 1914.

He was the Officer in charge of the camp during H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Rewa in 1914. His Excellency was so well pleased with his arrangements that he presented him with a cigarette case as a memento and sent a letter to him through his military secretary couched in laudatory terms.

Address : Rewa State.

Babu Purendra Narain Sinha, B.A., Delhi, comes of an old Zamindar family in the District of Hugli. He passed his B.A. examination in 1898 and qualified for the bar and joined it in 1902.

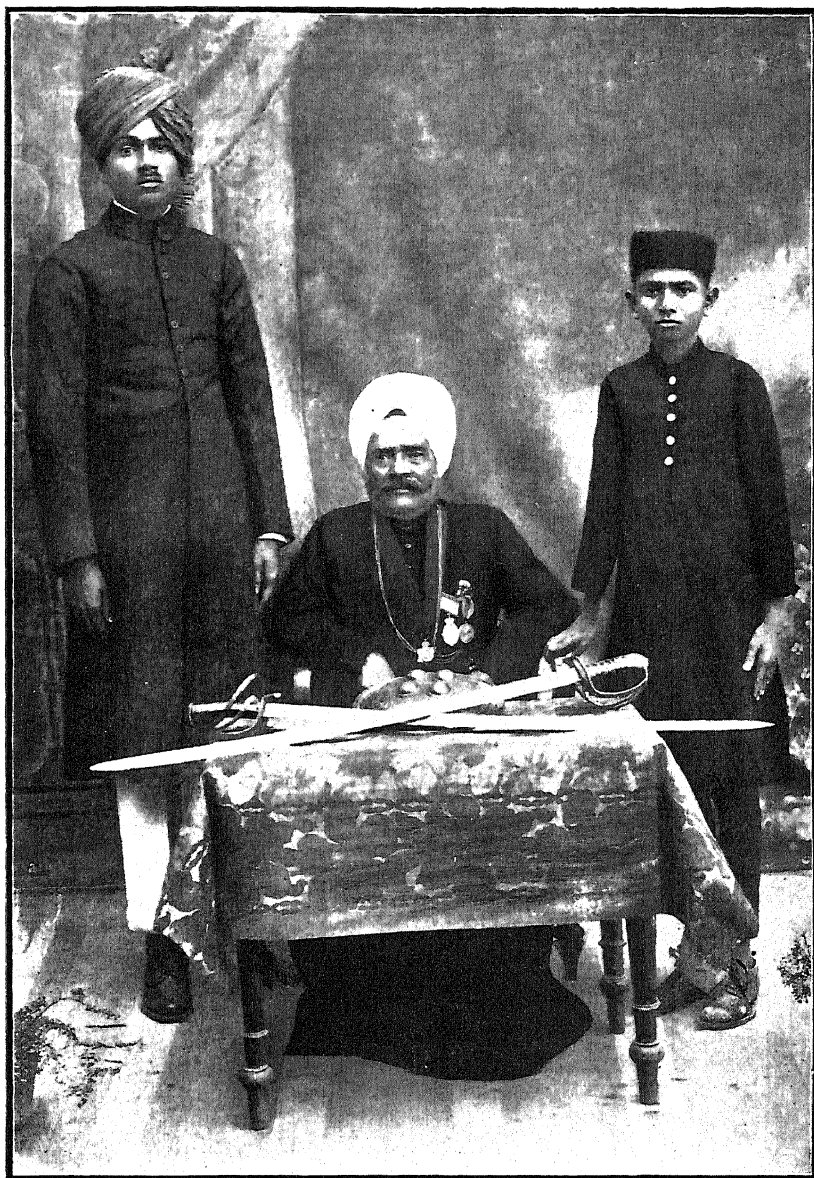
He left the bar after the death of his wife and joined the Education Department and found his true vocation in life. He is a scholar and loves his work. He gave some lectures during the Great War on the real cause of it.

Address : Delhi.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Sitla Bukhsh Singh, Rais and Zamindar of Bashratpur in Jaunpur District. Born May, 1851. He served the Government for a number of years as a Tahsildar and retired from the service in 1908. Thakur Sitla Bukhsh Singh is a nephew of the late Rai Bahadur Thakur Mahdeo Singh, a Zamindar of great influence in his time in zilla Jaunpur. His family documents show that his uncle the said Mahdeo Singh during the Mutiny, 1857, protected and treated most kindly several European gentlemen with their children until they were relieved by a party of Europeans and Volunteers from Benares on the 14th of June, 1857. Rai Bahadur Sitla Bukhsh Singh has been more than once honoured by Government with *Sanads*, certificates, medals, and gold watches in recognition of his public services.

Address : Allahabad.

Bakshi Narsingh Das Chhibber, B.A., LL.B., of Muttra and



RAI BAHADUR THAKUR SITLA BAKHSH SINGH.

Vakil, High Court, Lahore; born, 1882. He is a B. A. of the Punjab University and LL.B. of Allahabad University. He and his wife, Bibi Kashmiri Devi, helped the Government in the Great War in recruiting and other work, for which he was awarded a Jagir for life and his wife, Bibi Kashmiri Devi, was awarded by H. E. the Viceroy the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal.

Address: Muthra.

Pandit Durga Sahai Sharma, B.A., LL.B., Muthra District. Born 1881. He is a B. A. and LL.B. of the Allahabad University.

He rendered substantial help to the Government during the war in recruiting, etc., in recognition of which the Government was pleased to confer on him a King's Medal (gold badge) as a special token of his distinguished and loyal services.

Address: Muthra.

Kuar Ambay Sahai Rai Zada, Husanpura, District Shahjahanpur, Born 1892. He is well educated in English. He started his war services as a member of the War League, Shahjahanpur, and rendered special assistance in recruiting and on recruitment committees.

He has subscribed Rs. 200 towards the War Loan.

Address: Shahjahanpur.

Chaudhri Girwar Singh, B. A., resident of village Godhia Chhinkera, District Mainpuri, and Deputy Collector, Azamgarh, born November, 1875. He is a B. A. of the Allahabad University. He pays to the Government a land revenue of Rs. 130 a year. He has subscribed to different funds, recruited men and paid Rs. 500 towards the War Loan.

Address: Azamgarh.

Thakur Jung Bahadur Singh, Zamindar of Mumtazpur and Alawalpur, District Sitapur, born in, Sambat 1936, Bikarmi. He is a Gaur Brahman, a descendant of Raja Bharat of Ajodhia, and has been

educated in Hindi, Nagri, and Urdu. His old residence is Sheopur, Baroda. He is loyal and a well-wisher of the Government and looks to the comforts of his tenants and particularly to his religious duties. In his estate he has established a school for the education of children and he gives books and scholarships to poor children. He has also established a Medical Hall, where medicines are distributed free and Hakims and Vaidas are employed for the purpose. His estate comprises about 58 villages and he pays a land revenue of Rs. 17,000 annually to the Government. He has helped the Government in the Great War in recruiting and subscribing towards different funds.

He has also paid Rs. 250 towards Peace Celebrations and invested Rs. 2,488 in the War Loan. He has four sons, who are privately receiving education in English and Urdu.

Address: Sitapur.

Raja Lalta Prasad, Rai Bahadur, O. B. E., is one of the biggest Zamindars in the Rohilkhand Division and an Honorary Magistrate, Pilibhit. Born 1872. He has received a fairly good education in Persian, Urdu, Hindi, and some Sanskrit. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Government. He is the founder of a Sanskrit and Medical College at Pilibhit, has built a number of Dharamsalas for the comfort of travellers and pilgrims, sank *pucca* wells in different places, established a charitable Dispensary in Neoria Town and has always contributed towards Government, public, and charitable undertakings to the best of his might.

He was the Chairman of the 1st and 2nd War Loan Committees of the District and a member of the Provincial Resource and General Committees, U. P. Special War Fund.

He received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1898, and was created a Raja in 1910. He was awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy with a sword of honour, a robe of honour, and a *Sanad* in December 1918, and admitted to the order of O. B. E. in December, 1919.

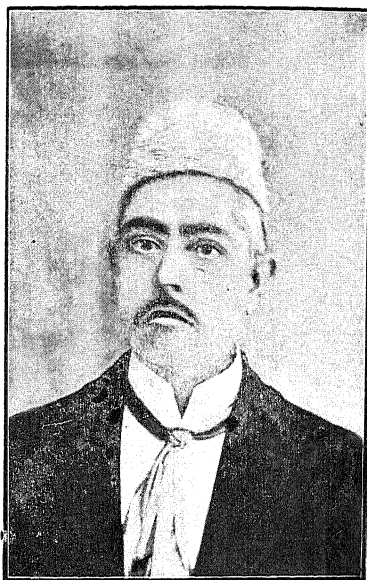
He has sent 944 recruits, both combatants and non-combatants



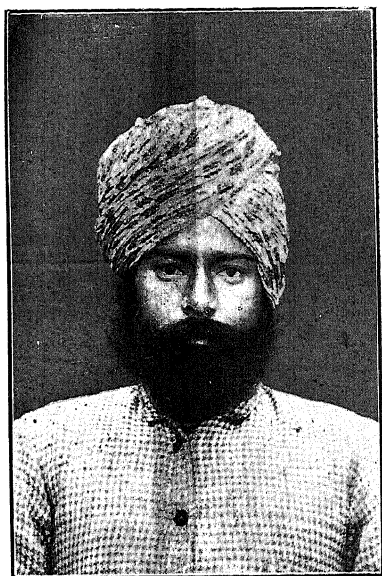
RAJA LALTA PRASAD RAI BAHADUR.



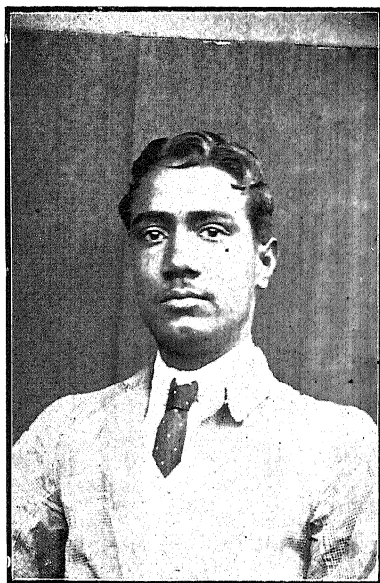
LALA TIKA RAM. [p. 246]



KUNWAR MOHAMMAD AITMAD [p. 245]
ALI KHAN.



THAKUR GOBIND SINGH. [p. 246]



LALA DURGA PRASAD. [p. 216]



BHAYA HANWAT PRASAD SINGH, M. L. C.

He has subscribed Rs. 46,120 towards different War Funds and collected and invested Rs. 1,58,450 towards War Loans.

Address: Pilibhit.

Bhaiya Hanumant Prasad Singh, M. L. C., Rais, Altdaman Estate, District Basti, caste Rajput, born 1893, is the descendant of a well known Raja's family. He passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University from the Ewing Christian College in 1915 and studied up to the B. A. class. He also knows Persian, Urdu, and Hindi. His estate comprises 72 villages and he pays a land revenue of Rs. 19,000 annually to the Government. He has been a member to the District Board since 1919, and on 4th December, 1920, he became member of the U. P. Legislative Council. He discharges his duties diligently. The Victory Memorial Park of Basti is due to his merits. During the war he and his father helped the British Government and subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the War Funds and invested Rs. 15,000 in the War Loan.

He spent a lot of money in recruiting and gave 25 recruits for field service, in recognition of which services he was awarded a pistol and received thanks from H. E. the Governor of the U. P. under his letter No. 8506W of the 10th March, 1919.

Address: Basti.

Kunwar Mohammad Etimad Ali Khan, son of Kunwar Mohammad Irshad Ali Khan, caste Rajput Musalman, resident and Rais Sadabad, District Muthra, born 25th August, 1860. He is educated in Arabic and Persian and is a poet. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 35,000 annually to the Government. He gave Rs. 500 worth of tents for use in France and Rs. 500 towards Our-Day Funds. He has rendered whatever assistance was required of him from time to time in the Great War.

Address: Sadabad, District Muthra.

Thakur Ghagraj Singh, Rajput of Mauza Nazirpur, District

Muthra, Agra Division, born 1889. He is educated in Urdu and Hindi. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 4,500 to the Government. He did recruiting work zealously and provided 50 recruits. He paid Rs. 150 towards War Funds and Rs. 500 to the War Loan, in recognition of which he was awarded a sword, a certificate, and a gold medal by the Government.

Address : Nasirpur, District Muthra.

Thakur Gobind Singh, son of Thakur Sarnam Singh, Rais of Nasirpur, Tahsil Sadabad, District Muthra, Agra Division. Born 1881.

He knows Hindi. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 3,500 to the Government. During the war time he produced 13 or 14 recruits and gave subscriptions to the War Funds. In recognition of his War Services he was granted a certificate.

Address : Nasirpur, District Muthra.

Lala Durga Parshad, son of Babu Ganga Parshad, Rais, Sadabad, District Muthra, Agra Division, born 1949 Bikarmi. He is educated in Urdu and Hindi and knows some English. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 4,000 annually to the Government. He is a well-wisher of the Government and laboured hard in recruiting and sent recruits to the battlefield, in recognition of which he was granted certificates by the Government.

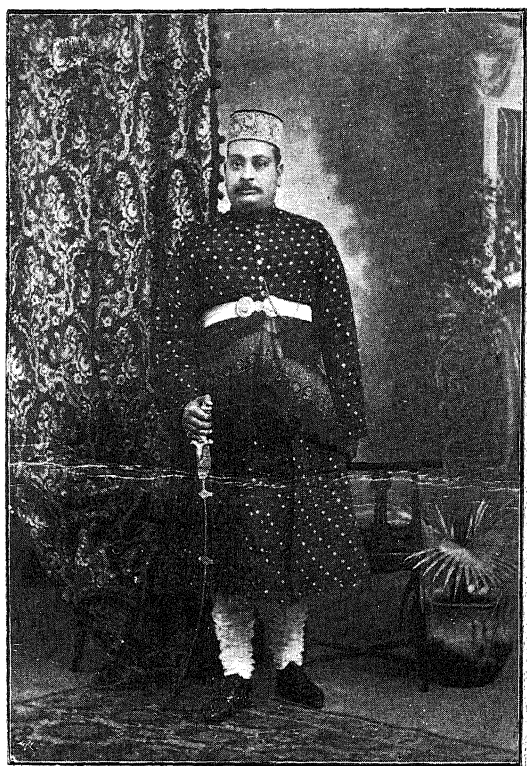
Address : Sadabad, District Muthra.

Lala Tika Ram, son of Lala Moti Lal, Rais of village Nanganwan, Tahsil Sadabad, District Muthra, Agra Division, caste Vaish, Agarwal, born 19th February, 1877. He is educated in Sarrafi Hindi. He has spent thousands of rupees in recruiting and produced about a hundred recruits. He has given subscriptions to the War Funds whenever asked for and he invested money in the War Loan, too. In recognition of his good services he was granted a remission of land revenue of Rs. 100 a year in villages



B. DEOKI NANDAN CHAUBE, B. A.

U. P. VOLUME.



PUNDIT CHANDRABHAI, BAJPAI.

[p. 247]

Nanganwan and Manaiya. He was also granted a Recruiting Badge and a certificate.

Address : Sadabad, District Muthra.

Chaubey Purshotam Narain, son of Chaubey Deoki Nandan, Vakil, B.A., LL.B., and Rais, Lalitpur, Jhansi, born 1901. He is receiving his education in B.A. at present. His father, Chaubey Deoki Nandan, was a zealous worker in the Municipal Board, Lalitpur, and served as Honorary Secretary for five years, performing his duties handsomely, in recognition of which services the Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, Lieut.-Governor, U. P., was pleased to grant him a certificate on 12th November, 1907. Thereafter he acted as a Vice-President, Municipal Board, for three years, and on 15th December, 1910, he became the Chairman and with much ability acted in that capacity for two years, pleasing the Government as well as the public. He rendered great help to the poor and starving during the different famines, for which he was awarded certificates by the Government.

During the recent Great War he tried his best to help the Government and was made President of the War Fund Committee. He, with great effort, collected a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the fund and subscribed Rs. 250, also paying Rs. 2,500 in the War Loan, for which services he was granted a certificate from the Government of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

After his death his son, Chaubey Purshotam Narain, succeeded him and is following in the steps of his father.

Address : Lalitpur, Jhansi.

Maharaj Chandra Bhal Bajpai, Taluqdar of Kardaha, District Unao, born 1887, and died on 25th October, 1918, at the age of 31 years. He descended from a well-known Brahman family of Bajpai Taluqdars who served as Chakladars in the days of the Nawab of Oudh and rendered remarkable services to the British Government during the time of the Mutiny. He remained loyal to the Government to the last and gave all possible help during the late

Great War by contributing a handsome amount to the War Fund, giving a number of recruits to the Army and by writing and publishing literature in the form of appeals to his countrymen to give a hearty response to the Government call. His two books, "Indian War Loan" and "The Duties of India in the Great War," served the above-mentioned cause very well, for which meritorious services he was granted a certificate by the Government.

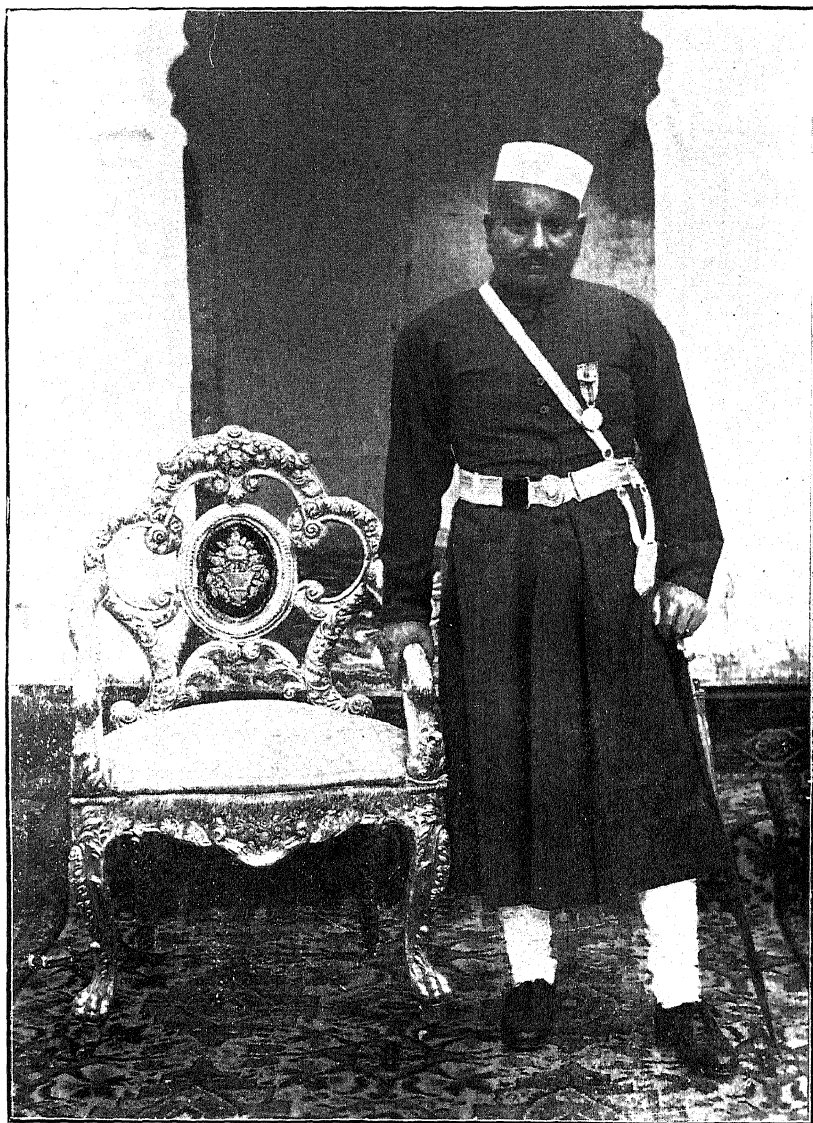
Side by side with his loyalty, his love for his country, educational zeal, religious faith, literary taste and public services, added a special charm to his personality, so that one could see in him a generous patriot and a loyal citizen at the same time.

Address: Unao.

Rao Saheb Thakur Sheo Dhiyan Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Risaldar and Rais of Pisawah Fort, Aligarh District, born 1888. He has a thorough knowledge of English, Urdu, Persian, and Hindi. He pays to the Government a land revenue of Rs. 13,000. He took up the management of his estate in 1909. He is an expert hunter of wild animals and in a short period could boast of a good record. Before the commencement of the war he had a desire of rendering military service and offered himself for the rank of Honorary Risaldar, S. T. C., which was accepted on 20th March, 1914, and he was granted a commission. Shortly after the commencement of the war, he presented himself at Meerut and discharged his duties zealously. When the war assumed the form of a world-wide conflict he was fired with zeal to render some special and signal service and was given a chance of raising a Bullock Corps estimated to cost Rs. 60,000. He himself contributed Rs. 25,000 and with a supreme effort succeeded within six months in procuring 400 recruits, the corps being named "The Jat Bullock Corps." Working with Captain Y. S. Woodhouse, the Commander of the Corps, he helped him to purchase more than 800 bullocks from Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Badaun, Agra, Totak, and Gurgaon Districts. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was highly pleased to grant him a very encouraging



R. S. THAKUR SHEO DHYAN SINGH.



PUNDIT HAR NARAIN PANDAY, TALUQDAR AND RAIS,
JAGDISHPUR, P. O. SARASRAMPORE, BASTI.



THAKUR GANGA BARSH SINGH.

interview. In addition to these services he secured numerous recruits in the Aligarh and Bulandshahr Districts at his own cost and without any remuneration.

During the war he was appointed Honorary D.A.R.O. in Aligarh District and worked creditably. In recognition of his services the title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon him. He was presented a sword of honour by H. E. the Governor of the U. P. and was made an Honorary Special Magistrate and was awarded *Sanads* by H. E. the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief

In the year 1921 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the U. P.

Address : Aligarh.

P. Har Narain Pandey, Rais and Taluqdar, Jagdishpur, P. O. Paras Rampur, Basti. Born Sambat 1923.

He knows Hindi and Urdu. He is totally exempted from the Arms Act as a Taluqdar. He worked always as a District Board Member and generally helped in every public function and acted as an Honorary Magistrate for a long time.

He pays a land revenue of about Rs. 14,000 annually to Government. He was awarded a sword of honour, one gold watch, a *chogha*, and a *dushala* in the Durbar of 1st September, 1859. He is a premier landlord in Harriya Tahsil. He is a *munafidur* of Nawab Asf-ud-daula, as for Jagdishpur, Majgawan, Kheri Bagh, and Pattia.

He paid Rs. 1,000 towards important subscriptions, Rs. 1,000 towards War Funds, and invested Rs. 3,600 in War Bonds, and Rs. 1,000 in postal certificates. He also helped in recruiting and supplied 25 recruits and coolies. He is very loyal to the British Government and is blessed with two sons, K. Shyam Narain Pandey, aged 28 years, and K. Prem Narain Pandey, aged 18 years.

Address : Jagdishpur, District Basti.

Thakur Ganga Baksh Singh, Rais and Zamindar of Bartal estate, Tahsil Misrikh, District Sitapur. Born 1921, Bikarmi. He is Janwar

Thakur Gautam Gotra of Janakpur. He knows Sanskrit, Hindi, and Urdu, and is a Hindi Poet. He is very particular in religious duties. He pays a land revenue of Rs. 10,000 annually to Government.

After the death of his father he became master of the estate, and by his good management bought over villages in Sitapur and Hardoi Districts to the value of Rs. 2,00,000. He is a well-wisher of the Government and tries to please the Officials of the District. He always looks to the welfare of his estate and subjects. He built a number of wells in his estate for his ryats. He also built a school at Bartal for the education of children and he helps the poor students. He permanently helps the Pathshala of Nimsar with Rs. 50 a year and helps other Pathshalas and Gowshalas in his District. He repaired the temple of Tinias Paikarina Badri Narain at great expense. He built a Dharamshala in his estate, where passengers put up and mendicants are fed.

He subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Benares Hindu University and gave various other subscriptions whenever called for by the Government. He has opened a Medical Hall in his estate, where patients are given free medicines.

In the war time he paid Rs. 430 in different subscriptions and on behalf of his subjects got Rs. 1,000 invested in the War Loan.

He bought War Bonds and cash certificates to the value of Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 500, respectively, and sent ten recruits to the Field by paying cash to their heirs.

Address : Misrikh, District Sitapur.

Raja Bahadur Raja Brij Narain Rai of Padrouna, born in 1282 Fasli (1875) A. D., belongs to a very ancient and respectable family of Sahitpur of Gorakhpur District in the U. P. and is the owner of the largest estate in the eastern districts of the Province. He is the son of Raja Udit Narain Rai, a man of extraordinary genius and brain. He commanded great respect and confidence both from



RAJA BIRJ NARAIN RAI RAJA BAHADUR.



KUNWAR KRISHNA PARTAB NARAIN RAI.



RAI JAGDISH NARAIN RAI.

the Government and the public. He greatly enlarged the estate and it was during his time that his family title of Rai was recognized by the Government. Subsequently for his generosity and loyal services he was granted the title of Raja as a mark of personal distinction.

He was succeeded by his son the present Raja in 1900, who is a highly cultured and well educated nobleman. He also, like his father, by his sympathetic and careful management of his estate has endeared himself to his tenants. He has assisted them in times of distress and famine with taqavi loans and free gifts of money and clothing.

He has built wells, Pathshalas, schools and hospitals at his own cost for the benefit of the public and has spared no pains in making his tenantry contented and happy.

During the Great War he contributed liberally with money and materials to the full extent of his resources. He subscribed to the War Funds and War Charities, provided recruits and supplied provisions. The following are his contributions :—

	Rs.
To War Funds and Charities, etc. ...	25,000
War Loan	3,00,000

He was granted the title of Raja as a mark of personal distinction on 1st of January, 1906, a sword of honour at the Public Durbar on 19th December, 1918, and was made a Raja Bahadur on 3rd June, 1919. His estate now comprises 238 villages whole and 191 Pattidari villages with a total revenue of Rs. 1,44,947-8-3. His estate pays an income tax of Rs. 10,484-15-8 to the Government.

He is very fortunate and is blessed with three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Kunwar Krishna Partab Narain Rai, is being educated in English and Persian. He is well behaved and possesses winning manners which promises a good administrator.

Address: Padrouna.

Mirza Akbar Bukht Shivala, Benares, born 1866. He was educated at the Queen's College, Benares. He comes of the ex-Royal family of Delhi and is the fifth in descent from Prince Jawan Bukht *alias* Mirza Jahandar Shah, the eldest son and heir-apparent to Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi.

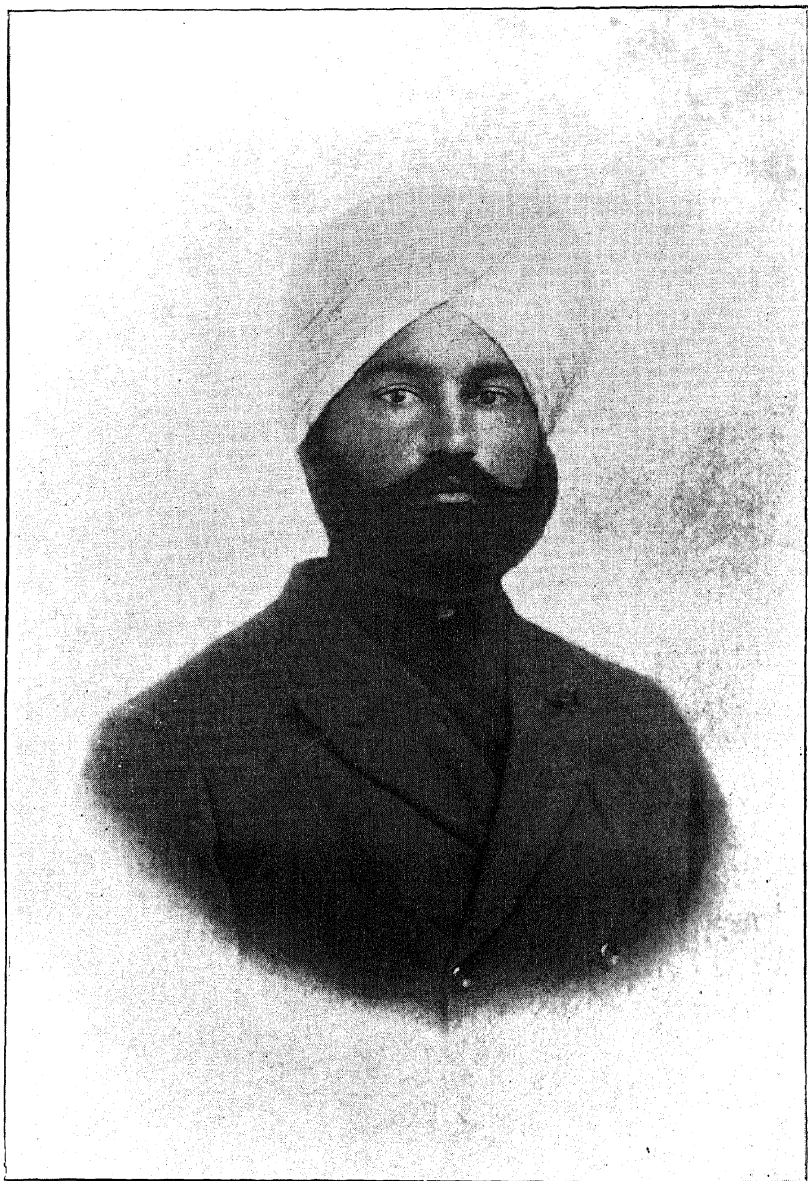
He has done excellent work in helping the Government in the Great War, as well as securing War Loans and subscriptions towards the special War Fund, in recognition of which services he has been granted certificates by the Government.

Address: Shivala, Benares.

Thakurain Sarfaraza Kunwar, Taluqdar, Dhanawan estate, District Gonda, born 1862. She possesses a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi. Her husband, Thakur Jagmohan Singh, died in 1301 Fasli, when she took the management of the estate. Her predecessor had been very loyal and faithful to the British Government. She pays a land revenue of nearly Rs. 40,000 annually to the Government.

She built a Thakurdwara in her estate, Katri, for the benefit of the public and a Shivala of Sangmarmar in the village of Bergadi Koat and also one in Dhanawan, the place of her residence. Her husband in his lifetime built a Kothi at Ajodhia. She takes a keen interest in education and has built a school at Dhanawan, where many students come from different parts of her estate and receive sound education in Hindi, Viakran, and Sanskrit. She has built many pucca wells throughout her estate for the benefit and convenience of the public. Her estate comprises 66 villages and Pattis situated in both the Districts of Gonda and Bahraich.

She has given a handsome subscription of Rs. 4,000 to the Lucknow University and Rs. 13,390 to the Kshatriya College. She has supplied 59 recruits and paid Rs. 2,913 towards different War Funds, also Rs. 13,390-6-6 in the War Loan. B. Jumna Pershad, son of M. Ganpat Sahai, of village Sagarpali, District Balia, has been managing her estate affairs for the last eleven years.



KUNWAR GULZAR SINGH.

He is a zealous worker and has been performing his duties very steadily.

Address: Dhanawan, District Gonda.

Rai Bahadur Seth Chiraunji Lal Bagla, Honorary Magistrate, Chairman and Rais, Hathras, District Aligarh. Born 1946, Vikrami, *i. e.*, 1889. He got his first education at the Indigenous Pathshala and was fairly educated at the Government High School. He got his business training at Calcutta and is well up in Banking and Trade, which are his hereditary qualities.

He is an intelligent, keen, and energetic young man of active habits, possessing sterling qualities of heart and head, always speaks sweet words and is very obliging. His charitable disposition and sympathies are well known far and wide. He has rendered excellent service in the local Municipal Board, helped handsomely in the work of charity, and built a magnificent Chiraunji Lal Bagla Dispensary, at Hathras, at a cost of Rs. 53,000.

During the great famine scarcity of 1918 he opened a cheap grain shop, suffering a loss of Rs. 35,000 thereby. He has also built a good Dharamsala, which gives comfort and relief to Pilgrims, and besides these he has given a handsome donation to the Hindu University of Benares and other local institutions.

He has been granted the title of Rai Bahadur on the occasion of New Year's Honours in 1920, and, besides, he has been granted several *Sanads* by the Government officials.

He has subscribed handsomely to several funds and different war subscriptions that were realized in the District. He has supplied a decent number of recruits and invested nearly two lakhs of rupees in the War Loan.

Address: Hathras, District Aligarh.

Kunwar Gulzar Singh, Taluqdar, Chahlari Estate, District Bahraich, born 1898. He is a descendant of Raja Ranjeet Singh, Ruler of the Punjab, whose bravery was so famous that he is called the

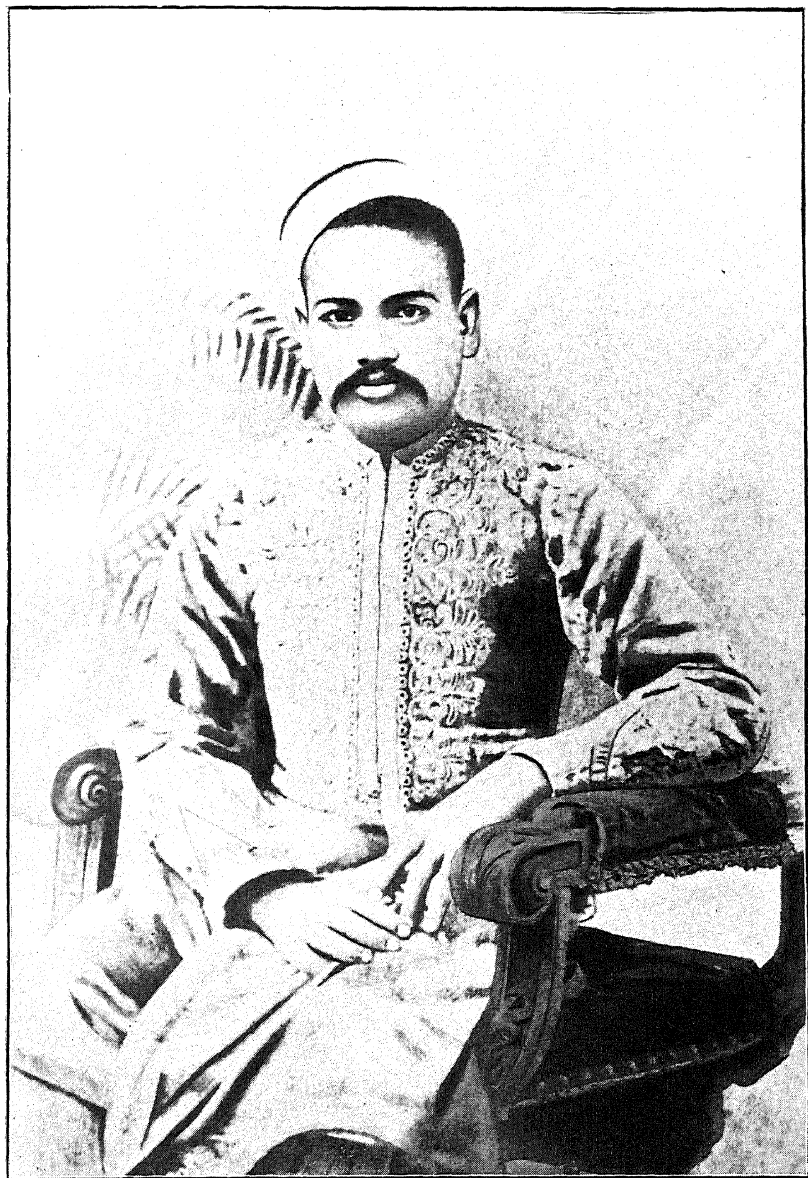
lion of the Punjab up to the present time. He is very loyal to the British Government like his ancestor. He helped in recruiting and supplied recruits, also helping the Government with money through the Commissioner of the District. He has his residence at Pipri, District Bahraich, Province Oudh. He has two daughters and a son.

Address: Pipri, District Bahraich.

Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh is the descendant of the 'Thakurs of Panwar Etounja. Born on 23rd October, 1875. He learnt English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Urdu privately and also studied in the Jubilee High School. He is also a Hindi Poet. He worked as an Honorary Munsif for 14 years. Although he was not in possession of the Taluqa during the war, yet he supplied seven recruits for the field.

Address: Etounja.

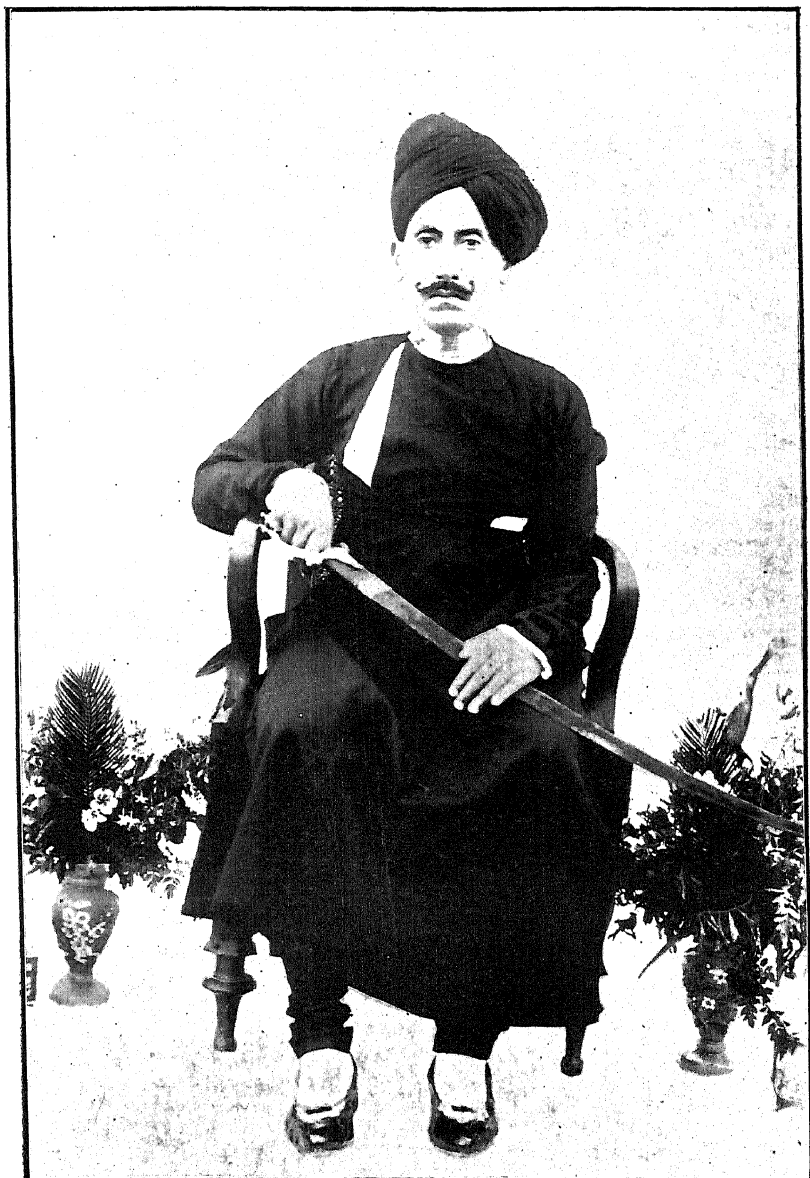
Ahmad Mirza Beg, Taluqdar of Aurangabad Estate, Tahsil Misrikh, District Sitapur; born in 1863. During the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb his ancestor, Mirza Bahadur Beg, came from Persia to Delhi and was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Emperor was pleased with his work and granted him an Estate in the Sitapur District. He came in this direction with a large army and conquered and took possession of Garhi Palpur and named the Estate Aurangabad, after the name of his King. His son, Saadat Khan *alias* Farrukh Fal, was appointed Commander-in-Chief by Mohammad Shah, King of Delhi. His son was Mirza Mohammad Yusuf Beg, whose son was Mirza Mohammad Bux Beg, whose son was Mirza Agha Jan Beg, whose son is Ahmad Mirza Beg, the present Taluqdar of Aurangabad, who is loyal and a well-wisher of the British Government. He is in possession of many *Sanads* granted by the Kings of Delhi. The Estate of Aurangabad comprised a large area from which his grandfathers gave away twelve villages to the Zamindars of Behat Gaur in the reign of monarchy on condition that they should give military or other support to them in time of need, and many villages



RAJA BHAGWAN BUX.

were given to Taluqdars of Qutub Nagar on similar conditions, and twelve villages were given to Mirza Akbar Beg and Bande Ali Beg, which is known as Saadat Nagar Estate. In the Mutiny of 1857 his father rendered all sorts of help to the British Government and remained faithful. He protected many Englishmen who were under the terrorism of rebels, and after taking care of them sent them safely to the Baily Guard, in consideration of which he was granted village Miranpur by the Government as *Muafi* for his lifetime. The Government has a good opinion of the masters of this Estate. His elder brother, Mirza Ahmad Ali Beg, died in 1908, and in the Durbar held at Lucknow on 9th January, 1909, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech made a reference to the Aurangabad Estate and expressed sorrow. His Estate comprises 34 villages and he pays an annual revenue of Rs 32,000. He takes great interest in public welfare and for the benefit of his *rayats* built a lot of wells in his Estate. He also built a *kucha* road, at an expense of thousands of rupees, from Aurangabad to Bibipur, and planted trees on either side of it for the comfort of the travellers. He gives subscriptions to schools and hospitals in the District. He built a big building at Ahmadganj, near Nimsar Railway Station, established a bazar and built many shops. He also built a large building, "Mirzaganj," at Sandila. The Taluqdars of this estate have the honour of "Mahi Maratab." He gave Rs. 3,000 to the Lucknow University and many other subscriptions whenever called for. During war time he helped the Government, and at a meeting held at Nimsar in 1915 under the chairmanship of Mr. Webb, Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, he gave Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of an aeroplane, also Rs. 2,450 to the War Loan. He paid cash and granted Jagirs to the heirs of recruits. He sent 28 recruits to the field and many times supplied bhusa. He has a son, Md. Sidiq Mirza, to whom is married the niece of H. H. Nawab Riyazul Hasan Khan Bahadur, and the daughter of Nawab Abul Hasan Khan of Kadaura Estate. Mohammad Sidiq Mirza has two sons, Farruq Mirza Beg and Usman Beg

Thakur Jai Lal Singh, Honorary Magistrate, member of the District Board and Darbari, Rais of Rudhauli, Tahsil Basti; District Basti, Gorakhpur Division. Born on 29th January, 1855, educated in Persian, Urdu, and Nagri, by caste Rajput Surajbansi. His ancestor, Raja Chandra Sen, was a favourite at the court of the Moghul Empire. In those days some people revolted against the King, and, under orders of the King, Raja Chandra Sen set out to suppress them. In return for this service the King granted him the title of Sarneet and a Khillat (robe of honour). This title is still enjoyed in his family. The origin of this title, according to the Parwana, dated 18th January, 1844, granted by the High Court of Sadar Board, is this: "In the title the word 'Sir' is the main word which indicates Srinagar and Sirmurgarh, the residence of the Raja. It is also said that the Raja had a military feather over his turban, which was taken into consideration by the King, and he awarded that title. After this Raja Chandra Sen, in consultation with his Guru Tewari, astrologer, set out with an army in order to increase his dominion and raided Gorakhpur in Sambat 1392. He defeated some Rajas and took possession of their estates. Some of them agreed to pay a cost rental. He founded his capital at Maghar and after defeating the Raja of Gorakhpur, who was by caste a Domtikar Rajput of Domangarh Fort, and slaughtering all his family and army, took possession of his kingdom. Raja Chandra Sen married three wives, of whom he had four sons, Jagdhir Singh, Jai Singh, Bijai Singh, and Randhir Singh. Raja Chandra Sen distributed his conquered dominion among his four sons, giving the elder Jagdhir Singh to rule over an estate of 84 leagues; the second son Jai Singh, the estate of Meghar comprised of 42 leagues, which is still combined with the Bansi Estate; his third son Bijai Singh to rule over an estate of 7 leagues. Thakur Jai Lal Singh, the present Rais of Rudhauli, comes from this family. His ancestors were always on good terms with the Raja of Bansi and gave several villages to his ancestors. Now he is very familiar with the present Raja of Bansi and they exchange visits with each other. Thakur Jai Lal Singh is a trustee of the Bansi



THAKUR JAI LAL SINGH BAHADUR.

Estate. His father, Thakur Har Bakhsh Singh, died in 1858, after which he became the owner of the estate, and by his good management has improved the estate and bought several new villages. His estate comprises 20 villages and he pays an annual rent of Rs. 10,275, and is a well-wisher of the Government. In the Mutiny of 1857 his father rendered good services and faced the rebels, in consideration of which the British Government granted a *Sanad*, dated 12th January, 1869, to his elder brother, Thakur Ranjit Singh, along with a Jagir, which now brings an income of Rs. 1,000 a year. On 29th September, 1897, he was made an Honorary Magistrate with third class powers which were afterwards changed into first class, which duties he carried out meritoriously.

Mr. W. B. Cotton, Collector of Basti, gave him a letter, dated 28th April, 1914, in which he appreciated his services. The Collector recommended him for second class powers, which were granted by the U. P. Government on 25th May, 1914. He is a member of the District Board of Basti, and in connection with their work the Collector of Basti wrote as follows :—

“B. Jai Lal Singh was the Secretary to the District Board of this District. The Board is very much indebted to B. Jai Lal Singh for the manner in which he did the work of Secretary, as well as for the interest which he has always displayed in the affairs of the Board and District at large.”

He takes a keen interest in public works. In the famine time he dug two tanks and built many wells and organized a poor house for the comfort of the poor, who were given food and blankets till the end of the famine. He helped the tenants with grain and money, in consideration of which the following certificate, dated 21st June, 1897, was granted to him by the Lieutenant-Governor under orders of the Governor-General: “This certificate is presented in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India to Thakur Jai Lal Singh of Rudhauri of the Basti District in recognition of his help to tenants by free distribution of seed and money.”

Another certificate was granted to him on 1st January, 1903,

under orders of the Viceroy, on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII, as follows: "This certificate is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, to B. Jai Lal Singh of Rudhauli, Basti District, in recognition of his good services rendered during the famine and as Honorary Magistrate."

He helps the U. P. Agriculture Department in connection with which Mr. W. H. Morland of the Land Records gave him two Parwanas, dated 9th August, 1900, and 16th April, 1907, respectively, thanking him for submitting from time to time statements of forecast of crops.

He takes special interest in public education and occasionally helps in repairs of school buildings. Mr. Cox, Collector of Basti and Vice-Chairman of Basti Municipal Board, wrote as follows:—

"In accordance with a resolution passed at the District Board meeting held on 18th January, 1904, I have great pleasure in tendering to you the thanks of the Board for the public spirit displayed by you in placing in thorough repairs, very largely at your own expense, the Rudhauli school and in interesting yourself actively in promoting the construction of the Boarding House."

He helped a good deal in the vaccination work, for which he received several letters from the authorities. He attended the opening ceremony of Queen's College, Benares, on 24th November, 1909, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on 12th December, 1911, and the opening ceremony of Kshattriya High School, Benares, on 8th August, 1912. He subscribed Rs. 500 towards the building of the Kshattriya Boarding House of Basti and several other subscriptions. During the Great War he helped the Government. He subscribed Rs. 2,340 towards War Funds and invested Rs. 6,449 in War Bonds. He sent round his employees to the Districts of Gorakhpur, Gonda, and Basti to collect recruits and sent 71 recruits to the Front, for which he received thanks from the Officer in his letter of 9th November, 1917. The following certificate was granted to him by the President, War Board, U. P.:—

"You have already rendered valuable help to the cause of



RAJA PATESWARI PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH.

recruitment in the present war and I trust that you will continue your efforts in the cause until the war reaches a satisfactory conclusion."

He was granted a war badge by the Army Department with the following letter, No. 1740, of 13th June, 1919 :—

"Recruiting badge awarded to Thakur Jailal Singh, Zamindar, Rudhauli, Tehsil and District Basti, for services rendered in connection with recruiting during the Great War." He was also awarded a pistol by the Government. In recognition of all his services he received thanks from the Governor, U. P., in his No. 8506 of 10th March, 1919.

He has a son, Jalesri Pertab Narain Singh, and a nephew, Jadu Nath Pershad Singh.

Raja Pateshwari Pertab Narain Singh, when taking over the management of his estate in his hands, showed great interest in the work. The estate was then in debt and he got it managed by the Court of Wards. Due to his capabilities, the authorities appointed him manager of his own estate which remained under the Court of Wards for 14 years, during which time all debts were cleared off. He is a well-wisher of the Government and he was invited to the Delhi Durbar of 1911 when he was awarded a War Medal. He worked as Honorary Magistrate for 26 years very justly to the satisfaction of the parties and authorities, in recognition of which he was granted a *Sanad*, dated 12th December, 1911, by the Lieutenant-Governor, U.P., under orders of H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of Delhi. From the beginning of the war he took interest in recruiting and collected recruits by paying them and their heirs thousands of rupees and sent them to the field. The British Government appreciated his recruiting services, and the President, War Board, sent him a letter, dated 5th April, 1918, appreciating the services rendered by him and expecting him to continue the service till the end of the war. In recognition of these services he was granted a *Sanad*, dated 26th January, 1918, by H. E. the Governor-General and Viceroy of India. At the end of the war he was granted another *Sanad*, dated 8th December, 1919, by H. E. the

Governor-General of India. Another *Sanad*, with a war badge, was granted by the Army Department, Delhi, worded as follows: "I am directed to refer to the list published in the 'Gazette of India,' dated the 3rd June, 1918, in which you were mentioned for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war, 1914-1918, and to forward as a souvenir and mark of appreciation of the Government of India the war badge enclosed." The Government of India, Army Department granted him a badge with clasp with the inscription "for recruiting work during the war." Later on he was awarded two pistols, each bearing the following inscriptions: "Presented by the Basti District War Board to the Raja of Basti for war services"; "Presented to the Raja of Basti by the Divisional Recruiting Officer, Fyzabad, for war services." He received hearty thanks from the Lieutenant-Governor, U.P., in his letter No. 8506 of 10th March, 1919, for his war services. For four years he has given up the estate work and is busy in prayers and has given the estate affairs in the hands of his elder son and heir, Lal Jwalashri Pertap Narain Singh who, like his father, knows Urdu, Hindi, and English. Lal Sahib is managing the estate wisely, which has pleased the tenants and the authorities.

In the Mutiny of 1857 Raja Mahesh Sitla Baksh Singh rendered meritorious services to the Government, in recognition of which 114 villages were awarded as Jagir and reward.

Babu Bindeysuri Saran Singh Bahadur, Taluqdar, Anapur Estate, Pargana Nawabganj, Tehsil Sarawan, District Allahabad, was born on Kartik Sudi Naumi, Sambat 1943 Bikrami. He is educated in English, Sanskrit, and Hindi. He is a strict follower of his religion and complies with the strict principles of Nim Dharam. He has relationship with the Maharajas of Hathawra, Bettiah, Benares, Salimgarh, and Shewher. His Taluqa consists of 87 villages, and he pays an annual revenue of about Rs. 8,000. His ancestor, Pandit Shewkhammat, lived in the village Patipur, District Basti. Raja Jaichand in return for military services rewarded him with the



R. B. BABU SIDH NARAIN SAHIB, ANAPUR.



BABU BINDASHURI SARAN SINGH.

Taluqa, Pargana Sarawan. Since that time he lived in Bhadri. In recent times this family got the title of Padvi Pandit. Pandit Chintamani got the titles of Babu and Singh from the Court of the Moghul Emperor, and the family still retains the same titles. Babu Chintamani Singh made Anapur his capital. His son, Babu Deoki Nandan, was the Collector of Paryagh District in the reign of the Mohammedan King. Babu Shew Shanker Singh was his grandfather. He (Shew Shanker Singh) took much interest in estate works and was ever loyal to the British Government. He caused many temples and tanks to be built. In the time of the Mutiny of 1857 he faithfully served the Government and saved the British from the tyranny of the rebels, and gave them shelter in his own estate and did his best in giving them comforts. In recognition of his loyalty he was granted a *Sanad* of loyalty by the British Government in 1858, and his grandfather was also rewarded with the village Sungarwaraysa, which was also visited by Maharaja Siri Ramchand and is famous by the name of Sugbirpur in the Ramayana of Valmiki. This village of Anapur estate, Deccan, is situated on the bank of the river Ganges. To maintain this glory a station has been built by the name of Ramchura Road. In recognition of his services and loyalty the British Government exempted him from the Arms Act through the Collector of Allahabad by letter, dated 23rd August, 1880. He died in 1899 and his son, Rai Bahadur Babu Sudh Narain Singh, succeeded him. He was very generous and loyal to the British Government. He was always helping the poor and supplying them with food and clothing. He always looked after the betterment of his subjects and remained faithful and loyal to the Government. His daughter is married to the Maharaja of Bettiah. The title of Rai Bahadur, with a medal and *Sanad*, was awarded to him by the Government on 3rd June, 1915, in return for his loyal services, and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Baily, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, sent him a letter with the *Sanad* and congratulated him on the honour. The copy of the letter is as follows:—

“It gives me great pleasure to present to you the *Sanad* of the

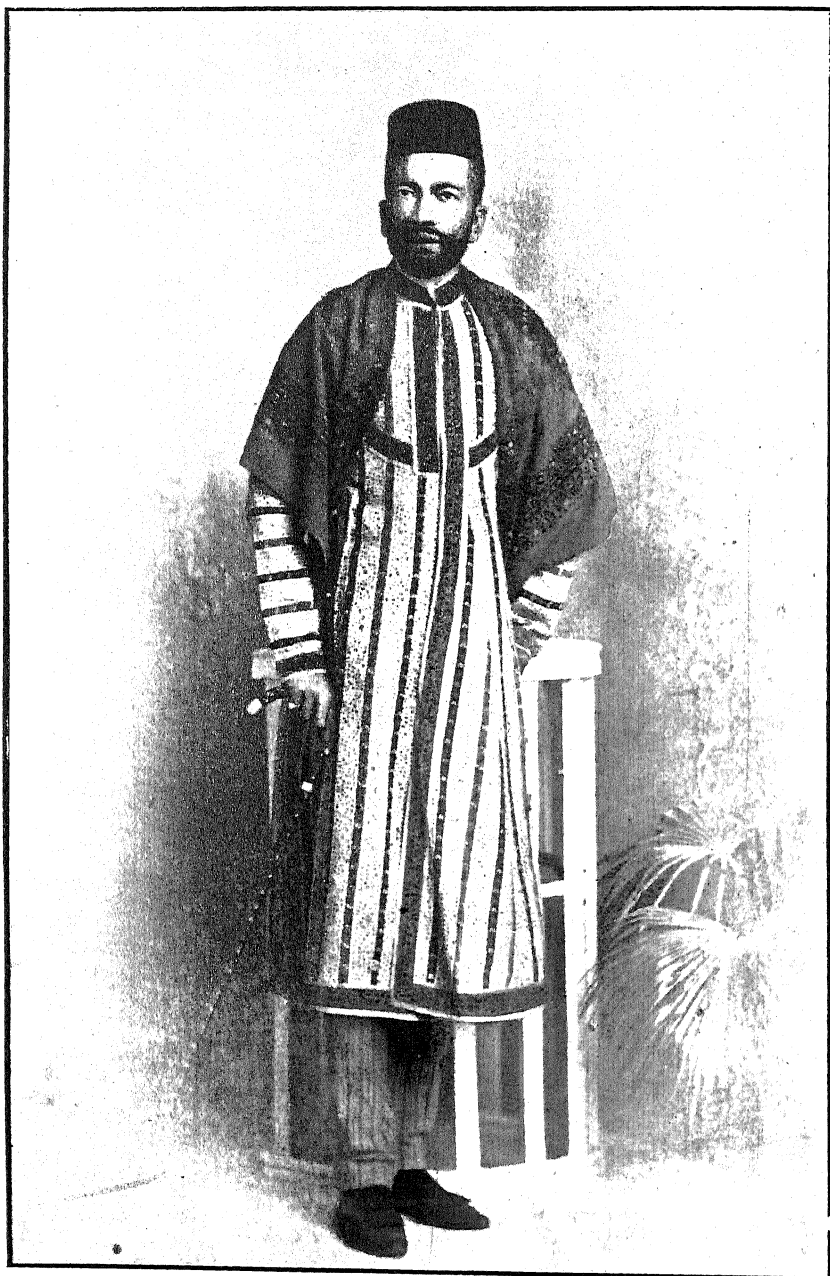
title of Rai Bahadur which H. E. the Viceroy of India has been pleased to bestow on you as a personal distinction. As the guardian of your daughter, the Maharani of Bettiah, you have for the last 4 years occupied a position of great responsibility and of considerable difficulty and, while invariably rendering to the Court of Wards very valuable assistance, you have constantly used the influence which your rank and position have given you to support and foster feelings of loyalty to Government. I congratulate you heartily on the honour which has been conferred upon you and I trust that you will long live to enjoy it."

He subscribed 4 lakhs from Bettiah estate in the Great War and afterwards informed the Commissioner, Tirhut, that he is ready to pay Rs. 1,25,000 to different war funds. The Commissioner wrote to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa. What the said Board has written in reply, runs as follows:—

"I am directed to say that the Board strongly appreciates the guardian's high sense of loyalty and of the duties of the estate in the present unfortunate circumstances and will readily sanction the donation proposed as soon as it is possible to defray it from revenue of the estate."

Rai Bahadur Babu Sudh Narain Singh gave Rs. 9,000 in the War Loan, and he also gave Rs. 1,000 in different subscriptions for the war. His son, Babu Bindeysri Saran Singh Bahadur, gave Rs. 800 for the help of the wounded soldiers and sent 20 recruits at his own expense to the Front.

The Rai Bahadur died on 25th September, 1919. Bettiah Estate granted one lakh for his memorial. After his death his son, Babu Bindeysri Saran Singh Bahadur, became his successor. He performs the duties of his estate with great care and justice. Like his forefathers, he also helps the poor and supplies them with food, clothing, and other necessities of life they may require. He is always loyal to the British Government and tries his best to secure the goodwill of his subjects. He is also the guardian of the Maharani Sahiba of Bettiah Estate and gets Rs. 1,000 per month from the estate,



NAWAB SHEIKH AHMAD HASAN, K. B. O. B. E. U. P. V. [1. 263]

besides other personal expenses. He took part in helping the special War Fund during the Great War, for which Mr. S. H. Freemantle, C.I.E., Vice-President, District Committee, Special War Fund, showed his thanks in his letter, dated 18th December, 1916.

He also takes great interest in the Aman Sabha. In recognition of these important services the District Judge, Allahabad, on behalf of Government, thanked him in his letter, dated 20th September, 1921, and also gave him a certificate.

He has two sons and one daughter.

Nawab Sheikh Ahmad Hasan, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., of Paryawan, District Partabgarh, Member of Taluqdars' Association of Oudh. His ancestor, Sheikhul Haj Mohammad Abdul Rauf-ul-Mulk, came from Arabia to Ghazni and accompanied Shahab-ud-din Ghorî to Hindustan, when the latter invaded India. On being received in audience by the King he was granted as *Jagir* the estate of Paryawan, which remained in possession of his heirs generation after generation. His father, Sheikh Dost Mohammad Khan, improved the estate, and in the Mutiny of 1857 rendered valuable assistance to the Government, in recognition of which he was granted the hereditary title of Khan Bahadur by the Government. He was granted a *Sanad* of *Khair Khwahi* by Queen Victoria. After his father's death he succeeded to the estate and inherited the title. By his good management he improved the estate and always had a regard for the betterment of his tenancy. As regards his good management it is remarkable to mention that he always refrained from filing suits, and only a few files will be found of his suits which had to be filed when compelled by circumstances.

He knows Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, and is a good writer and a poet. In his poem he names himself as "Mazaq." He is the author of many books, which comprise *Tarikh-i-Ahmedi*, about which Khwaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi, in review, says that the book will be the best edition of his other works as in the Urdu language no such history has reached such splendour of style. The book has been written free from

prejudices. His library is furnished with all sorts of books of arts and literature. He takes great interest in public affairs. He built *pucca* wells and roads. He organized a bazar after the name and in memory of Mr. H. W. Patak and built a *Sarai* in memory of Sir Duncan Baillie. He is an hereditary well-wisher of the British Government. His respectability is proved by the fact that Sir James Meston, the former Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady Meston, went to see him privately on 3rd December, 1915, at Paryawan and returned after staying there for over an hour, which facts appeared in the "Pioneer" and the "I. D. T." The high authorities and district officials held a very high opinion of him as follows :—

"He is well educated in the old style of Oriental Classical teaching of Arabic and Persian, and he has a fair estate, which he received through his father, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Dost Mohammad, one of the truest advocates of the British power in the dark days of the Mutiny."

DR. W. HOEY.

"He is a gentleman of good education and ability and of high principles, a loyal supporter of the Government and one whose influence has constantly been exerted on their behalf."

Late SIR DUNCAN BAILLIE.

"I commend Sheikh Ahmad Husain Khan Bahadur, of Paryawan, to my successor as a loyal gentleman of merit, who is always ready to do anything in his power to assist the District Officer in any respect he can, and whose bearing is such that it is always a pleasure to see him. During my three and a half years in the district everybody has always spoken of him with great respect." G. WHITTLE, I. C. S.

"I entertain a very high opinion of Khan Bahadur Ahmad Husain, Taluqdar of Paryawan. He is a thoroughly loyal gentleman and endowed with all that is best in the culture of the East.

"I wish him every happiness and prosperity."

R. P. DEWHURST, I. C. S.

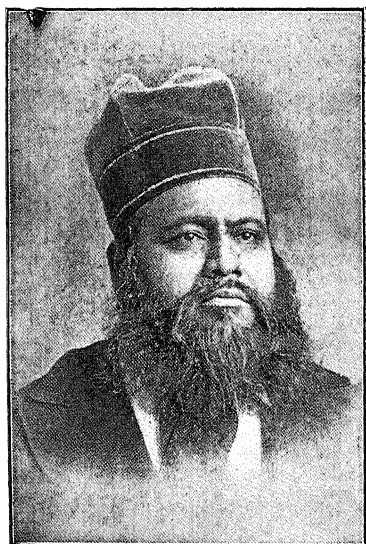
"He is a gentleman of not very large estate, but of the highest



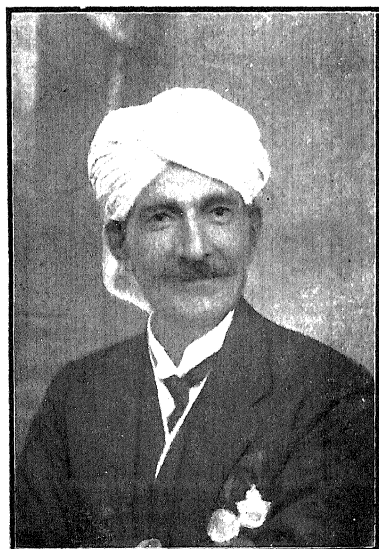
R. S. MUNSHI SHANKER LAL. [p. 265]



CHAUDHARI GRIWAR SINGH. [p. 243]



MIRZA AKBAR BAKHT. [p. 252]



CHIROUNJI LAL BAGLA. [p. 253]

credit and esteem. I am glad that I can number him among my friends."

L. H. TURNER, I.C.S.

"Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ahmad Husain Khan of Paryawan is one of the best friends I have made in this district. The title which he holds is hereditary, a distinction which is almost unique. He is a Persian scholar and a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. As a landholder he sets an example to the rest of the district by his just and sympathetic treatment of his tenants, with whom he never has any trouble."

E. HUMPHRIES, I.C.S.

"I have known Nawab Ahmad Husain Khan Bahadur for many years and have experienced great pleasure in his friendship. He is a man of public spirit and firm loyalty, a good sympathetic landlord and a perfect gentleman."

P. WYNDHAM, C.I.E., C.B.E.

"I have known Nawab Sir Ahmad Husain Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., of Paryawan, for several years, and entertain a sincere regard for him. A loyal, cultured, and public spirited gentleman; an excellent landlord, and a man of admirable character, he commands the affection and respect of all classes.

"If India produced true leaders of his type the task of progress would indeed be simplified."

J. A. STOWELL, O.B.E., I.C.S."

Rai Sahib Munshi Shanker Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Ajmere.

He was senior Indian Revenue Officer in the British District of Ajmer-Merwara and also held the following appointments during the War of 1914-1919 :—

(1) Secretary, War Loan Committee, and supervised contributions and collections of over Rs. 19,00,000.

(2) Secretary, Local Relief Committee.

(3) Secretary to Committee for entertainment of soldiers returning from the Front.

(4) Secretary, Priority Committee.

(5) In Charge Recruiting Work in the Ajmere Sub-Division.

(6) Member, War League.

(7) Worked on the Local Publicity Board.

(8) Did special work in connection with "Our Day" and "Peace Celebration Day."

His services were recognized by the Government of India by the conferment of the title of Rai Sahib, and his name was mentioned in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's letter, dated 25th October, 1920, a copy of which is given below :—

Government of India,
Army Department,
Simla, dated 25th October, 1920.

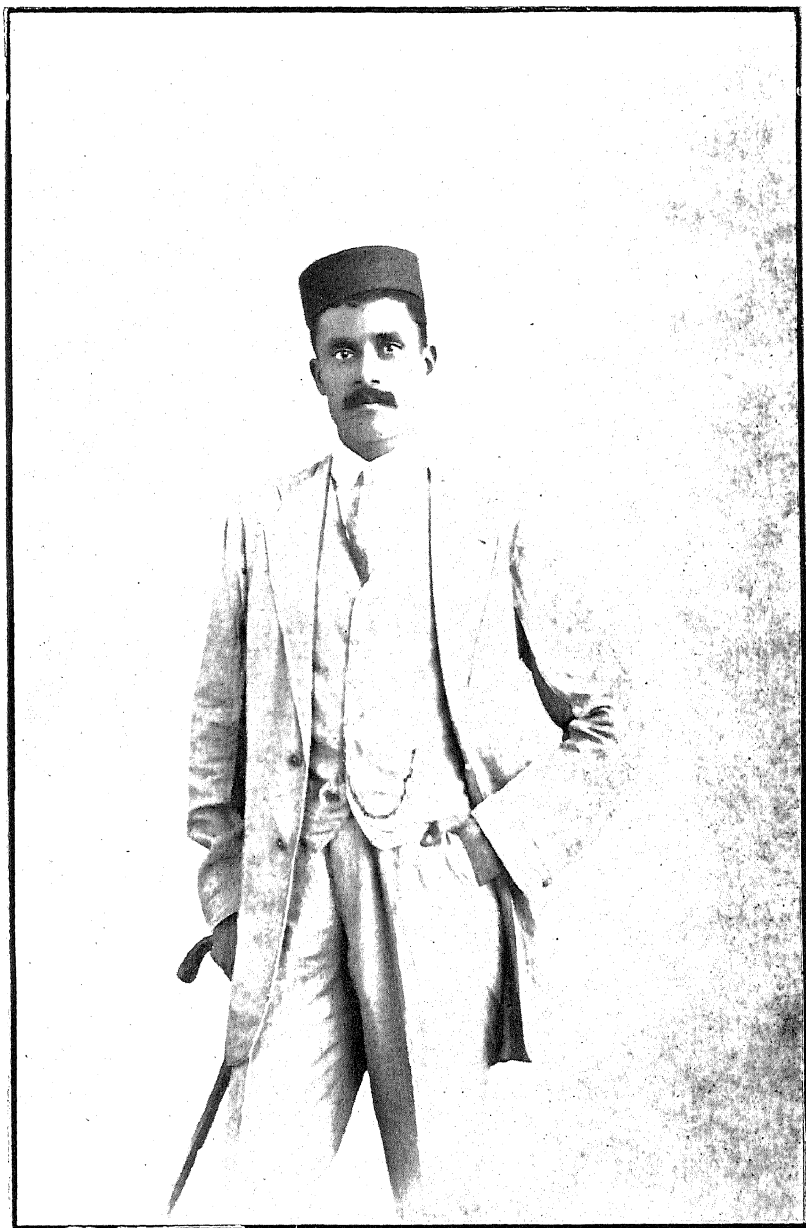
SIR,

I am directed to refer to the list published in the "Gazette of India," dated the 29th July, 1919, in which you are mentioned for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War, 1914-1919, and to forward, as a souvenir and work of appreciation of the Government of India, the War Badge enclosed.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. SHAIRP, COLONEL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Pandit Ram Gopal Misra, B. SC., P. C. S., is the eldest son of P. Kanhaiya Lal Misra, B. A., Private Secretary to the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur, and is married to the only daughter of the late P. Het Ram, C. I. E., better known as Dewan Het Ram, being for years the Dewan of the Rewah State during the minority of the Chief.

He received his education at the Maharaja's Lyall Collegiate



PANDIT RAM GOPAL MISRA.

School, Balrampur, at the Central Hindu College, Benares, and at the Canning College, Lucknow, whence he took his B. Sc. degree.

He has shown exceptional qualifications since his boyhood: founded the Tennis Club and the Students' Association in the Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur, the C. H. C. Dramatic Club and the C. H. C. Tennis Association in the Central Hindu College, was one of the Founders and First Lieutenant of the C. H. C. Cadet corps, originally formed of the Principal, Professors, and of a select body of students, for doing escort duty to T. R. H. the Prince and the Princess of Wales.

During the few months he was at the Canning College, Lucknow, there was a dissension regarding the appointment of the Principal, after Mr. Perie, which took a serious turn and resulted in a strike by all the Science students. He brought the strike to an end, and it was noted that "he played a very creditable part and took a line of action which students rarely have the courage to take."

After his College career he was ready to proceed to England for the study of Agriculture but an unforeseen incident kept him back.

In October, 1914, he joined Government service as a Deputy Collector at Gorakhpur, in his 25th year, and most of his time in that district was spent at Kasia, where he was also Secretary of the Kasia Sub-District Board and he wrote a pamphlet on "Kasia Relics."

He was in charge of Ghazipur Treasury at the time of the currency crisis during the war, when it was remarked by the Accountant-General that "it was one of the best working treasuries in the Province at the time."

In the whole district of Ghazipur his Sub-division—Zamania—remained invariably first in every thing in connection with the war, supplying the largest number of recruits, contributing the largest amount to the War Loan, the largest amount to the Our-Day Fund, and the largest amount to the Silver Wedding Fund.

He was gazetted to Ballia once but as he was considered a necessary factor in the district to which he belonged, when Dasehra

and Moharram fell together last, the District Magistrate strongly protested and got the transfer cancelled within two days.

The people of his Sub-division have laid out "Ram Gopal Park" and are erecting "Ram Gopal Victory Memorial Library" in his honour, with a capital of about Rs. 10,000, at Zamania.

He is an approved candidate for a Manager, Court of Wards, and has been recommended for deputation to Foreign Service on the basis of his tactfulness, administrative capacity, and strict honesty.

His services were placed at the disposal of the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur for six months and were highly appreciated. An application was made for a further deputation but the Government could not spare him on account of a shortage of officers.

He is the author of the Hindi books, *Maya*, *Chandrabhavan*, and *Bal-shiksha-mala*, all three being approved by the Director of Public Instruction, C. P., for libraries, and the last one by the Director of Public Instruction, U. P., also.

His fourth book, *Bharatodaya*, is in the Press, and the fifth, *Bratavali*, is in hand.

He is Vernacular Translation Secretary in the Theosophical Society for all the languages in India, and is a member of the U. P. Historical Society, to which he contributed a paper on "Kasia Relics."

KUNWARPUR-SARAURA.

Harihar Baksh Singh Saheb, Raja and Taluqdar of Kunwarpur-Saraura, Tahsil Sidhauli, District Sitapur, was born in Sambat 1921 (A. D. 1863).

The Raja has been educated in Urdu, Persian, and Nagri. He is also well versed in English, having been educated in Canning College, Lucknow.

The Raja Saheb is from the family of Raja Vikramajit and is a Panwar Chhatttri. One of his forefathers, Deorudh Rai, was a Mansabdar in the Court of the Emperor of Delhi and exercised great power. Deorudh Rai was entrusted with an expedition to the



RAJA HARIHAR BAKSH SINGH.

United Provinces in order to subdue some rebels, and, in spite of desperate resistance, he captured the fort of Ding. On his death the estate was divided amongst his three sons, Dunger Deo, Pahlan Deo, and Karan Deo. The eldest, Dunger Deo, received Itaunja and was the forefather of the present Raja of Itaunja. Shah Ju, a descendant of Karan Deo, founded the Taluqa of Saraura in 1160 Fasli. One of the descendants of Karan Deo was awarded a jewelled sword by the then Emperor, and this is still in the possession of the Raja Saheb and is considered most precious and sacred.

The Raja's grandfather, Thakur Balwant Singh, rendered most valuable services to the British Government in the Mutiny, and the then Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Mr. F. H. Kavanagh, gave him a certificate, dated 15th February, 1859, which runs as follows :—

“Numberdar Balwant Singh lived in Saraura, and he died in Saraura. Mr. Thomson made his son a Lumbardar and he acted very bravely for the English, and took many cannons from the rebels for us.”

A good many other certificates were lost during the Mutiny.

When Thakur Ganga Baksh Singh, the father of the Raja, died the latter was only 3 years old, and the management of the estate was entrusted to the Court of Wards. The Raja's maternal grandfather, Thakur Dal Singh, Taluqdar of Khajrahra (District Hardoi) was appointed Manager of the estate, and the Raja's mother (a very intelligent lady and one well versed in the affairs of the estate) was appointed as guardian. This lady, with a view to the betterment of the estate, founded a school named after Sir George Couper, then Chief Commissioner of Oudh. This school was opened on the 10th of April, 1876, and existed till 1886. It imparted a good education in English, Sanskrit, and Persian. The death of the mother of the Raja Saheb was felt very much by Sir Harcourt Butler and other high officials. The former, in a letter, dated 6th June, 1912, wrote : “I am very sorry to hear that your mother has died and that your own health has been bad. I can only hope that when the rains come your health will improve. The ability and force of character

of your late lamented mother were well known throughout the Sitapur District, and I can well understand how greatly you must feel her loss to be. Lady Butler and I are quite well, thanks.

“With all good wishes and my sympathies.”

Whilst the Advocate of Lucknow, in its issue, dated 11th July, 1912, wrote as follows:—

“By the death of his mother, Thakur Harihar Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar of Saraura, District Sitapur, has suffered a sad loss, and the district has lost a lady who was perhaps far away the best manager of a Taluqdari State in Oudh. The prosperity of Saraura estate is mainly due to the deceased lady.”

On the 11th August, 1880, while the Raja was only an Honorary Magistrate, he was, under the order of the then Governor-General, exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act, and on the 20th November, 1880, he received a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur district, in conformity of the above order. From 1886 onwards the Raja was a Member of the Sitapur District Board and served in that capacity for fully 18 years. In 1882 he became a Member of the Anjuman-i-Hind, and he is now on the Executive Committee of the same institution. The Raja was a member of a deputation which waited (on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Hind) on the Viceroy at Simla in 1894 in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee Durbar. He also had the honour of being a member of the deputation sent by the Anjuman-i-Hind to wait on the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy on the 28th January, 1917. The Raja was made a 3rd Class Honorary Magistrate on 4th October, 1906, and discharged the duties of that office so well and justly that Government invested him with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate. He was invited to both the Coronation Durbars, 1903 and 1911, and received a Durbar Medal on each occasion.

Raja Harihar Bakhsh Singh has had much experience in the management of estates and he takes great interest in the management of his own, which he has enlarged by the purchase of a good many villages. He also interests himself in the welfare of his

tenants and his keen desire is to increase their prosperity and happiness. He is ever ready to serve the British Government in every way.

The Raja Saheb takes a very keen interest in works of public utility. He erected a gate in 1903 to commemorate the Coronation of King Edward VII on a plot of land north of Gangaganj, and the opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Partridge, then Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur District, with great *eclat* and the general rejoicing of the tenantry. To relieve the latter in particular and the poor in general, in the famine of 1908, he commenced the construction of a Thakurdwara, a Shiwala, and a tank. These were all made *pucca* and the foundation stone of the tank was laid by his mother, after whom the tank has been named. The Raja also constructed in the year 1297 Fasli a market named Gangaganj after his father. It is well populated and has a Dharamsala close by. In Ajodhia the Raja constructed, in Sambat 1954, a large Thakurdwara, with the approval of the Maharaja Saheb of Ajodhia, and the Asthapna ceremony was performed by the Raja's mother. In order to defray the expenses of this Thakurdwara and that of Kunwarpur the entire revenue of the village of Sarai Shabazpur and that of Bhadras (2 annas share) and from 173 bighas was set aside as an Endowment Fund. The management of the Thakurdwaras, etc., is in the Raja's own hands.

For the education of his tenantry the Raja Saheb has opened a school at his head-quarters at Kunwarpur, which imparts education up to the Upper Primary section. Its foundation stone was laid in 1910 by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, then Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur district. Its opening ceremony was performed by Sir John Hewett, then Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., on 16th March, 1910. His Honour at the same time laid the foundation stone of a Hospital and consented to its being named the Hewett Hospital. The opening ceremony of this hospital was performed by Sir James (now Lord) Meston, the then Lieutenant-Governor. On the occasion of the public rejoicing at the function, the Raja Saheb offered Lady

Meston a present of Rs. 1,000 for charity and gifts to invalid soldiers.

The Raja Saheb has also made the following contributions :—

Towards the Sanatorium at Bhawali in	Rs.
commemoration of the late King Edward VII	... 1,100
Towards the Allahabad University	... 3,000
Towards King George's Medical College, Lucknow	... 2,000
Towards the Lady Dufferin hospital, Sitapur	... 2,000
For an inscription tablet bearing the Raja's name and placed in one of the rooms of the hospital	.. 100
Annual subscription to the above hospital	... 20
To Kunwarpur hospital for the purchase of instruments and medicines	... .. 1,150
Annual subscription to above hospital	... 300
Famine contribution (1911)	... 500
Contribution to St. John's Ambulance Association and Red Cross Mission	... .. 16,000
(Acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor in Durbar) for Famine Relief (1919)	
To fund for suppression of influenza	... 200
Towards the Kshattrya College	... 5,000
For the Chitral Campaign	... 400
For the Boer War	... 400
Further contribution towards Lucknow University	51,000

On the recovery of Lord Hardinge from the injuries inflicted on him on the occasion of the dastardly attempt on his life on the 23rd December, 1912, the Raja Saheb sent Rs. 125 to the U. P. Government for the poor and Rs. 400 to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The following copies of letters received by the Raja Saheb show the thanks he has received from the Lieutenant-Governor, high officials, etc.

Mr. Leslie Porter, late Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., in his letter, dated 12th December, 1911, writes as follows :—

"I have known Thakur Harihar Bakhsh Singh for many years

and have always found him an agreeable companion. He is a gentleman of great public spirit. He built a temple in Ajodhia some years ago and more recently a school and dispensary on his estate in the Sitapur district. He belongs to the Panwar clan. When there was a great disturbance in Bengal he convened a meeting at his head-quarters and passed several resolutions and sent a copy of the proceedings to the U. P. Government."

The Government was pleased to acknowledge his work with thanks in the following letter, dated Naini Tal, the 28th September, 1908:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th September, 1908, with which was forwarded a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 6th September, 1908, and to convey the Government's appreciation of the loyal sentiments animating the meeting."

Mr. H. (now Sir Harcourt) Butler, then Secretary to the Government of India, at about the same time wrote:—

"Very many thanks for your letter. I am glad to see that you have held a loyal meeting."

Sir John Hewett, then Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., wrote:—

"I have to thank you for your letter of the 18th April and for your generous contribution of Rs. 3,000 towards the University building. I am informing the Vice-Chancellor of your gift and he will, no doubt, let you know where the money should be sent in due course."

The Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy in his letter, dated 7th June, 1913, writes:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st May last and to convey to you H. E. the Viceroy's warm thanks for the loyal feelings to which you have given expression and for the sum of Rs. 400 which you have sent as a thank-offering gift in connection with his first public appearance since the attempt made upon his life. The amount you have sent is, for the present, being credited to the Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

War Services.—During the war he enthusiastically helped Government, and in consideration of the various valuable services rendered by him, the title of Raja was conferred on him. .

War Loans and Donations.

	Rs.
Contributions on several occasions, aggregating to	1,550
War Relief Fund and Imperial Relief Fund ...	3,350
War Loan Cash Certificates	5,116
Our-Day Fund	1,909
War Bonds purchased	1,10,000
Contribution to Peace Celebration	725
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,22,650

In addition, on Peace Celebration Day, the Raja Saheb distributed sweets to school boys, grain and blankets to the poor, and remitted Rs. 2,000 of the arrears of rent due from his tenants.

The Raja supplied 18 combatant and 48 non-combatant recruits.

On the 17th December, 1917, Sir James (now Lord) Meston, then Lieutenant-Governor, U. P., granted the Raja Saheb a certificate which is as follows :—

“By command of H. E. the Governor-General in Council, this certificate is granted to Thakur Harihar Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar, Saraura, Sitapur, in recognition of his services in connection with the Indian War Loan, 1917.”

INDIA'S SERVICES IN THE WAR.

VOLUME III.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
Abbott, the Hon'ble J. H., O. B. E.	33
Abdul Ghafur, Maulvi, K. B.	32
Abdul Hassan Khan, Raja	37
Abdul Karim Khan, M.	35
Abdul Karim Khan, Nawab	36
Abdul Majid, The Hon'ble Nawab, C. I. E.	27, 32
Abdul Rauf, The Hon'ble Justice	32
Abdus Samad, Nawab, K. B.	29
Abhainandan Prasad Sahib, Rai Babu	9, 54
Abul, W.	59
Abu Mohammad Syed Husain, Hakim	228
Achraj Lal Sadh	34
Adar Singh, Hony. Capt. Subadar Major, Sirdar Bahadur	9
Adityaya Singh, Kunwar	95
Aditya Narayan Singh, Kunwar	33
Ahmad Mirza Beg	254
Agha Husain Khan, Munshi	111
Ahmad Said Khan, Nawab, M. B. E.	8, 29
Ajodhia Das	35
Ajit Prasad Sahu	223
Akbar Ullah Khan, Munshi	36
Akbar Bakht Shivala Mirza	252
Alakh Dhari	37

	PAGE.
Alexander, Mrs.	65
Alexander, Captain	70
Allen, C. I.	62
Alli Ubbaid	33
Alston Ross, Mrs.	65
Amar Singh, Sirdar, 2nd Lieut.	10
Amar Singh Bahadur, Rai, O. B. E.	4
Amar Singh, Rai Bahaduri, Chaudhri, O. B. E.	8
Amar Pal Singh, Rai	10, 37
Ambay Sahai Raizada, Kunwar	243
Ambika Prasad, M.	118
Amir Hassan Khan, K. B.	30
Amjad Ali Khan, M.	37
Anand Gir Mahant	34
Anand Sarup	224
Anand Sarup Tandon, Babu	172
Anand Sarup, Bahadur, Rai	31
Arjun Singh, Sardar	36
Armour, W. S.	58, 54
Asad Ullah Khan, Nawab, K. B.	28
Asghar Ali Khan, The Hon'ble, Munshi, K. B.	30

B.

Babu Ram Verma, Lala	174
Badhwar, B. L.	30
Badlu Havildar, I. D. S. W.	71
Badri Dut Joshi, Pundit, K. B.	54
Badri Prasad, Lala	65
Badr-ud-din, Risaldar, O. B. I.	224
Bageshwari Pratab Narain Singh, Babu	240
Bahadur Lal, Lala	146
Bahadur Singh, Babu	31
Bahadur Thapa, Havildar, I. O. M.	74

	PAGE.
Bakshi Nursing Das, Chhibber	242
Balak Ram, Babu	37, 141
Baldeo Prasad, Lala	176
Baldeo Singh, Kunwar	8
Balwant Singh, Chaudhri	28
Bam Rahadur Shah, Kunwar. Rai Bahadur	36, 188
Banerji, P. N.	30
Bansi Dhar Tandon, Lala	175
Banke Lal, Bahadur, Rai	30
Baqar Mirza, Nawab	36
Barkat-ul-nisa, Rani	132
Barlow, The Hon'ble G. T.	7
Bashir Ahmad Khan, Haji	34
Bashir-ud-din, Maulvi, Khan Bahadur	31
Basit Yar, Chaudhri	32
Batuk Prasad, M.	193
Behari Lal, Babu	143
Bellairs, Major, R. G.	9
Benial Madho, Pandit	36
Beni Prasad Singh	111
Benkatesh Prasad, Sahu	173
Bennett, Rev. Norman	59
Bhagat Singh, Havildar, I. D. S. M.	73
Bhagwati Prasad Singh, The Hon'ble Sir, Maharaja of Balrampur, K. C. I. E., K. B. E.	10, 37, 53, 98
Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, Raja of Amethi	37, 104
Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, Raja	254
Bhajja Singh, Thakur	207
Bhargava, M. B. L.	86
Bharat Singh, Kunwar, R. B.	30
Bharat Singh, Kunwar	32
Bharat Sinha, Kunwar, R. B.	139
Bhartend, Babu	116

	PAGE.
Bhatele Sham Bihari Lal	31
Bhavani Sahai, Kuar	240
Bheek Chand, Seth	239
Bhiari Lal, Babu	31
Bhaya Chhatrapat Singh	220
Bhaya Hanumant Prasad Singh	245
Bhim Singh, Thapa, Subadar, I. O. M.	75
Bhola Dutt	7
Bibi Kashmere Devi	243
Bihari Lal, Seth	34
Bijai Bahadur Singh	9
Bimal Prasad, Sahu	230
Bindeysri Saran Singh Bahadur, Babu	260
Bindeshri Prasad Singh, Raja	37
Bingham, Major	85
Bird, Captain	87
Birj Narain Rai, Raja	9
Birj Raj Saran Singh, Chaudhri	8, 29
Bishambhar Nath, Bahadur	31
Bishambhar Dayal, Babu	197
Bishambhar Nath Singh, Thakur	222
Bishan Prasad	34
Bishan Chand	7
Bishan Chandra, Babu, M. B. E.	221
Bishen Narain Bhargava, Munshi	211
Bisheshar Das, Lala	33
Black, A. A.	62
Boileau, E. P. R., Major	79
Bomanjee, B. R.	54
Bourdillon, B. H.	27
Boyd, Private, D. C. M.	71
Boyce, P. M.	33
Branford, H., O. B. E.	9

	PAGE.
Brahmanand, Sahu	170
Bridge	7
Brijbhushan Singh Sahib, Raghubansi Rao	219
Brij Nath Dass, Babu	34
Brijnandan Prasad	30
Brij Mohan Prasad	218
Brij Lal, Sahib, Rai	8
Brij Narain, Raja	35
Brij Lal Budhwar, Bahadur, Rai	54
Brij Narain Rasik, Raja	250
Brijnandan Prasad, the Hon'ble, Babu	30
Brind, Captain, M. C.	82
Brown, C. J.	55
Buchan, Captain	85
Buckingham, W., Private, v. C.	76
Budh Sen	7
Butha Singh Negi, Havildar, I. O. M.	74
Butler, The Hon'ble Sir H., K. C. S. I., C. I. E.	4, 26, 90

C.

Campbell, Sir J. S., C. S. I., C. I. E.	3, 23, 53, 59, 61, 62, 66
Cammell, G. A., Lieut., D. S. O.	76
Cassels, Mrs.	66
Chabiraj Koer, Thakurain	160
Chadnick, R. E., Corporal, D. C. M.	81
Chagatta, Colour-Havildar	71
Chail Behari Lal, Babu J. D. M.	36
Chamberlain, Private, D. C. M.	73
Cham Singh, Burathoki, Hony. Capt., Sub. Major	35
Champat Rai (Jain)	112
Chandika Baksh Singh, Sahu, Babu	159
Chandra Bhal Prasad, Rao	241
Chandra Bhukan Singh, Kunwar	32

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

	PAGE.
Chandra Chur Singh, Raja	36
Chandra Chur Singh, 2nd Lieut., The Hon'ble Raja of Atra	10, 140
Chandra Har Bali, Rai	37
Chandra Kumar, Misra	205
Chattin, Private, D. C. M.	73
Chaudhri, K. L., Dr.	8
Chaube, Deoki Nandan	33
Chaube, Raj Kumar	35
Chaube, Rash Bihari Lal	34
Chaube, Parshotam Narain	247
Cheday Singh, Chaudhri	240
Chelmsford, Lady	66
Chhote Lal, R. B., O. B. E.	8
Chhail Behari Lal, Babu	118
Chintamani, the Hon'ble I. C.	9, 33, 54
Chiranjilal Boyler, Seth	253
Chotay Lal	180
Chutterbuck, P. H., C. I. E.	3
Clarke, Mrs.	65
Clay	7
Cockburn, Lieut., M. C.	71
Golman	6
Conyngham, Lena, Mrs.	65
Cordeux, C. H.	27, 28
Cross Scott, Lieut., M. C.	78

D.

Dalel Kunwari, Rani	201
Dalkesar Gurung, Subadar	70
Dallas Smith, Captain	78
Damodar Dass Sahib, Pandit	167
Damodar Dass, Bahadur, Rai	30

PAGE.

Dan Singh Negi, Subadar, M. C. ...	72
Dangwa Ramala, Lce.-Naik ...	80
Darshan Singh, Bahadur, Rai, D. S. M. ...	31
Darwan Singh Negi, Naik, v. c. ...	72
Dat Prasad Singh, Raja ...	29
Datta Ram, Chaudhri, R. S., M. B. S. ...	8
Davidson, Major, D. S. O. ...	72
Day, Sinclair A. ...	28
Daya Narain Nigam, Munshi ...	54
Dea Kunwari, Rani ...	129
Deane' ...	7
De la Fosse, C. F., The Hon'ble ...	53
Dennis, R. H. ...	7
Deoki Tandon, Lala ...	175
Dewan Chet Singh ...	8, 29
Dewar, D. ...	7
Dheen Singh, Lala ...	225
Digambar Singh, Chaudhri ...	28
Digbijai Singh, Chaudhri ...	4
Digbijai Singh, Raja of Daiya ...	32
Din Dayal, Sahu, Babu ...	35
Din Dayal, Lala ...	229
Drummond, Sergt. ...	73
Dundas, Major, D. S. O. ...	71
Dunn, S. G. ...	54
Durga Narain Singh, 2nd Lieut, Raja of Senior ..	191, 31
Durga Prasad, Babu, R. S. ...	210
Durga Prasad, Lala ...	31
Durga Prashad, Lala ...	246
Durga Prasad, Raja ...	36
Durga Sahi Sharma, Pandit ...	243
Dwarka Prasad ...	194

E.

Edye	7
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

F.

Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab, C. I. E.	...	...	37
Fateh Sinha, Rāja of Pawayan	...	...	30, 152
Faweitt	...	...	7
Ferard, the Hon'ble H. C., C. S. I., C. I. E.	...	...	27
Finlay, David, Lee.-Corporal, V. C.	...	...	81
Foister, Sergt., D. C. M.	...	...	73
Forbes	...	...	7
Freemantle, S. H., C. I. E.	...	...	4
Freemantle, Mr.	...	...	65

G.

Gainden Lal, Babu	116
Gajbir Bishl, Rifleman, I. D. S. M.	...	...	70
Gajaidhar Prasad, Srivastava, Chaudhri	...	...	238
Gambir Singh Bohra, Havildar, I. D. S. M.	...	...	79
Gambir Singh Gurung, Sirdar-Major, I. O. M., O. B. I.	...	...	75
Gang Gurang, Rifleman, I. O. M.	...	...	74
Ganesh Singh Sajuin, Rifleman, I. O. M.	...	...	69
Ganesh Pershad, Lala	...	...	10
Ganesh Rai, Lala	...	...	31
Ganga Buksh Singh, Thakur	...	...	128
Ganga Buksh Singh, Thakur of Bartal	...	...	249
Ganga Dat Pande, Pandit	...	...	7
Ganga Prasad Bajpai, Pandit	...	...	146
Ganga Prasad, Dube	...	...	240
Ganga Prasad Sahib, Rai	...	...	29
Gangu Sahai, Lala	...	...	33

	PAGE.
Gangapathi Thapa, Rifleman, I. D. S. M. ...	70
Gauri Dutt Joshi, Pandit	153
Gauri Shanker, Chaudhri	220
Genden Lal, Babu	31
Ghamandi Lal, Jain, Major	230
Ghanshyam Singh, Chaudhri	8
Gharaj Singh, Thakur	245
Girraj Singh, Rao	29
Girwar Singh, Chandhri	243
Gobardhan Singh, Sahib, Rai	30
Gober Singh Negi, v. c., Rifleman	74
Gobind Singh, Thakur	246
Gokul Prasad Bahadur, The Hon'ble Rai ..	32
Gokaran Nath Misra, The Hon'ble Pandit ...	36, 54
Gopal Das Sharma Sahib, Rai	33
Gopi Nath, Babu	174
Gordon, W., Corporal	81
Gordon, Major, D. S. O.	73
Govind Lal, Chaudhri	237
Govind Narayan Singh	34
Govind Ram, S.	218
Gracey, Mrs.	65
Gracey, Mr.	6
Grant, Captain	73
Grigg, H. H., Captain	75
Gulfam Singh, Kunwar	162
Gulzar Singh, Kunwar	253
Gulzari Lal, Sahu	8
Guman Singh, Negi, Jamadar, D. S. M. ...	80

H.

Hamid Husain Khan, M.	136
Har Narain Panday	249

Har Prasad Ji Sahib, Sjt., Sahu	...	...	234
Har Prasad Munshi	...	...	206
Har Prasad Sahu	...	...	30
Harak Singh Ghaiti, Lee-Naik, I. O. M.	...	...	75
Hardwari Lal Vadan	...	...	230
Harpal Singh, Thakur	...	...	34
Hariprasad Thapa, Havildar, I. O. M.	...	...	71
Hari Prasad Singh, Babu	...	...	33
Hari Ram Singh, Chaudhri	...	...	56, 60
Harrington, Lieutenant	...	...	84
Hastobir Poko, Rifleman, I. O. M.	...	...	79
Hasmat Dad Khan, Subadar, I. D. S. M.	...	...	73
Hasan Khan Mansab, K. B.	...	...	148
Hill, G., Private, D. C. M.	...	...	77
Hoge, Miss	...	...	66
Holme, Mrs.	...	...	66
Houston, Lt.-Col.	...	...	86
Houston Davidson, Major, D. S. O.	...	...	71
Hukam Tej Pratab Singh, Lieutenant, Raja of Partabner	...	...	121
Hukam Raj Pratab Singh, Raja	...	...	31
Hutchinson, Lt.-Col., D. S. O.	...	...	82
Hyder Sultan, Nawab of Shamshabad	...	...	197

I.

Ihtisham Ali, Munshi	...	...	36
Indar Khan, Sahu	...	...	219
Indrajit Pratab Bahadur, Sahu, Raja	...	...	34
Ingram, G. S.	...	...	54, 59
Ingram, Mrs.	...	...	66
Irwin Ronald, Rev., D. S. O., M. C.	...	...	83
Ishad Husain, Chaudhri	...	..	37
Ishri Prasad, B.	...	...	228
Ishwari Sahai, Bahadur, Rai	..	...	32

PAGE.

J.

Jacob, General, Sir C. W.	...	79
Jackson, St. George	...	36
Jagadamma Prasad Singh, Thakur	...	236
Jagannath Prasad Govinda, Babu	...	114
Jagannath Singh, Thakur, Rai Bahadur of Moradabad	...	30, 209
Jagannath Singh, Thakur of Sitapur	...	238
Jagan Prasad, Bahadur, Rai	...	29
Jagat Singh Rawat, Subadar, O. B. I.	...	72
Jagat Narayan. Pandit, The Hon'ble	...	28, 35, 53
Jagat Narain, Bahadur, Rai	...	237
Jagraj Behari Mathur, Babu	...	179
Jagtin Pan, Rifleman, I. O. M.	...	79
Jai Dayal, Seth	...	130
Jai Jai Ram, Bahadur, Rai	...	30
Jai Lal, Havildar, I. O. M.	...	71
Jai Lal Sah, Lala, R. S.	...	117
Jai Perakash, Babu	...	175
Jai Lal Singh, Thakur	...	256
Jai Singh, Subadar, R. C. of O. St. G.	...	82
Jaitindra Singh, Kunwar	...	218
Jamshaid Ali Khan, Rao	...	29
Jamshed Ali Khan, Chaudhri	...	8
Jan Alum Khan	...	155
Janki Prasad	...	157
Janki Prasad, M. R. S.	...	196
Janvier, Rev. Dr., C. A. R.	...	54
Jawarihu Negi, Rifleman, D. S. M.	...	80
Jhaman Singh, Bisht, I. O. M.	...	74
Jhaman Singh Kathri, Lcc.-Naik, I. O. M.	...	70
Jogindra Singh, Sirdar	...	36

	PAGE.
John, George	29
Joti Prasad, Babu	230
Joti Prasad, Pandit	226
Jugal Kishore Sahib, Sahu	172
Jugal Kishore, Rais, Pandit	33
Jung Bahadur Singh, Thakur	243

K.

Kabuli Singh, Pandit	29
Kali Charan Dube, Capt., I. M. S.	231
Kamlapat Ram, K.	142
Kampta Prasad, Kunwar, R. S.	137
Kanhaiya Lal, R. B.	150
Kanhaiya Lal, Bahadur, Rai	31
Kanhaiya Lal, Misra, Pandit	190
Karamat Husain, The Hon'ble	36
Kashi Nath, Captain	56
Kashi Prasad Singh Sahib, Chaudhri	108
Kasturi Singh, Kunwar	205
Kazi Nizam-ud-din, Ahmed	216
Kazi-uz-zama, Chaudhri	36
Kedar Singh, Rawat, Subadar, I. D. S. M.	76
Keitly, R., Corporal, D. C. M.	77
Kelly, Captain M. C.	71
Kempster	66
Kendall, J. A.	62, 65
Kennedy, Sgt.-Major, D. C. M.	73
Kesri Dass, Joshi, Pandit R. B.	135
Kesri Dass, Bahadur, Rai	9
Keshay Lal, Jain	186
Khan Majaf Ali Khan	28
Khalil-ud-din Hussain, Qazi	31
Kharakbir Pun, Rifleman, R. C. of O. St. G.	76

PAGE.

Khawaja Nazabir Hassan	...	235
Khushalpal Singh, The Hon'ble Raja	...	29
Kishan Prasad Sahib, Rai	...	37
Kishna Bahadur Rai, Pundit	...	215
Knox, G. E., The Hon'ble Sir	...	32
Krishnapal Singh, Sahib, Rai	...	144
Kulbir Thapa, Rifleman, v. c.	...	82
Kundan Lal Tewari, Pandit	...	31
Kunj Bihari Lal, Lala	...	30
Kunj Kishore, Lala	...	175
Kushi Ram, Jemadar	...	8
Kutub-ud-din, Qazi, K. B.	...	30

L.

Lab Singh, Subadar-Major, I. D. S. M.	...	73
Lachman Dass, Mahant	...	28
Lachman Prasad Bhagut, M.	...	110
Lachman Prasad Singh, Thakur Sahib	...	144
Lachman Swarup	...	225
Lachmi Chand, Seth	...	19, 65
Lachmi Narain, Subadar, O. B. E.	...	220
Lakhan Singh Bahadur, Rao	...	30
Lal Bahadur Singh, Thakur	...	135
Lal Bahadur Singh, Raja	...	34
Lal Bhagwant Singh, 2nd Lieut., R. B.	...	8
Lal Gulab Rai, Agarwal	...	219
Lal Jagdish Bahadur Singh	...	108
Lal Muneshwar Baksh Singh, Thakur	...	9, 65
Lal Indrabhan Singh	...	145
Lala, Lce.-Naik	...	86
Lala Bishambhar Nath, R. B.	...	149
Lala Chiraunji Lal Sahu, Sahib, Raj	...	115
Lalji Singh, Thakur	...	127

	PAGE.
Lakpat, Sahu, R. S.	171
Lalta Prasad, Lala	138
Lalta Prasad, Raja, R. B.	8, 30, 244
Lamb, Captain, M. C.	72
Lane, Captain, M. C.	72
Lapraik, J., Mr.	62, 65
Ledgard, Mrs.	66
Lewis, Major, D. S. O.	83
Lindsay, B.	27, 28
Liptrott, Lieut.	71
Lodwick, Captain, D. S. O.	80
Lokendra Sah, Lieut., Raja of Jagmanpur	9, 33, 54
Lomas, H. A.	7
Lovett Verny, The Hon'ble Sir, K. C. S. I.	27, 28
Lovett, Lady	65

M.

Mackenzie, J. M. K.	36, 54
Mackinon, F., The Hon'ble	35
McCausland	7
McIntosh, Private, D. C. M.	71
McLeod, A., Private, D. C. M.	79
McNair	7
McRoberts, Sir Alexander	31
McSwiney, Lieut., M. C., C. Ro. of S.	50
Madho Lal, Raja	33
Madho Singh, Babu	34
Madan Mohan Malaviya, The Hon'ble Pundit	114
Mahabir Bakhsh Singh, Sahib	119
Mahabir Lal Prasad, Lala	135
Mahabir Prasad, Sahu	219
Mahadeo Prasad, The Hon'ble, Munshi	33
Mahadiva Sinha, Thakur	235

	PAGE.
Maharaj Narain Varma, Babu	112
Maharaj Chandra Bhal, Bajpai	247
Maharaja of Nabha, H. H. The	19
Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh, Kunwar	202
Mahindra Singh, Chaudhri	36
Mahadeo Singh Sahib, Rai	35
Mahpal Singh, Kunwar	128
Mangal Din, Pundit	163
Manjit Gurrung, Rifleman, I. O. M.	78
Man Singh, Thakur	29
Manmohan Lal, Munshi	8
Manmohan Singh, Kunwar	33
Mannu Lal, Seth	218
Manmohan Nath, Gurta	7
Mankelow, A. H., Lieut., M. C.	80
Maqbul Alam, Maulvi, K. B.	34
Masud Hassan	7
Maulana Wilayat Husain, K. B.	32
Mehar Singh, Khattri, Subadar, I. O. M.	78
Mehwa Ram, Bahadur, Rai	29
Merewether, J. W. B., Lt.-Col.	69, 86
Meston, Lady	61
Mir Aziz Husain, Khan Sahib	31
Mirza Mahdi Husain, Nawab	35
Mohan Lal, R. B.	112, 36
Molony, Mrs.	66
Molony, Mr.	6
Mookerji Sahib, R. C., Rai	34, 214
Mool Chand, Lala	207
Morris, G. M., Lt.-Col.	84
Moti Lal Nehru, The Hon'ble Pundit	32, 54
Moti Chand, The Hon'ble Raja of Benares, C. I. E.	4, 9, 27, 214
Muhammad Abbas	7

	PAGE.
Muhammad Abdul Wadud, Maulvi ...	136
Muhammad Abdul Karim, Maulvi, K. S. ...	177
Muhammad Abdul Rashid, Maulvi ...	233
Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E., The Hon'ble, Nawab	27
Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, 2nd Lient., Nawab	
Hafiz M. E.	109
Muhammad Syed Khan Sahib, Nawab, Hafiz, C.I.E., M.B.E.	226
Muhammad Ali Muhammad, K. B., The Hon'ble Sir	
Raja of Mahmudabad, K.C.I.E.	27, 28, 36, 53, 102
Muhammad Amin Ullah, Maulvi	228
Muhammad Ali Husain Khan, M.	33
Muhammad Aziz Ullah Khan, Chaudhri .	29
Muhammad Etimad Ali Khan, Kunwar ...	245
Muhammad Faiyas Ali Khan, The Hon'ble Sir Nawab of	
Pahana, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E. ...	29, 53
Muhammad Ghulam Azam	239
Muhammad Hamid Ali, H. H. Sir, Nawab of Rampur,	
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.	90, 18, 19, 26
Muhammad Hakim, Mirza	229
Muhammad Hyder Sahib, Mirza	124
Muhammad Haliin, Hafiz, K. B.	31, 217
Muhammad Ibrahim, M.	33
Muhammad Ismail	33
Muhammad Ismail Khan, Nawab, Hajee ...	29
Muhammad Mahdi Ali Khan, Raja	37
Muhammad Mustafa Khan, K. B.	9
Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan, The Hon'ble Nawab	8, 29
Muhammad Naim Khan, K. B.	28
Muhammad Nazir	7
Muhammad Rafique, The Hon'ble Justice ...	32
Muhammad Raza Beg Sahib, Mirza	123
Muhammad Shah, Raja	35
Muhammad Sultan, Maulvi	2, 31

PAGE.

Muhanimad Tassadduq Rasul Khan, The Hon'ble Sir, Raja of Jahangirabad, K. C. I. E. ...	10, 19, 27, 28, 37, 54, 105
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Haji, K. B. ...	216
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, K. B. ...	126
Mumford, Mrs. ...	7, 65
Mumtaz Ali Khan, M. ...	36
Murli Dhar Bhargava, Babu ...	203
Murray, R. G. H., Lieut., M. C. ...	78
Muthura Prasad Agarwala, Lala ...	162

N.

Nabi Ullah, S. ...	35
Nageshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, Rai ...	9, 35
Nain Singh Chimviash, Subadar-Major, M.C., O.B.I.	173
Najab Ali Khan ...	28
Nankoo Prasad Dhaum, Babu ...	228
Narendra Sah, H. H. the Maharaja of Kheri ...	96
Narendra Vikramjit Singh, Thakur ...	144
Narpat Singh ...	8
Narsing Prasad, Babu ...	35
Nawabzabad Hasan Mahmood, K. B., O. B. E. ...	234
Nazir Ali Khan, Bahadur, Rcsaldar-Major ...	155
Nevill, Mrs. ...	65
Newa Ram, Bahadur, Rai ...	29
Nevill, H. R., Colonel ...	4
Nicholls, Lieut. ...	86
Nidhan Singh, Kunwar ...	221
Nihal Singh ...	223
Nihal Singh, Sirdar ...	27, 28
Nihal Singh, Chaudhri ...	8
Niranjan Nath, Agha, Pandit ...	226
Nowrojee, M. H. ...	214

O.

Oakden, R.	...	...	7
Oakden, Mrs.	...	...	66
Oakes, Private	...	...	77
O'Connor, B. E.	...	...	27, 32
Omera, E. J., Lieut.-Col.	...	...	140
Ormrod, J. B.	...	...	7
Ormsby, Lieut.-Col. C. B.	...	...	75

P.

Padamdhjog Gurang, Naik, I. O. M.	...	...	69
Paleshwari Pertab Narain Singh, Raja	...	...	259
Pancham Singh, Mahar, Jamadar, M. C.	...	...	74
Pande Rama Prasad	...	...	223
Pande Rama Kirpal	...	...	223
Parbhu Lal, Lala	...	...	223
Parbu Narayan Singh Bahadur, Colonel H. H. the	...	...
Maharaja of Benares, G. C. I. E.	...	...9, 18, 19, 26, 33, 93	
Parishotam Rao Tantia, Sahib	...	...	31
Parishotam Naraiyan, Lala	...	...	31
Park, Captain, D. S. O.	...	...	85
Parmeshwari Dayal, Srivastawa	...	...	119
Parmeshwari Dayal, Babu	...	...	33
Parmoda Charan Banerji, the Hon'ble, Justice Sir	...	...	32
Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja of Partabgarh, C. I. E.	...	...	10, 37
Partman Gurung, Rifleman, I. O. M.	...	...	78
Pashupal Partab Singh, Raja Bahadur	...	...	217
Peary Lal, Chaturvedi	...	...	154
Peary Dass, Babu	...	...	154
Pert, Mrs.	...	...	66
Perthipal Singh, Babu	...	...	37
Piggot, the Hon'ble Justice T. C.	...	...	32
Pirbhu Lall	...	...	222

	PAGE.
Pitam Prasad, Babu, R. S.	216
Prabat Pratab Singh, Raja	31
Prag Narayan Bhargava Bahadur, the Hon'ble Rai	27, 28, 35
Pratab Bahadur Singh, Raja, Kunwar	37
Pran Singh, Thapa, Jamadar, I. D. S. M.	75
Purendra Narain Sinha, Babu	242
Puttoo Lal, Chaube	128

Q.

Qassim Hussain, Qizilbaksh Mirza, R. B.	225
--	-----

R.

Rada Kishan Das, Pandit	30
Radhika Prasad, M.	239
Raghu Nandan, Upadhaya	116
Raghubir Baksh, R. S.	134
Raghubir Prasad, Narain Singh, Raja, R. B.	157
Raghubir Narayan Singh, Chaudhri	28
Raghunath Singh, Thakur	110
Raghunath Das, Sahu	235
Raghuraj Singh, Raja of Mankapur	10, 37
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhri	231
Rago Prasad, Narain Singh, Bahadur, Raja	9, 33
Raisnandan Prasad, Bahadur, Rai	34
Raj Bahadur, Sahib, Rai	6, 8, 54
Raj Bahadur, Munshi	29
Raj Badnadin, Sahib	56, 60
Raj Kumar, Uma Nath Baksh Singh	36
Raj Raghubar Singh	36
Ram Bahadur Shah, Kunwar, R. B.	36
Ram Charan Lal, Dube	9
Ram Charan Das, Bahadur, Raj	32

	PAGE.
Ram Charan Dube, Sahib, Rai, Pandit ...	31, 156
Ram Ghasit Lal, Bahadur, Rai ...	35
Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, Raja of Sivagarh ..	125
Ram Gopal Singh, Bahadur, Lt., Raja of Manda...	9, 198
Ram Gulam Sahib, Sahu	170
Ram Nath, Babu	29
Ram Nath, Tandon	175
Ram Narain Tewari, Pandit	107
Ram Pal Singh, the Hon'ble, Raja	36
Ram Prasad, Pande	223
Ram Raghubir Lal, Sahib, Lala	37, 145
Ram Sarup, of Moradabad	185
Ram Sarup, Pandit	160
Ram Sarup, Sahu, R. B.	31, 208
Ram Singh Kunwar, R. B.	241
Ram Bahadur Sahai, Rifleman, I. O. M., I. D. S. M.	71
Rama Kanth, Avasthi, Pandit	165
Rama Shankar, Misra, Pandit	34
Rama Jodha Jang, 2nd Lieut., M. C.	84
Ranjit Singh, Captain, I. M. S.	27, 33
Ran Sur Rana, Subadar	84
Ratan Sen Singh, late Raja of Bansi	35, 127
Rattigan, C. B.	32, 54
Raza Husain, M. K. B.	33
Razi-ud-din Khan, K. B.	30
Richards, Sir H. G.	18, 26, 27, 32
Richards, G.	151
Risal Sepoy, I. D. S. M.	71
Romilly, Captain, D. S. O.	76
Ruakledge, H. E., Secy., D. S. O.	76
Ruk Mangal Singh, Raja of Katiari	36, 119
Rup Kishen, Kunwar	233
Rupdhan Pem, Naik	70

S.

Sadeshri Narain Singh, Raja	..	...	35
Sadanand Pande, Bahadur, Rai	...	...	34
Sadr-ud-din Ahmad, Maulvi	...	...	34
Sahibzada, Ravi Partab Narayan Singh, 2nd Lieut.			9
Sahibzada, Saiyid Sidq Ali	...	...	234
Saiyid Abu Jafar, the Hon'ble Raja, C. I. E.	...	...	10, 37
Saiyid Ali-i-Nabi, the Hon'ble	...	...	29
Saiyid Ali Nazar	...	..	34
Saiyid Ali Bahadur	...	...	36
Saiyid Amjad Ali, Razvi, Bilgrami	...	...	133
Saiyid Aziz-us-Shafi	...	...	230
Saiyid Farukh Husain, Mir	...	...	106
Saiyid Habib Ullah, Maulvi	...	...	32
Saiyid Ikbāl Bahadur, Nawab	...	...	195
Saiyid Ilfat Rasul Khan	...	...	36
Saiyid Khaqan Husain	...	...	31
Saiyid Mahdi Ali Khan	...	...	28
Saiyid Mahud-ul-Haq, Haqqi	...	...	117
Saiyid Mohammad Saqir	...	...	166
Saiyid Manzoor Ahmed	...	...	236
Saiyid Maqbool Ahmed	...	...	237
Saiyid Nabi Hadi	...	...	30
Saiyid Nazar Hasan	...	...	107
Saiyid Raza Ali, the Hon'ble	...	...	30
Saiyid Raza Hussain	...	...	36
Saiyid Shabir Hasan, Bilgrami	..	...	106
Saiyid Safdar Sultan, Nawab	...	...	209
Saiyid Sajjad Husain, K. B.	...	...	221, 227
Saiyid Tasadduq Husain, Nawab. K. B.	...	...	114
Saiyid Wazir Hasan, the Hon'ble	...	...	54
Salik Ram, Bahadur, Rai, M. B. E.	...	...	25, 34, 54

	PAGE.
Saliq Ram, Lieut., R. B., M. B. E.	9
Sami Ullah Beg, the Hon'ble Mirza	35, 54
Sangram Singh Negi, Jamadar, M. C.	73
Sankal Hussain Khan, Qazi	30
Sant Narain Dass, Mahant	204
Sarbjit Gurung Subadar, I. O. M.	84
Sarnam Singh Kunwar	111
Saraswati Pershad Sahib, Rai	163
*Sarju Prasad, R. B.	107
*Surju Prasad, R. B.	164
Sarju Prasad Singh, Babu	34
Sarup Narain, Pandit	236
Sarfaraza Kunwar, Thakurain	252
Seth Swami Dayal, Raja	36
Seton Brown, Lieutenant	73
Sevami Dayal, Raja	113
Shah Durga Prasad	29
Shaikh Abdul Ghaffur, K. B.	30
Shaikh Abdul Karim, Hajee	34
Shaikh Ahmad Hasan, Nawab of Pargawan, K. B., O. B. E.	10, 37, 263
Shaikh Khalil-ud-din Ahmad	165
Shaikh Muhammad Ibrahim	32
Shaikh Muhammad Abdul Samad	131
Shaikh Muhammad Akil	160
Shaikh Muhammad Fazil	162
Shaikh Muhammad Ibad-ul-lah	136
Shaikh Shahid Husain, The Hon'ble 2nd Lieut., O. B. E.	9, 35, 53
Shaikh Wahid-ud-din	28
Shaikh Zamir-ud-din Khan, K. S.	229

* NOTE—Name spelt differently, but apparently to be one and the same individual.

Shambhu Dayal, Raja	...	...	36
Sham Lal, Lala	...	...	28
Shams-ul-Ulama Abdul Karim Khan	...	...	34
Shanker Buksh Singh, Thakur	...	...	108
Shanker Sahai, Lala	...	...	10
Shanker Sahai Rai, The Hon'ble	...	...	33
Shanker Sahai Sahib, Sahu	...	...	227
Shanker Singh, Thakur	...	...	137
Shanker Shrivasta Prasad	...	...	238
Sharif-ul-Hasan Chaudhri	...	...	29
Shaw	...	...	7
Sheo Charan Lal, Lala	...	...	206
Sheo Dhiyan Singh, Thakur, R. S.	...	...	248
Sheo Mangāl Singh, Raja of Mainpuri	...	...	8, 29
Sheo Narain Bahadur, Rai	...	...	30, 176
Sheo Pershad, Lala	...	...	8
Sheo Sahai Pathak, Sahib, Rai	...	...	31
Sheo Bahadur Singh, Thakur	..	...	107, 148
Sheo Nath Rikh, Kunwar	...	...	30
Sheoindra Bahadur Singh, Thakur	...	...	220
Shiam Lal, Pandit	...	...	224
Shibdhoj Mal, Jamadar, I. O. M.	...	...	79
Shri Prakash Singh, Raja of Mullapur	..	...	120
Shurat Singh, Babu	...	...	35
Shyam Lal Sahib, Babu	...	...	110
Shyam Sunder Lal, Sahu, R. B.	...	...	114
Sim, G. G., The Hon'ble	...	...	3
Simmons, Mr.	...	...	30
Sitla Buksh Singh, Thakur, R. B.	...	...	221, 242
Siva Prasad, Babu	...	...	179
Sladen, Mrs.	...	...	66
Smith, T., The Hon'ble	...	...	62

	PAGE.
Smith, The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick ...	69, 86
Sones, P. E., Private, D. C. M. ...	81
Soti Harbans Lal, Bahadur, Rai ...	30
Sri Krishna Kunwar ...	167
Sri Kamalapat Prasad Singh, Babu ...	37
Sri Krishna Dat Dube, Raja ...	34
Sri Nawas Pandit, Sahib, Rai ...	34
Sri Nawas ...	156
Sri Ram Bahadur, The Hon'ble Rai ..	142
Sri Raj Kunwar, Thakurani ...	107
Stansfield, Major ...	86
Steven, Lieutenant S. H., M. C. ...	79
Steeple, J., Private, D. C. M. ...	77
Stewart, Private, D. C. M. ...	71
Stiffe, N. C. ...	72
Stowell, V. A. ...	54
Sudh Narain Singh, Babu, R. B. ...	262
Sukbir Singh, Lala, The Hon'ble ...	28
Sunder Lal, The Hon'ble Sir, R. B., C. I. E. ...	27, 32
Sunder Singh, Chaudhri ...	167
Suraj Baksh Singh, Raja ...	36, 143
Suraj Pal Singh, Raja ...	8
Surat Kunwar, Rani of Kharigarh, O. B. E. ...	9
Susha Singh, Havildar, I. D. S. M. ...	73
Swan, Private, D. C. M. ...	73
Swiney, Lt.-Colonel ...	72

T.

Tajammul Hussain Khan, M. K. B. . .	30
Tara Dai Gairola, The Hon'ble Pundit ...	35
Tasadduq Rasul Khan, The Hon'ble the Raja of Jahangirabad, K. C. S. I. ..	37

	PAGE.
Tawakkul Husain, Mir	37
Tawakkul Husain, Mir, M. B. E., K. B.	410
Taylor, C. H.	62
Taylor, C. L.	7
Taylor, Private, D. C. M.	73
Taylor, J., I. M. S., D. S. O.	78
Tej Bahadur Sapru, The Hon'ble Dr.	33, 53
Tek Chand, Sahu	171
Tewari, Hardeo Singh	31
Thompson, Lce.-Corpl V., D. C. M.	76
Tikari Singh	35
Tikaram, Lala	246
Tirjugi Narain, Babu	173
Tribe, Lieut.-Col. W., C. M. G.	82
Trilok Nath Bhargava, Pandit	236
Truninger, L., C. I. E.	3
Tudball, The Hon'ble Justice	32
Turner, Mrs.	65

U.

Ubaid-ul-la Khan, Kunwar	29
--------------------------	----

V.

Varma, Dr. K. S.	238
Venkatesh Narayan Tewari, Pandit	54
Venters, Private, D. C. M.	71
Vernon, Mrs.	62, 65
Vijir Singh, Gurung, Rifleman	78
Vikramjit Singh	31, 147

W.

Walker, Mrs.	66
Walsh, The Hon'ble Justice C. N.	32, 53

	PAGE.
Watson, The Hon'ble Sir L. P.	3, 27, 31, 54
Watt, Major, D. S. O.	78
Way, Mrs.	66
Weir, Captain M. C.	76
Westcott, The Lord Bishop G. H.	53
Wheeler, Lieutenant	71
Whitney R. G.	31
Widdicombe, W., Lt.-Col., C. B.	79
Wilcocks, General Sir James	75
Wills, Major E.	4, 7
Williams Garfield, Dr., O. B. E.	50, 56
Wilson, Captain, D. S. O.	83
Wood, A. R.	37
Wyndham, P., C. B. E., C. I. E.	3, 6

Y.

Yoti Sarup, Babu	28
Yaqub Husain, Mirza	37

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